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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

From the New-York Christian Advocate.

THE AFRICAN RACE—ITS CONDITION AND DESTINY.

The deplorable condition of the negro inhabitants of Africa is admitted on all hands. But it is not only deplorable, it is hopeless, unless new life can be infused by colonization. After the lapse of thousands of years, there has not only been no social, political, or moral advancement among the native tribes of the African continent, but there has been no movement toward such improvement. No thought of reform seems to have thrilled the paralytic soul of the negro, against tyranny seems even to have been felt in the heart of the slave. Tyranny there produces only despair, and despair only begets stupor. It is not to be hoped that Africa will be regenerated by spontaneous effort: The whole load is sick, the whole heart is faint; from the sole of the foot even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and purifying sores. There is nowhere a sound spot upon which the work of reconstruction can be commenced. Even if a moral lever could be found, and able arms to wield it, there is no place in the African heart, with might serve for a fulcrum, working on which the oppressive mass of superstition and wicked habits might haply be thrown down; the moral intellect organization is shattered; the moral is destroyed. There is no hope but in colonization and the gospel.

We do not mean to say that the African race is in these respects different from other heathen and barbarous nations. Their condition is the result of circumstances, which elsewhere have been as fatally operative upon other races, as in Africa they have upon the negro. We only say that, as far as anything is to be hoped from themselves, their condition is final, irremediable. It is beyond reaction; it is collapsed.

Where are colonists to go from? There can be but one answer to the question; they must go from the United States. The colonists must be of the same race, or they will not save but destroy. The fate of the North American Indians is an illustration of this. Notwithstanding the sympathy of the whole American people, the zeal of American Christianity, the persevering efforts of the American government, and the exceedingly favorable circumstances under which the experiment of civilizing our savages has been made, not a single tribe has yet been saved, and all that has been effected has been through the extermination of race. This intermixturism, however, barred by prejudices of race and color, and the Indians remaining distinct from us melt away like frost before the sun.

Moreover, the climate of Africa will not permit white colonization to any important extent. The mere fact that it has not been occupied by the whites is evidence of this. If it could have been thus occupied, Europe would long since have emptied its redundant population on its shores.

But the colonists must themselves be civilized and Christianized. Moreover, they must be familiar with the principles of republican government. The history of the world shows that colonies must be democratic or worthless. Monarchies are not suited for new lands, a looser and freer organization is necessary to promote the individual enterprise, the aggregate of which is success. Again, monarchies among civilized nations can only exist where a crowded population makes many dependent upon the state for employment and subsistence. In a new country where all are equally provided for, the definition of one, except through the force of personal qualities, is impossible, and, indeed, the colonies are mere transfer of a mass of people from a monarchical country, carrying with them their principles and fashions; in short, merely changing the map of the world. Such a colony is a mere expansion. In very nature would be a conservative, not a progressive. It would have to be subdued. It would languish and die. The colonists must be Christian people. They not only acknowledge the great truths of Christianity. They must be just and honest; they must know their mission and feel that they must be men of virtue, improving by the vice of the natives, as well as by the African must be taught by the ex-possibility and advantage of truth, of benevolence, of continence. Without these, it is useless to teach him the advantage of the use of tobacco. This will be only to the savage in heart; to increase

The view presented in this woodcut was taken on the Liard, or sand point above outlet of the Messurado river and north-west of the town of Monrovia, and presents only the warehouses on the Messurado river and the first line of houses on Ashmun street, on the crest of the hill. Of course, but a small section of the town can be seen from the level of the water at the river mouth, most of it being situated on and over the ridge of the Cape.

The woodcut was made by one of the ladies at the School of Design for Females, from a daguerotype taken by Augustus Washington in the summer of 1854. The church which appears on the right is the Methodist, a good substantial stone

VIEW OF MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

BY A. WASHINGTON, DAGUERTYPIST.—WOOD-CUT BY FRANKLIN SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

building. The large house with double piazza and highest of all is the Methodist High School, to the charge of which the Rev. Mr. Horne is now returning in the bark Lamartine. It cost \$10,000, and is a commodious building. Its situation is very nearly Ashmun, August, 1822, and rebuilt by Major Randall in 1828.

The stone market-house is at the left of the building just described, not very large and not much used, as the marketing is brought down the river in canoes, and is principally disposed of at the landing on the river. To those who have visited Liberia we can safely appeal for the very minute faithfulness of the picture. Mr. Washington—who

as an artist stood very high at Hartford—was in poor health and had unfavorable weather for out of door work, but has furnished us the truest view yet obtained of Monrovia.

We have another of his plates, giving a view of a large portion of Monrovia as observed from the lighthouse at the highest point of the Cape, a wood-cut of which would present Ashmun street, on which the church and school-house and market-house above described are located, as also Broad street and other streets parallel with it, extending nearly two miles along the hill. If any of our readers will furnish the \$20 to defray the expenses, this shall appear in a future number of the Journal.

However prepared in many respects they may be to be actors in this grand missionary enterprise, they lack that habit of self-reliance which is necessary for colonists. They cannot have the foresight and prudence necessary to the exigencies of a state so novel, and for which they have never been trained. Individual slaves may be found equal to these circumstances, but we cannot expect it as a general or ordinary thing.

But the free colored people of the country are under no such disadvantage.

Of all people on earth these are the most slandered. Our long residence in Baltimore, where we believe there are more of them in proportion to the population than in any other city, has made us well acquainted with their character and condition; and in spite of all the evil that has been spoken and written about them, we declare them to be, in all respects, a people superior to their condition. Of course we do not include them in all this opinion, but speak of them as a class. Let any one take his stand near one of their churches, and observe the dress and deportment of the congregation; let him enter the church built with their money, and listen to the preacher supported by their voluntary contributions. Let him mark their countenances, and listen to their hymns and prayers, and say whether these are not a civilized and Christian people. Let him go into their houses, and observe their children, and all the management of the family, and surely he will go away without much commiseration for their inferiority.

Among these people there is a desire for knowledge, and the means to gratify it. Many of them read much and think much, and among them are to be found men every way equal to all that may be demanded of them in any situation to which they may be called. As a mark of their general condition too, we may observe that they are eminently sober and peaceful. Though forming so large a part of the laboring population, they give no subject to the citizens. Nobody dreams of a riot or mob of colored people. However excited by threatened legislation, they never think of violence nor even of physical demonstrations. It may be said that it would be unwise to act otherwise. Granted; but it is a mark of civilization to act wisely.

This class of people is continually improving. The civilization of the child, and early opportunity gives him an advantage over the father. Again this class is swollen by continual additions from the dense ranks of the slaves, of the very best of that class; for the laboring population of the country is not a mere mass of ignorant and degraded beings. To a great extent the free colored people of Maryland, and we may say of the whole South, are untainted with the foolish aspirations for social and political equality with the whites, which exerts so baneful an effect upon them at the North. They have never entered upon the ruinous struggle against the insupportable necessities of their brethren in the Northern States. Though far from satisfied with their condition as the ultimate attainment of their race, they are aware of its present advantages, and are content to improve them. We have great hopes of these people. We look to them as God's army for the subjugation of Africa to the law of Christ.

COST OF LIVING.—The great advance in the common necessities of life, says the Baltimore Patriot, is conclusively shown in the increased expense incurred for the support of the convicts in the Penitentiary. In 1851, all these things were obtained at a cost of but fifteen cents per day for each prisoner; in 1852, it increased to seventeen and a half cents; in 1853, to nineteen cents; in 1854,

to twenty-five cents; and in 1855, to twenty-six cents per day. This shows an increase in the four years of seventy-three and one third per cent. in the cost of living. The consequence of this increase is that the State has had to make large appropriations to meet the deficiencies under the present mode of employing its labor.

EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

The numbers of the Liberia Herald for July last contain an account of a journey of missionary exploration by the Hon. George L. Seymour, through the Bassa into the Pesa country. Mr. Seymour is from Connecticut; and besides being a blacksmith and a farmer, has been a captain, and a senator, and a preacher of the gospel, to which last office he seems now disposed to devote himself more entirely than he has been able to do heretofore.

He left his home at Berkeley, on the northern bank of the St. John's river, six or eight miles from its mouth, April 30, 1855, and travelled in a direction between east and north-east, according to his own estimates, about one hundred and twenty miles. This is doubtless an over-estimate. The number of hours actually spent in travelling appears to have been about thirty or thirty-two. This rate of travelling was not probably more than two and a half miles an hour, though some of his estimates would make it more than four miles. His farthest point, therefore, could not have been more than eighty miles from Berkeley, or eighty-six from Edena, at the mouth of the river.

At twelve hours, say twenty-four to thirty miles inland, from Berkeley, among the heathen natives, he was entertained by Peter H. Herring, a native Bassa, brought up in the family of the Rev. Amos Herring, at Monrovia. He is able to read, write and cipher, and well qualified to take charge of a school.

At Noblah's, thirty or forty miles from Berkeley, he entered the "Gannwood country," but the wood had mostly been cut down for the market. It might easily be raised from cuttings, and would require a growth of thirty or forty years. Here are good sites for mills, and it would be an excellent place for a new Liberian settlement.

At Zippo's town, nineteen hours—say fifty miles from Berkeley, there was an abundance of Gannwood, and of the Pesa, from which all is made. At a stream a little further on, elephants often come to drink. He saw their tracks, but no elephants. Crossing a branch of the St. John's, one hundred and twenty feet wide, he arrived in twenty-four hours, or about fifty miles, at Gannwood's town, where he saw Gannwood used as fuel. A few hours more brought him to Bogee's or Bogee's town, the last in the Bassa country, where he spent the third night of his journey.

The next day, he reached the end of his journey, at Dahpey's town, in the Pesa, Posa or Posey country. It is about thirty-two hours, and possibly only about a day and a half would bring him to a town where blacksmithing is done; but the iron works were absent. He was told that there were "iron works" a few miles from King Dahpey's town, but had not time to visit them. This is to be regretted, as he might have gained some interesting information about native iron. He was also told that about a day and a half would bring him to cloth manufacturers, and two days to a country of horses, asses, and long-horned bullocks. A day's travel of the natives cannot be more than twenty miles. The long-horned breed are doubtless of the ancient Egyptian breed, still found in the southern parts of Abyssinia. The Pesa grows tobacco, from their own seed. Through all this region, the palm was abundant, and of good quality. He had passed native towns every few miles on his whole route. Everywhere he was kindly re-

ceived; though in a few places, where they were expecting an attack from enemies, he was kept aloof till he explained the object of his journey. Everywhere the people gladly heard him preach, and expressed their desires for missions and schools.

On his departure, King Dahpey sent with him several boys to be educated, and some to carry Gannwood for sale; so that, including himself and two Liberian companions, he returned with a company of about thirty, which on the way, increased to fifty. The boys sent for education were immediately put to school.

The chiefs on the route entered into a written agreement to "keep the path open" for travel and trade, from the Pesa Country to Berkeley. Mr. Seymour insists that there must be a mission to the Pesa, even if he is obliged to spend his whole estate upon it, and be himself the sole missionary.

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

THE PRESIDENCY OF LIBERIA.

ROBERTS AND BENSON.

There seems to be no little apprehension among the friends of colonization that the resignation of President Roberts, or rather his declining a reelection, will prove disastrous, even disastrous, to the welfare and prosperity of Liberia. They seem to feel that the St. President is the only member of the Republic; and the most virulent enemies of Liberia, the Abolitionists, have uniformly declared that Liberia is able to produce but one man capable of properly performing the duties of President.

We are happy in the confidence, that the apprehensions of one party, and the hopes of the other, will not be realized. We know that they are both groundless. No man has a higher appreciation of Joseph J. Roberts, either as a man and citizen of Liberia, or as its chief executive officer, than the writer of these remarks. We have known him long and well, for years, intimately. The President of the Republic, he has done just what we predicted at and before the period of his election, and it is not discourteous to his successor, or to any other citizen of Liberia, to express our belief that he has done more for the Republic—especially more to extend its foreign reputation and connection with the civilized world—than any other citizen would or could have done. His entire administration has been eminently able, and justly entitles him to a high rank among the rulers of nations of ancient or modern times, and to the eternal gratitude of his country and race. We say this not without consideration and reflection, knowing, as we well do, the man, the people, the circumstances, and the times.

We trust some one competent to the task will give to the world a true history of his fourteen years of administration, as Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Republic.

But the existence and prosperity of Liberia is not dependent upon one or ten men; and during the late exciting and violent contest for the Presidency, we felt not the stability, perpetuity of Liberia was at stake. We were, however, gratified at the result. —the election of Stephen A. Benson to the Presidency—probably because we knew him better than the opposing candidate, Mr. Roy; and the friends of Liberia need be under no apprehension that they will ever be forced to blush at any official act of Benson. We need not the Abolitionist belittling themselves in advance upon the downfall of that little State, to them such an eye-sore.

James Benson, the father of the President elect, emigrated to Liberia in 1822. He was a free man, raised in Dorchester county, where many of the people now well remember him. His name was Benson. We believe he resided in Baltimore some years before he emigrated—at any rate he was well known to the colored people here. He, together with his family, a wife and four or five children, formed a part of the small expedition in May, 1822, which sailed from Baltimore in the brig "Enterprise," on board the Rev. Mr. Ashmun, afterwards so famous as the Governor of Liberia. This being the first vessel that ever took emigrants to Liberia, succeeding only the Elizabeth and Nautilus, the trials and hardships which these early settlers of Cape Mesurado endured, by pestilence, famine, battle, and sudden death, are almost unparalleled. Benson was distinguished through these trying times for his coolness and bravery in battle, and patience under suffering and affliction. He lost his wife and one or two of his children, and, if we mistake not, Stephen, then a six years old captian, among several other children, who were sent to the West Indies. At any rate, his African baptism was a severe one, and of fine stead of water.

We found James Benson in 1831 in Monrovia, a man universally respected. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Bassa in 1832, and was a member of the first assembly there. When the plan of effecting a Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas went into operation in 1834, Mr. Benson, being a Marylander, joined the expedition, and built the first house at Cape Palmas. He however afterwards concluded to return to Bassa, and there continued to till his land, distinguished for his property and industry.

With the son, Stephen A. Benson, we are mainly acquainted through a business correspondence of some ten or twelve years. His letters evince about the same literary acquirements as ordinary commercial correspondence, indicating remarkable good sense and sound judgment. He is a man, educated entirely in Liberia, having no thoughts or ambition beyond its true welfare and prosperity, cannot fail to make a good ruler there. We bid him God speed!

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1856.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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OUR PAPER.

With this number commences Vol. VI. of the New-York Colonization Journal. The late issue of the November number of Vol. V. followed by a pressure of duties incident to the fitting out of the bark Lamartine, led us to decide upon omitting the December number entirely. Our present number contains all the news of any especial value which would have appeared in both. We had expected to present extracts from the Liberia Herald, which should have come by the General Pierce. By some unaccountable mistake, though advised by our agent in Liberia that he had paid for twenty copies, and forwarded five numbers, none were received at our office. We have numerous letters from all portions of the colony, but none of them contain news important enough for publication. As the purpose of the Society in the publication was to circulate facts and information about the colonization work, the omission is no deviation from the spirit with which the Journal was commenced. With our present number we present a better view of Monrovia than has previously been published. The daguerrotypist is a colored man and a citizen of Liberia.

ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held at Washington City, on the 15th inst. The Board of Directors, composed principally of delegates from State Societies, meets the same day, and will find its sessions occupied with important business.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. To represent the New-York State Colonization Society, the following Delegates were appointed by the Board of Managers, December 18th: Rev. Thos. Dewitt, D.D. Anson G. Phelps, Esq. Rev. B. J. Haight, D.D. H. M. Schieffelin, " Rev. Geo. McLeod, D.D. Smith Bloomfield, " Hon. Washington Hunt, G. P. Disway, " Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jas. G. Devereux, " D. M. Reese, M.D. Hon. D. S. Gregory, " and the Hon. Secretary.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The uncertainty as to the extent of expenditures which might be absolutely required to fit out the full expedition, rendered an urgent appeal for pecuniary contributions inexpedient under the condition of the money-market, which has existed for some months.

Having fitted out the Lamartine at an expense of nearly \$4,000 upon our treasury, we commence the New-Year with an appeal to the friends of colonization in New-York for immediate donations to assist in defraying the expenses, and to aid the American Colonization Society in those measures for improving the condition of emigrants in Liberia which we know are contemplated and of the utmost importance.

An agent, duly authorized by the proper officers of the Society, will be employed to call upon those whose friendship has often been tried hitherto, and also to extend the list of donors.

We bespeak for him a cordial reception and generous gifts. Representing a Society, whose efforts for the benefit of colored men are injurious to none, and the results of which are already valuable—its claims for patronage are confidently addressed to the patriotic and philanthropic of whatever name, or section.

LIBERIA COFFEE.

By the brig General Pierce we received from Liberia the bags of very superior coffee, from the farm of the President of Liberia, Stephen A. Benson.

Hitherto the coffee of the world has chiefly been the product of slave labor. The immense mortality among the slaves of Brazil has decreased the extent to such an extent as to very much increase the price in the market, which is likely to be increased, and will, by its great value, be engaged to raise it at a paying price. The coffee of coffee is to us rather dark, most valuable kind for all who love

really good coffee. The tonic quality is in nearly double quantity to that found in either Java or Mocha, and is of a fine flavor. We regret to learn from President Benson that it cannot be furnished for less than 30 cents per pound. At this invoice price it can only be sold here without profit at 25 cents.

We trust there are those who will be willing to try this coffee, even at this seemingly high price.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We learn from exchanges that Rev. M. Babcock, of the Baptist Church, New-York, has been elected Corresponding Secretary of that noble Society, and has entered upon his agency. We wish him abundant success in his efforts to elicit a hearty and general support of the cause. Pennsylvania has well been called the Keystone State. Its location fits it to act wisely and patriotically in all that concerns the interests of our whole country, as this question especially does.

BIBLES FOR EMIGRANTS.

The Bible Society, by request, furnished Bibles for the emigrants per Lamartine, which were entrusted to the care of Mr. Samuel Sharp, with directions to supply all who needed, and distribute the remainder among the destitute in Liberia.

MONUMENT TO MODEST WORTH.

Some time in the summer an appeal was made for a supplement of fifty dollars, to be added to sixty dollars, contributed by the relatives and friends of the late Elijah Johnson, of Monrovia, Liberia. The appeal was responded to, and a fine monument, costing, with inscription and expense of packing and shipping, one hundred and ten dollars, was forwarded by the Lamartine.

It is a curious reference to the Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, we find that the Board of Managers, referring to the fact that Dr. Ayres, when leaving the newly planted settlement, which he was about to leave on a visit to America, had committed the temporary charge of it to a respectable colored man, made honorable notice of Mr. Johnson and others as follows:

"And here the Board would mention from among the colonists, as particularly worthy of commendation for their good conduct, fortitude, and active co-operation with the Agent, Elijah Johnson, Joseph Blake, Lot Carey, and Richard Sampson."

This high praise Mr. Johnson never forfeited, but until his decease was ever respected for probity, and as a lover of order. May the stone erected to his memory be an incitement to imitation for many generations.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.

By the Lamartine a splendid engraving was forwarded to the Government of Liberia to be suspended in the Legislative Hall, the gift of Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, earnestly and warmly cultivating and defending the "Friends" of the colony, has, for twenty years, been among the most laborious, constant, judicious, and liberal friends of Colonization and Liberia.

MAINE COLONIZATION SHIP.

We see that Captain George F. Patten, Chairman of the Committee on the Colonization Ship in Maine, has announced in the Christian Mirror, that the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society had authorized him to subscribe, in the name of the Maine Colonization Society, the sum wanting in the required amount of \$30,000; and thus after a fair and full conversation on the state and prospects of the subscription, the Committee unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

The Committee on the Colonization Ship consider the pledge of the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society to make up what is wanting in the sum of \$30,000, as a valid ground of confidence that this pledge will be speedily redeemed by the liberality of the good people of this State; and therefore resolve to go forward and build the ship, fully expecting to be well sustained by their fellow-citizens of Maine, and by the friends of the Colonization Society throughout the Union.

Resolved further, That in adopting the preceding resolution, the Committee feel that they assume a heavy responsibility, from which they confidently rely upon their fellow-citizens promptly to relieve them, by subscribing the few thousand dollars now deficient, and the Committee add that proposals will be heretofore made for the construction of the ship.

Resolved, That a Committee of three gentlemen be appointed to direct and superintend the building of the ship.

On motion, Mr. Samuel Tyler, Captain Geo. F. Patten, Major Thomas Harvard, of Bath, and Mr. William Chase, of Portland, were appointed that Committee.

STEAM ENGINE AND SUGAR MILL.

Facts being fully established that many small farmers in Liberia have plots of sugar-cane, which, though of excellent quality, cannot be manufactured into sugar, by their present machinery, without an expense beyond its market value, some liberal and true friends, in New-York, have concluded to remove this great difficulty, by procuring and sending out a small steam engine and sugar-mill, to be rented for common use on some place

of fall, or by some parties to purchase the cane on shares. The plan had not been perfected to an extent to enable all the preparations to be made in season to forward the machinery by the bark Lamartine, but it is now intended to send them by the earliest opportunity which may offer, perhaps by the General Pierce, now in our harbor, with palm oil from Liberia.

THE BARK LAMARTINE.

The fine bark Lamartine, of 390 tons measurement, was chartered, as announced in the Colonization Journal of November, to convey one hundred emigrants to Liberia. Various causes delayed her departure until the 24th of December, when with a fair wind she left Sandy Hook, conveying a missionary family and fifty-five candidates for settlement in the Republic of Liberia. They departed in fine spirits, and promise to form a useful addition to the population.

In another column their names and the material for future statistics will be found.

The family of four persons from Alabama, who accompanied by Luther Hally, Esq., who expended for their passage and outfit over \$500, and still intends to do more. This gentleman, after many years absence at the South, came North, and having heard that the services of this colored man, made provisions for his freedom and that of his children, and with, took letters of dismission, intending to join a church in Massachusetts; but with the fact before them that he had thus provided for their freedom, he was refused communion and membership.

James Lisle from North Carolina is the "re-deemed brother," for whom, after his brother Edward in Liberia had sent over \$500, and his owner, P. K. Dickinson, Esq., had agreed to deduct \$900 of his claims, an appeal in the New-York Observer and Journal of Commerce, of New-York, was made to secure \$900 additional. We were gratified to announce in November that the \$900 was raised, and \$20 more to defray his passage to New-York. Now we congratulate the liberal donors that James is free and on his way to join his brother Edward, who has proved a brother indeed. To the honor of Edward I may add, that having learned by my first letter to him after my return that it was doubtful whether I could raise the sum necessary to secure his brother's freedom, he, without faltering, forwarded by the General Pierce \$300 more to complete the work of redemption.

Before this arrived James was free and in New-York. It was, therefore, the opinion of the Board of Managers that this money should be returned to the generous brother; it was accordingly invested; and the goods shipped per Lamartine. Such instances of nobleness deserve record. Mr. Gray had formerly been connected with the Mendt Mission on the north-western border of Liberia, which is supported by the Abolitionists under the name of the American Missionary Society. Sickens, resulting in weakness of eyes, induced him to retire. We understand that he pursued his studies at Oberlin, Ohio, and his sane sentiments gave little promise that he would ever settle Liberia as a home. Yet we found no one of the company more unwavering in resolution to prosecute the enterprise. He came to our office with a friend named Brown, whose expenses he had borne, and who had previously corresponded with Mr. Disway about emigrating. Brown entered his name, but failed to appear when the vessel sailed. Poor Gray found him a dear friend, and was "done brown" by him. This was not all of Gray's experience. He went on to Massachusetts, and found another friend who enlightened him, and yet more deeply into the art of living; but this story is too long for relation just now.

Mr. Arnold and family having lived in the good old ground of true Scotch Presbyterianism, carried the denominational title of Seccord, but will, we trust, adorn and strengthen the Presbyterian Church of Monrovia.

She felt, and we could but think had much ground to feel, apprehensive of ability to take care of her large family, of whom all were females and the babe. She was very anxious to be employed as a teacher, and we hope the friends she has left in Pennsylvania will raise the amount necessary for her support, and employ her in that way, if possible.

A new country like Liberia is a very difficult one for lone females, for whom there is very little employment, and who can do but little on the farms. Had we known all the facts relating to her situation, we should have received her application with reluctance.

Hamilton and his family came from Troy. He resided in 1854 in the Northern part of the State, and was making arrangements to emigrate a year ago, but had the calamity by the burning of his house to lose his little all. He declined going, hoping to get together a little property before emigrating. After twelve months' experience he found little progress made, and concluded to venture destitute. The Society purchased for him about \$6 worth of agricultural implements, and his friends in Troy contributed a small fund for his aid. A year hence we shall know the result, and trust he will not be disappointed.

Dr. Snowden, a physician intended for the settlement at Sinoe, after six months' residence in Liberia, returned last spring to remove his family, including a mother, sister, wife, and child to Africa, as a permanent home.

J. D. Johnson and wife were returning to Liberia, where, after two years' residence, they left their children to visit friends in America. Mr. Sharp and

Mr. Gibbons, from Camden, New-Jersey, had, after a residence in Liberia, returned to report to their friends, and were invited to call on them at their chosen home in Liberia. J. B. Jordan was here on business, as was also C. M. Weaving, the brother-in-law of President Roberts. These Liberians, by their conversations with intelligent and influential colored people, have doubtless caused a more general realization among them of the prospect and advantages of Liberia than they have ever before experienced. Our friends will perceive that scarcely half the number embarked that had been reported ready to go. This, in a few cases, arose from insuperable difficulties, but in many more from sickness, and too ready yielding to opponents of Liberia.

By reference to an article in another column from the African Repository, an illustration of similar experience will be seen. We trust that, by mutual consultations at the Meeting of Directors of the American Colonization Society, to be held 15th of this month, a remedy may be devised to mitigate this evil in future.

Thos C. Brown is a promising young lad, whose proficiency in learning at the school-indeed some benevolent ladies of Amboy, New-Jersey, to interest themselves for his education, and he goes to Liberia to enter the Alexander High School, supported by a donation of one hundred dollars, made by Chief Justice Hombrower of that state.

Mary Jane Richards came from Princeton, and is expecting to receive an education through the liberality of a lady of that place.

Jno. F. Marshall was once a slave in Virginia, well educated by a pious lady, by whose favor he was enabled to go into business for himself, and earn the means to pay \$2000 for his own freedom. He came to Liberia to examine it thoroughly, and if satisfied, intends to return and proclaim his convictions to those with whom he was once united in advocating a different way. May He who holds the winds at command speed them safely to Africa, and defend their lives from the dangers of a new country.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND EMIGRANTS.

PER BARK LAMARTINE, WHICH SAILED FROM NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1855, FOR MONROVIA AND NUCHAMAN, LIBERIA.

G. O. Saunders	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. B. Seaver	40	M. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. E. Seaver	40	M. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. A. & Williams	30	Episc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. Freeman	30	Pres.	reads	.....	.....	.....
Garth A. Jones	30	.....	.....	Farmer	Conn.	.....
Rev. W. Freeman	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edw. H. Freeman	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Academic Freeman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Adams	37	.....	reads	.....	.....	.....
John Allen	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Marshall	30	.....	.....	engineer	Mass.	.....
Samuel H. May	45	M. E.	.....	carpenter	Mass.	.....
Thos. J. May	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geor. Johnson	30	.....	.....	farmer	.....	.....
John Johnson	11	.....	reads	.....	.....	.....
Billy Johnson	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Johnson	5	.....	.....	laborer	.....	.....
Wm. Washington	30	.....	reads & writes	preacher	.....	.....
Benjamin	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana Robinson	34	.....	.....	seamstress	.....	.....
John Marshall	30	.....	.....	carpenter	.....	.....
Henry J. Nichols	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Titus O. Rivers	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Gray	30	M. E.	.....	musician	.....	.....
Charles Gray	30	.....	.....	teacher	.....	.....
Louella Arnold	40	Pres.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucy Ann Arnold	30	.....	.....	milliner	.....	.....
Rev. Mary Arnold	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoebe E. Arnold	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary R. Arnold	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abraham Mole	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry W. J. Goss	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Hoadley	40	M. E.	reads & writes	.....	.....	.....
Matth. Hoadley	5	.....	.....	Farmer	.....	.....
Lucas Hoadley	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Hoadley	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Jones	30	Pres.	reads	.....	.....	.....
G. H. Hamilton	30	M. E.	.....	carpenter	Mass.	.....
Hannah Hamilton	30	.....	reads	.....	.....	.....
Mary R. Hamilton	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarah S. Hamilton	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goss H. Hamilton	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martin Hamilton	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannah Hamilton	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. A. Lewis	35	.....	goes	barber	.....	.....
Leffie J. Lewis	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emma Lewis	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Min Lewis	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellen S. Griffin	18	.....	.....	artist	.....	.....
Rev. S. Griffin	5	Episc.	.....	manages school	.....	.....
Jan. D. Johnson	41			lawyer & notary		
Abraham A. Johnson	30					
J. S. Jordan	30			merchant		

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2. Jackson, Ordo. - H. A. Davis, 3; Thomas Miller, 2; W.
 A. Livingston, 2; 3. Reed, Ber. C. E. Gilfill, Mary
 Smith, Samuel Fox Brock, Christine Fattie, each 2; Phlip
 T. Ham, 2nd Grade, Mrs. H. Hargrave, each 2; Mrs.
 T. T. Ham, 1st; Amy F. Gehard, 2nd; Peter Orsini,
 2nd; Walter Herman, 1st
 4. Nevada, Cal. - John Kelly, 2; George F. Philip, 2;
 Vernon Archer, 1
 5. Nelson - A. H. McArthur, Miss Gifford, each 2; Ahm.

Salem, Ore.—H. A. Davis, 9; Thomas Miller, 7; W.
A. Livingston, 6; J. B. Reed, Bar. C. E. Gilfill, Mary
Smith, Samuel Fox Brock, Christine Fattie, each 5; Philip
T. Ham, 4th Grade, Mrs. H. Hargrave, each 3; Mrs.
J. T. Ham, 1st, 4; Amy F. Gehard, 2nd; Peter Orphan,
3rd; Walter Herman, 1st.

Marysville, Cal.—John Kelly, 8; George F. Philip, 5;
Bertram Archer, 1.

Helen—J. H. McArthur, Miss Gifford, each 6; Ann

1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 25
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REPORT OF REV. FREDERICK FARMER. (1880-86.)

Somerville, N. J.—Coll. in Epia. Ch.
 Synod.—Horace White, 6; Harvey Loomis, 5; George F.
 Comstock, 5; A. S. Forman, 5; John Crouse, 6; D. O. Sel-
 man, 5; Nathan Cobb, 5.
 Rochester.—A. Champion, 50; Frederick Starr, 30; M. F.
 Reynolds, 10; Abner N. F.; Eben Griffin, 5; M. H. Hunt-
 1

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

FEBRUARY, 1856.

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

A NOBLE WORK OF CHARITY

The Cincinnati Conference at its session in 1859, appointed a committee of seven to inquire and report to the next session what could best be done to promote the welfare of the colored people among us. At the session of 1864 the committee reported the necessity of supplying them as speedily as possible with the means of education and moral instruction. They recommended the appointment of a general agent to carry out the objects of the report, and to labor otherwise for their improvement and elevation. The conference adopted the report, and appointed the undersigned their special agent. In 1865 the conference was held at New York, during the conference year, to collect and concentrate various influences and appliances which might be successful in raising the colored people of the free states from their depressed and outcast condition, and restore them to confidence and usefulness in the world. The conference decided to call a conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, and communicated to the other in writing, and successfully in procuring the cordial concurrence of those official bodies in all our plans, and their hearty cooperation in carrying out the same. We deem them out. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has more influence over this portion of our population than all other denominations put together, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of their ministry and membership, in the East as well as in the West, in accomplishing this glorious enterprise.

At the late session of the Cincinnati Conference, it was thought our plans were sufficiently matured, and for definite action, and the writer was appointed an agent to raise funds to establish and endow a literary institution for the education of the colored people in the free states. The education associated with high literary attainments, was the object of the conference. C. W. Swaine, A. Lowmyer, M. Dustin, and M. C. French, who have supervision of this great interest in the interval of the conference. We shall organize a board of trustees under the general law of the State in a short time; and just so soon as we can fix upon a suitable site, and can procure the necessary funds, we expect our institution to go into successful operation. We have commenced the work at the beginning, but we intend to provide for all necessary expansions, and have therefore proposed, to call the institution the Ohio African University.

A leading feature in the school will be to educate and train colored persons, male and female, for professional teachers, that they may be thoroughly qualified to go forth wherever their services are needed, and impart to their own race a good Christian education. It is to be open to both sexes, and persons entering may pursue and accomplish a partial or a thorough collegiate course as they may choose; and in its maturity we design that it shall include and furnish all that is common to the best universities of our country.

We contemplate the intellectual and moral improvement of the colored people, and their consequent elevation to the magnificent sphere of usefulness in the bosom of the pure Christian community. The vast field is here opened, where the large donations of the rich ability the smaller contributions of those of less ability may advantageously mingle together, and where their united efforts will be the means of accomplishing every description may unite in the accomplishment of this glorious undertaking. The agent of this magnificent project claims the whole of the United States for his field, and if opportunity offered he would send a missionary to every State, to establish a new university for the objects specified; and shall expect the members of all Protestant Churches to contribute whenever they have opportunity, and to do it gladly as of the ability which God gives; to support in the most judicious manner, every branch of the Christian Church, to take place in aiding in so necessary and important a work.

I wish to notify all those who desire to serve God with their substance, and have a share in this stupendous enterprise, that they may be enabled to do so, then in the course of the year; and as they have been blessed with abundant harvests, I shall propose that they will allow the object for which I plead to share largely in the distribution of their surplus revenues. I have not entered into the sum of dollars each, because



CONFLUENCES OF THE NIGER AND TSHADDA, WEST AFRICA

THE place represented by this picture is that where two rivers in Africa, the Niger and the Tshadda, flow together. We would like to have you to look on the map and see the position of these rivers. They are very interesting to the Christian, because along the banks of these streams there are many tribes of poor heathen Africans who need the precious Gospel.

THAT CHRISTIANS DID SOME YEARS AGO.

There is a story, a very mournful story in some respects, connected with these rivers. It is the story of "the Niger Expedition," as it is called. In 1841, some of the good people of England determined to send vessels up the Niger, about which, until a short time before, very little was known. They wanted very much to do something to improve the condition of the poor Africans. So they sent a party of men, and a ship, to go up the river. Some persons should go who could speak the various languages of the tribes living in that part of Africa. These were found among the liberated Africans of Sierra Leone. Several times you have seen in the Carrier Drive mention made of these. Well, then, they selected from among them those who could speak these various languages, and these were taken on board the ship, and sent up the river. Some of them could speak English, but many of them could not. Some of them could speak English, but many of them could not. Some of them could speak English, but many of them could not.

two, three, or five hundred, and a few thousand; and it may be one individual nor lives, who, wishing to concentrate his or her contributions and make a demonstration in favor of some favorite object, will cheerfully give of his or her THOUSAND DOLLARS. In almost every case, the amount shall be applied to the endowment of a professorship in the university, which shall bear the name of the liberal donor, and remain a monument of his pure charity to the end of time. Such an offering to God and his cause may exert an incalculable and constantly-increasing influence for good through all future generations, and millions of precious souls may rise up in the judgment and call him blessed. This appeal is presented to all who may read it. O may you respond, in your heart, to give liberally!

Yours, truly, JOHN F. WRIGHT, Agent.

ANOTHER HANDSOME DONATION

In the Repository for July, 1833, we had the pleasure of stating that our good friend, DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Mississippi, whose munificence, for many years previously, had entitled him to our warmest thanks, had generously come to our aid with a handsome donation of *five thousand dollars* to this Society. Again, without any special application on our part, though at a time of special need, we received, during the past month, a letter from Mr. Hunt, inclosing a check for the same amount, only a few days after the receipt of his annual donation of five hundred dollars, through his agents in New Orleans.

While we highly appreciate the benevolent intentions of persons who may provide for donations out of their estates, after death—intentions which are very often frustrated—we more highly appreciate that charity which prompts men to make *living legacies*; and not leave entirely to their executors this "labor of love," unless circumstances may render it altogether inexpedient for them to be the distributors of their own charity.

We trust that our venerable friend, Mr. Hunt, may realize, in his declining years, the applicability of the Saviour's doctrine, "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—may enjoy the luxury of doing good while he lives; and, after death, may find a home in Heaven.

The following is an extract from Mr. Hunt's letter, dated

Woodlawn, December 2, 1855.

"You will herewith receive a check for five thousand dollars for colonization purposes, seeing that funds are needed for the great work, I said, years ago, the darkest time is just before day:—Go, and do your part, and trust for the balance. I am fully satisfied that the darkness is passing

these men were earnest Christians, and their hearts were full of joy at the prospect of their being able to tell those whom they were about to visit, of the great salvation. All on board the vessels were very happy. Many prayers were offered that the expedition might be successful. With high hopes they set out upon their voyage. This was on the 16th day of August, 1851. On the 5th of September the fever broke out on board the vessels, and the solemn work of death commenced. Within a week many died. Two out of the three steamers which went up the river were sent back with all who were then sick. Only one steamer, the Albert, kept on. Very soon, however, she was obliged to turn back, for out of the large number on board nearly all were taken sick.

Thus was the expedition brought to an end. Many, very many valuable lives were lost, and very little good seemed to have been accomplished.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

Many of our readers, perhaps, will say, those men made a mistake. What they thought was good, God did not approve. But, dear children, this is not so. Trials and afflictions are not in such cases evidences of God's displeasure. In all great undertakings where His glory is concerned, God generally suffers his people to be tried by disappointments. They are obliged to pass through

away, but do not desire to make the light greater than Providence shall clearly point out the way."

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

SETTLEMENT INTERIOR TO LIBERIA.

SETTLEMENT INTERIOR TO LIBERIA

PRESIDENT ROBERTS' LETTER

In a former number we advertised this subject, and informed our readers that the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their annual meeting in January last, determined that the experiment should be tried, of placing a few unacclimated emigrants in the interior beyond the influence of the malaria, and the influence of the rivers and creeks along the beach, and that directions had been given by the Secretary of the Society to their agent at Bussa, Mr. Benson, to take measures preparatory to the expedition; these we gave in detail. As the scheme was proposed by Mr. Benson, and was not a subject of controversy, the Foreign Relations, we took the liberty of referring to Mr. Benson and also to President Roberts in regard to it, stating our views of its importance and arguing its execution. By the last Liberia mail, via England, we received the following letter from President Roberts, and it gives us no little pleasure to see that the experiment is about to be made, and that enterprise, and we have little doubt of its full and fair execution. Mr. Roberts seems to apprehend some difficulties in transporting the effects and materials necessary for a settlement, but we think the ordinary means of transportation, by which the goods of the American and European trade are brought to the beach, will be quite equal to the demand requisite for the experiment proposed. Ten or twelve unacclimated emigrants, and as many more able citizens to guide and protect them in their new localities, will be all sufficient for the purpose intended. If the result be favorable, even a few more extensive explorations, in order to ascertain the climatic disease, then it will be time to demand new modes of conveyance, and no doubt the means

means without stint or limit, will be forthcoming. It is but reasonable too, to suppose Mr. Robertson would think another point would do quite as well as Basas. The neighborhood of the St. Paul's no doubt, interior to Monrovia, would naturally seem to him, residing as he does at Monrovia, as most favorable for the enterprise. The location in regard to the beach settlement matters very little. It requires, to put the enigrant inland, interior to the first range of hills, wherever it may be, if successful, results will be the same. The place selected for the experiment, may serve only for that experiment. Every beach town or present settlement on the coast will serve as but ports to flourishing inland towns. The St. Paul's, the St. John's, Sinoe, and the Cavally Rivers will be the great thoroughfares to the interior.

the furnace of affliction that they may be made fit instruments of his purpose.

Look at our mission in Africa. Who can doubt that God approves the efforts of His people to give to the poor heathen there the Gospel. And yet of those whom we send there many die or are driven away by the unhealthiness of the climate. Sometimes missionaries die after they have been there a few months only. But this is no evidence that we ought to give up the work. "God's ways are not our ways." He in His wisdom sees fit to try the faith and patience of His people. We must persevere under trial; this will show that we are in earnest.

WHAT WILL YOUR OWN EXPERIENCE BE?

You will find, dear children, if you grow up in the fear and love of God, as we most earnestly hope you will, that all through life your faith and patience will be tried. If you are truly the children of God you must expect to be afflicted. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." You will be obliged to pass through the furnace, which is God's method of bringing His servants to glory. It is thus that he makes them meet to be partakers of that inheritance which has been purchased for them by the blood of Jesus Christ. In proof of what we have said, we ask you to look at Rev. vi. 13-17.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MADAGASCAR. April 5. 1855

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received with much satisfaction your letter of January 26th, and am assured, Sir, I fully appreciate all you have there stated. The subject to which you refer is, unquestionably, one of great importance to the future progress of the colony, and one to which my thoughts have frequently adverted. Indeed, I have long since been satisfied in my own mind that settlements in the interior—at a proper elevation, and sufficiently removed from the influence of the coast breeze, would be more healthy, and I know more than I can about this whole coast, would be more healthy, and where I really believe "new comers" might be located with comparative impunity, so far as African fever is concerned; and in other respects, the settlements would be quite as desirable as those which are now situated on the coast, or establishments immediately on the coast. The whole subject has been canvassed again and again by the people here, and I believe the general impression is that the experiment should be tried, and that the Government should be sufficiently liberal in its present policy in the way of carrying out this desirable object, in as you are aware, the want of draught animals, or an easy means of conveyance between such settlements and the coast. This, however, I do not think I need say more than I have already said. I am greatly pleased to know that you have taken this matter in hand.

The reason you give for trying the experiment interior to Grand Bassa are entitled to consideration. Still I must say, that there are other reasons which induce me to believe that the point selected is not-most favorable to the object contemplated. However this is mere matter of opinion, and my opinion may be entirely erroneous.

Be assured, Sir, that Mr. Benson, to whom I understand is confided the duty of forming the settlement, shall have every assistance in my power to render.

I am, very dear Sir, yours respectfully,
J. J. ROBERTS.
To DR. JAMES HALL, Baltimore, Md.

**COLORED PEOPLE SOMETIMES DIE
IN AMERICA.**

THE death of a young and much esteemed colored man, which came to our knowledge a few days since, caused us deep regret, that he had not, as he once almost determined, emigrated to Liberia, especially as his death was caused by a pulmonary affection, induced by the severe cold weather of the last winter. This instance called to mind several others of a like character: and we can now number

the in which colored people, of great promise, personally known to us, were anxious to emigrate, but deterred from fear of the African fever. As most of them were well known to the colored people of this city, we give their names, that there can be no question as to the facts. Brightman, a cabinet-maker, and a white-washer in the city of McDowell's Valley; Koburn, a house-painter at Spring, Fall's Point; Thompson, steward of the Athenaeum; and Richard Watkins, the last named for some years a clerk in this office. All of these men frequently conversed with us upon the subject of colonization, all fully appreciated its importance, all were anxious to go to Liberia, but were deterred, or were deterred wholly by fear of death to themselves and families from the African fever. They desired to remain in America and suffer, that they might live, rather than emigrate to Africa, to die; but they remained to die. What would have been their fate had they elected to emigrate, we cannot know; but we have no apprehensions as to the safety of those who have emigrated, and who have been living men. Chew, Watkins, and Thompson, all died by diseases incident to cold climates, not known in the Tropics. Had these three been settled at Cape Palmas, no doubt they would have been happily advanced in life—at least, they would have valuable families, and their children, who in this office, was favorably known to the members of the Society, and all who had occasion to visit it, on business or from interest in the cause; and by all he was much respected and esteemed, and most by those who knew him best. He was a good scholar and a sterling, honest man, and we most sincerely regret that he should have been obliged to emigrate, at a time when we had reason to believe such advice would have been effective. We refrained from so doing, however, not from fear of incurring responsibility; but from a conviction, that, knowing, as he did, fully the advantages of emigration, and the fallacy of all objections to it, save the African fever, he would have been able to find a home in Africa. One would suppose that instigators like the above would induce colored people to weigh the matter more fully and fairly. They are too apt to attribute all deaths, from any disease and even from casualties, to the African Coast fever, and ring the charges upon its fearful ravages, thinking of the numbers that are daily falling round them in this country.

From the *Columbia Herald*

TURNING AWAY IN DISGUST.

OCCASIONALLY we call on some wealthy, intelligent, and—say they think themselves—shrewd individuals, moving in the higher walks of life, and explain the objects and claims of the Society, none seeking, by Christian colonies, to elevate and bless the colored race both in this country and in Africa. Their reply is language that is not only unkind, but that they turn away from this whole subject in disgust. They do not like to think of it for a moment. They hate or despise the whole negro race. They would be glad if all now in the country were taken to the bottom of the sea," with others who are not so bigoted, but who are not so generous, remonstrate and urge the inhumanity and unchristian brutality of such disregard, and if we succeed at last in fixing attention on what has been achieved at Liberia, the reply is again retorted, "But you do not export them half as fast as their natural inclinations would lead them to do so, and to give to them," and with this idea they turn away, as if they had achieved a decided victory.

It has sometimes occurred to us to inquire, on leaving such specimens of our race, not merely how dwelleth the love of God in man in them, but quite subordinated to this, how did all violence such as that which we call "disfranchisement" originate with what does not exactly suit their own selfishness? The proud, contemptuous lordlings, the quakers when the Pilgrims and Huguenots and the Quakers were fleeing to our shores to found a mighty and prosperous empire, probably turned away from their feeble beginnings with similar disgust, and the gentle people grew, and grew, extending their influence widely, and so that at it is seen not to be the appropriate time. But there is now as decided a demand for a colored race in our colony, yea, an incipient republic on the African shore, as two centuries since there was for the settlement of our country; and we therefore enter the career to the supercilious assessor at this time, that the concept is not to be a thing that they should be so much as to step in Africa

Let such men deliberately sit down and counsel the race, whether they can afford to exhibit themselves in this attitude of "disgrace" with an enterprising favorer of God, and by some of the wisest and best of the race, who are not to be easily produced. Were they in a fit mood to be reasonable, we should expostulate with them on the folly and impiousness of this claimed dignity of habit at everything connected with the negro race. Had not one God formed them and man, and will he not be angry at the thought of his creatures being affected of disgrace for turning away from the claims of humanity, albeit the hue of their complexion may be darker and their intellectual development less than our own? Depend on it, the contempt at Gloucester, the insult at Philadelphia, and the daily excuse of "disgrace," will impose only on those who practice it.

This affectation of a purpose to exalt a sickly and sinful taste above the claims of humanity, of duty, of God's commandments, is not only the duty of the light of the nineteenth century, much of the survival of conscience and the awards of the judgment day. Even among men not over religious there is a recognition of philanthropy, and he who wantonly ignores it will inevitably find himself hated and despised. The character of the individual, no doubt, will be the examination of the intolerable character of the endured punishment.

ALL TIMES.—Some months ago our advices from
ad informed us of remarkable pecuniary embar-
ments in various parts of the commercial world,

[illegible]

be exacted which shall provide for the imposition of a school-tax. I am willing myself to contribute as much as \$10 annually, payable by semi-annual installments. Instructors could, after while, be had among our graduated men here, in the United States or in Europe. The effect of a school established by the government, and supported by the people generally, cannot but be favorable. It will create a more general interest in the cause of education, and make parents more reticent as to the regularity of the attendance of their children.

The character of the young men and women will be established on more liberal and independent principles. The men who now take the lead in affairs, religious, political, and commercial, will no more; and there are very few to take their place. Our country needs more than anything else, men, intelligent, and educated men, to lead her rapidly onward to wealth, independence, and greatness.

Hoping that all the good citizens of our little public will consider this subject, and endeavor to bring about the object proposed.

I remain yours, &c.

A BACHELOR.

Monrovia, October, 1855.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1	J. E. Pratt	10 00
2	E. H. McCarthy	10 00
3	George Brown	10 00
4	Wm. Irving Lindsay	10 00
5	Mrs. E. Bailey	10 00
6	G. C. Simpson	10 00
7	J. J. Mearns	10 00
8	J. L. Schaffner	10 00
9	A. B. Northrup	10 00
10	Wm. H. Smith	10 00
11	W. Curtis Hayes	10 00
12	Wm. H. Taylor	10 00
13	Wm. W. Walker	10 00
14	James Thompson	10 00
15	Joseph Mearns	10 00
16	James Thompson	10 00
17	E. H. Ward	10 00
18	W. H. Alving	10 00
19	N. B. Rodman	10 00
20	Samuel Spangue	10 00
21	Bliss Brown	10 00
22	Goodman	10 00
23	George Brown	10 00
24	C. C. Young	10 00
25	D. Madison	10 00
26	W. C. Adams	10 00
27	F. H. Fowler	10 00
28	W. C. Fitch	10 00

"	Wm. Bennett	50
"	John B. Smith	50
"	Robert Buchanan	50
"	Sam. Chapin	10
"	J. L. Rogers	10
"	Isaac Adair	50
"	Wm. H. Hart	50
"	George Langdon	50
"	Charles O'Conner	50
"	David Hounding	50
"	Wm. Poole	50
"	J. L. Brown	50
"	J. H. Smith	50
"	P. B. Denning	50
"	G. T. Cobb	50
"	F. O. Brown	50
"	J. Terry	10
"	A. Arnold	10
RECAPITULATION.		
D-nations to office		191 42
Overst collections		19 32
Collection of arrears		10
Report of Board		255 97
Rev. O'Conner		2 50
Total		\$469 21



From The Carrier Dove.

Rocktown, to labor among the people. But, oh! the hardness of their hearts—God's message to them was not received at that time. They looked upon religion as a mere fable. But though God was pleased that this state of things should be so for a while, yet he did not mean that his work should stop there altogether. It so happened that the thought came to me whether God meant by the departing of his servants, that I should stand in their place and act as a missionary to them. After some consideration, I concluded to do so. I have tried speaking to them about the Gospel, but they have not been able to understand it; so the other missionaries have done explaining to them the foolishness of worshipping their gods; set before them God, their Maker, and Jesus Christ, their crucified Redeemer. And what do you think is the consequence? Why, the people have become so affected with the Gospel truths, that they are still filled with God on Sunday, Divine adoration, and I believe that before long they will forsake the worshipping of idols and turn to the only true and living God. See now, my dear friends, how the work is carried on. The native ministers and teachers are at work; our white missionaries are at work, and the Holy Spirit is doing his work. The harvest, I say truly, is great, but the laborers are few. All of my native Christian friends say the laborers are few. I have great reason to believe that Jesus Christ says the same thing at this time, the laborers are few. We do now jointly pray for the harvest, and I have four more laborers into his vineyard, that his great work may be accomplished among the sons of Africa.

I was once a poor little heathen child. I was taught to be and to steal. I knew nothing about God. I believed in witches, and thought that greegrees would keep them from hurting me. But now I have put away all such things. Dear Bishop Payne and other missionaries came to Africa. My home was near Cavalli. They took me in the mission school. They taught me to read; they taught me to love Jesus. I learned to pray to Him—I learned to love Him. I was baptized and confirmed, and now I live with the dear missionaries at the table of the Lord. I am about my household duties as you see me now. While engaged in them my thoughts are turned to the Saviour. I say to Him, "Blessed Jesus, keep me in the straight and narrow way." And then my thoughts go out to the little readers of the Carrier Dove, and I say, "Lord bless them for thinking of the poor little heathen children in Africa." We must get far away from each other, but by and by we shall meet, I hope, in the heavenly country.

BECHUANA CHILDREN.

A MISSIONARY in South Africa, in a letter to some children in his own country, thus writes:—
"Fancy to yourselves, dear readers, a missionary arriving in a village of the Bechuana, where white men are scarcely ever seen. All the people crowd around him to examine his person and his dress from head to foot; but the children seem the most surprised at his strange looks. If he walks, immediately they walk behind him and try to step just as he does; and if he speaks to them, instead of answering him, they only repeat his words; if he asks them questions, they ask him questions too. But generally, the younger children are very much frightened by the sight of the white stranger; they cry with fear, and cling to the necks of their mothers, who carry them towards the foreigner and try to reconcile them to his strange appearance. Thus the missionary finds that he is looked upon by these savages much as if he were a new kind of wild beast. But, as he wishes to do them good, he does not care for this; for he will know that but for the goodness of God, which caused him to be born in a country where the Gospel is preached, he might have been like these pagan children, or even worse. But, happily, there are now many Bechuana children who enjoy the blessing of loving Christian parents, and who grow up at a missionary station."

REMARKABLE MISSIONARY NEWS.

LATE accounts from our missions in Africa furnish the most encouraging manifestations of the Divine presence and blessing. The following communications are all from Africa, addressed to our American Churches and Christians. Later intelligence gives still more wonderful testimony. On one late occasion, thirty adult heathens were baptized, and the village was in the midst of the gracious blessing of God in the conversion and awakening of heathen souls. Our Bishop and missionaries are astonished and delighted with the glorious results which are surrounding them on every side.

The following memorials from converted heathens will excite the most earnest consideration and effort on the part of our churches here. Surely it is high time for all to awake out of sleep. Arise, brethren, arise and work, for the Lord is with us, and we shall prosper by his blessing in his own work. Never before have we openings like these scenes of faith and the Pacific are appearing in Africa. We beg for help. We entreat our members and congregations and clergy to unite instantly in zealous effort, and liberal contributions, that the Foreign Committee may comply with these interesting and important demands from converted heathens, and send forth the waiting messengers to reap the harvest for the Lord of Hosts—Protestant Churchmen.

MEMORIAL

TO: NATIVE MINISTERS AND TEACHERS OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION, CAPE PALMAS, TO: CURACU IN CHIEF OF THE STATE.

THE native ministers, teachers and assistants connected with the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, believing that God is now beginning a good and extensive work of grace among the people around us, and deeply feeling the great need of more laborers to carry on this work, do hereby earnestly appeal to Christians in the United States to send forth more laborers unto this great harvest. In order that you may the better know the state of things and our feelings, we have allowed each one to speak for himself.

MR. G. T. BEDELL, teacher at Rocktown, thus writes:

From my desiring that the work of Christ should go forward more than ever, I am led to address these few lines to you. I hope that these will be read with the greatest attention. In the first place, I desire to give you information of a great change that is now beginning to take place at Rocktown. There was once a time when the people's hearts were so hardened that they did not regard the great God who made them, nor did they like to hear about him, and of his Son, Jesus Christ. The first missionary that went to Rocktown, Mr. Henning, afterward Mr. Howland, sent them, who was taken away by death; and, lastly, Mr. Wright. These three have God sent to

Rocktown, to labor among the people. But, oh! the hardness of their hearts—God's message to them was not received at that time. They looked upon religion as a mere fable. But though God was pleased that this state of things should be so for a while, yet he did not mean that his work should stop there altogether. It so happened that the thought came to me whether God meant by the departing of his servants, that I should stand in their place and act as a missionary to them. After some consideration, I concluded to do so. I have tried speaking to them about the Gospel, but they have not been able to understand it; so the other missionaries have done explaining to them the foolishness of worshipping their gods; set before them God, their Maker, and Jesus Christ, their crucified Redeemer. And what do you think is the consequence? Why, the people have become so affected with the Gospel truths, that they are still filled with God on Sunday, Divine adoration, and I believe that before long they will forsake the worshipping of idols and turn to the only true and living God. See now, my dear friends, how the work is carried on. The native ministers and teachers are at work; our white missionaries are at work, and the Holy Spirit is doing his work. The harvest, I say truly, is great, but the laborers are few. All of my native Christian friends say the laborers are few. I have great reason to believe that Jesus Christ says the same thing at this time, the laborers are few. We do now jointly pray for the harvest, and I have four more laborers into his vineyard, that his great work may be accomplished among the sons of Africa.

August 14th, 1855.

MR. N. S. HARRIS, teacher at Cape Palmas, thus writes:—
I desire to tell of a great work which is carried on in this part of Africa. At Cape Palmas, my place of residence, there were missionaries at first; but the natives did not receive their message for a long time until they either died or went away entirely from them, and there was a very little work of Christ carried on among them. Thus in this deplorable condition the people were left until 1852, when I was sent to them as a teacher. Looking upon the condition of the people, and now reading your paper, I feel that I am not unworthy myself as the only person sent by God to break the bread of life to these dying people. So I commenced laboring among them. At first my words to them was a tale, and they even went so far as calling them fables. So blind were they in things pertaining to their everlasting souls, that I continued to labor, and I am now explaining that this word is not fables as they suppose, but word of the great God, showing them their great error in believing in greegrees and devil doctors. And now what effect has it produced among the people? Why, these very people who were so hard to be won, are now receiving the Gospel. They are not affected by this Gospel of Christ the Lord. They, instead of violating the holy Sabbath, have passed a law that it should be observed. The house of God, which was attended by few, is now crowded. Our usual prayer, which was never, formerly, attended by any except the scholars, is now attended by the natives morning and evening. The night school, which was never attended formerly but on condition of their receiving pay, is now attended by the number of about 200. I say now, and remember that you are still called to this country; your assistance is yet needed, that the cause of Christ may go forward more than ever, which is the desire of your Christian friends.

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MR. H. HOFMEYER, teacher at Taboo, thus writes:—
I address these few lines, to let you know about the great change which is taking place here among our native brethren. The missionaries have been here for a long time, and they have been trying to labor here as hard as they can, and not only so, but they have suffered and died also, and some of them have returned again to their native country. But now we do see that the spirit of God is working among our native brethren, and that they are making progress and their country doctors are all dead. And some of them are forsaking their greengs, and even doctors leave their lying, and now turn to be preachers of the Gospel of Christ. Oh! dear friends, I pray you come out and help us, for the harvest is great, but the laborers are few, and therefore we need more. I am sure that if we only may work together in the Lord's harvest. We have, indeed, some native preachers, who are trying now to preach the true riches of Christ, and not only they, but many of us too, who are not preachers, are trying to do so. But we pray you to come out, for our missionaries are only three, and we are so many. Therefore we desire some new missionaries to come out, that they may teach us, so we will teach our country people also.
"Dear friends—Perhaps you may say, 'Some of us went there and died'; but friends, you may remember Jesus said, 'He that seeketh his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for me shall save it.' And again, when Christ was sending out his twelve apostles, he said, 'He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me.' Oh, dear Christian brethren, please come out to our help, that we may go together and teach our countrymen."

August 14th, 1855.

MR. SAMUEL BORD, teacher at Fakhwa, thus writes:—
The loss of Mr. R. Smith was much regretted. I was struck with these feelings. Now it is high time for us to put forth all our strength to do our Master's work. Must I do it with my own power? Nay, for there is no strength within me. These feelings I gave up myself to prayer. With these feelings I went to the examination at Rocktown. I then with my scholars proceeded to Rocktown. At the close of the examination Bishop Payne preached. In his preaching he said, 'Serve and put forth all your strength, put away your idleness. Behold, now ye are called by God to do his work. The first missionary that went to Rocktown, Mr. Henning, afterward Mr. Howland, sent them, who was taken away by death; and, lastly, Mr. Wright. These three have God sent to

Rocktown, to labor among the people. But, oh! the hardness of their hearts—God's message to them was not received at that time. They looked upon religion as a mere fable. But though God was pleased that this state of things should be so for a while, yet he did not mean that his work should stop there altogether. It so happened that the thought came to me whether God meant by the departing of his servants, that I should stand in their place and act as a missionary to them. After some consideration, I concluded to do so. I have tried speaking to them about the Gospel, but they have not been able to understand it; so the other missionaries have done explaining to them the foolishness of worshipping their gods; set before them God, their Maker, and Jesus Christ, their crucified Redeemer. And what do you think is the consequence? Why, the people have become so affected with the Gospel truths, that they are still filled with God on Sunday, Divine adoration, and I believe that before long they will forsake the worshipping of idols and turn to the only true and living God. See now, my dear friends, how the work is carried on. The native ministers and teachers are at work; our white missionaries are at work, and the Holy Spirit is doing his work. The harvest, I say truly, is great, but the laborers are few. All of my native Christian friends say the laborers are few. I have great reason to believe that Jesus Christ says the same thing at this time, the laborers are few. We do now jointly pray for the harvest, and I have four more laborers into his vineyard, that his great work may be accomplished among the sons of Africa."

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August 14th, 1855.

Prayer then was my chief delight to obtain an assistance from the throne of grace; that I might be enabled to go to this work; which I hope was answered by Him who rules the hearts of men. I then went to God with the prayer which I used to go and proclaim this blessed truth to my people with faithfulness. I am in the habit of making frequent visits to the sick, poor, and blind, instructing them in the way of God and of their Savior. As I am among them going from town to town, and sailing them to town, I am enabled to see and observe the Sabbath day, they all seem to like it well. How can the people to agree to observe the Sabbath, is no doubt the work of God. For by keeping the Sabbath and receiving instruction, some have given up their idols. I first commenced with each individual and their principal men, and then I went to the drum, and all were assembled. I then gave my reason for beating the drum. And old Hyano said, "Hear ye people, the Sabbath from this time henceforth is to be kept by us. And now the Sabbath is kept by the people. At our present state, three hundred generally attend, besides the service of the week."

At Middleton, I have several times spoken the Word of God, and have also begged them to keep the Sabbath, and the people are willing, and they keep the Sabbath. As I have much to do on Sundays, I request that Mr. C. Hoffer to send some of his Sundays to speak to them—to his consent Mr. Hutchings attended.

The scholars which are placed under me as a teacher I faithfully instruct in their daily lessons. Morning and evening prayers are usual. The people, indeed, want to be free, and the Holy Spirit is doing his work. I am unworthy servant. I deserve nothing from him but his everlasting wrath. I now can do anything for him, no matter what it may be. I am willing, and by God's help, to do his will unto his life. May the Lord bless us and give us his Holy Spirit to enlighten our minds and strengthen us to do his will. Amen."

August 23, 1855.

Much has been said in connection with the subject before me, to encourage Christian friends to come over for our help, that it is not necessary for me to go on enumerating my labors among these people. Your missionary brethren continually set before you their efforts here in Africa—how they labor night and day, and how they are doing their work, and what trials they have, how many receive their message and are admitted in the Church of Christ. All these they do to encourage you for their help. They have set before you the vastness of the field, and how they are engaged in it, and they have called you by the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, to send them, but the laborers are few. Even when native teachers and ministers are added to the number of the missionaries, the number is still small compared to the field; therefore we still call upon you. It is not to ease our burden that we call upon you; no, but to encourage you to go forth and do his work. We have greater encouragement now in our labor among the people than we ever had before. But the more encouragement we have the more desire for more labor, and therefore, we call upon you to come over and help us. I call upon you by your most holy name, by your Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, I entreat and call upon you to come over and help us. Especially do I apply to those institutions for learning which are established in the land, from whence may issue the streams to make glad the city of God and refresh the weary soul, especially the city of God, and the weary soul. Our circumstances seem to be far different from those who have already been ordained to the ministry, and fill other important places. The choice is still upon you as to what place you may go. Our eyes are upon you; the world looks upon you; God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit, look upon you. As your coming for our help in the great work is our rejection, so your refusal for help is our sorrow. May God pour out his Spirit upon the Church abundantly, and that all may strive for the propagating of his Gospel—Amen! is the prayer of your friend.

August 26, 1855.

From the Liberia Herald, April 1, 1856.

THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

DURING the session of 1853 and '54, a bill originating in the House of Representatives, was under discussion in the Legislature, providing for the naturalization of every colored man, arriving in Liberia, who is enjoying the right of suffrage; the most important of civil rights in a Republic.

Owing to certain features in the bill it was considered unconstitutional, and on that ground rejected. Since that time various motives disparaging to their political character, have been attributed to the framers of the bill, while the bill itself is represented by certain persons as containing nothing that is good, as some mysterious destroyer, some lion with voracious appetite seeking to devour the native citizens. The motives which are urged upon us have not been able to perceive these dangers, or to partake in any of these apprehensions. So far as the unconstitutionality—which appeared more in the wording than in the spirit and intention of the bill—is concerned, we are willing it should be objected to; as we consider it obligatory to uphold the Constitution, and we adhere to our constitution, that foundation upon which our Government is established; and under no circumstances would we justify them in infringing upon that sacred instrument. But it does not follow from this that we are opposed to the enactment of a law, which shall regulate more strictly the conditions of citizenship in Liberia. On the contrary, we think such a law necessary, and feel assured that the day is not very far distant when, whether "White," or "True Liberator," or any other party be in power, such a law will and must be introduced into the Liberian code. The belief has never been so late held more sacred. But it seems now, however, by some Liberator, who is signing any reason whatsoever for his position, rejects a naturalization law in toto; and strives for political effect to produce the impression upon the unwary and less reflecting that the originators of the bill are enemies to the public weal; that their intention is to deprive the colored man of the right of suffrage for two years, &c. Such assertions are simply absurd, and will appear so to

all but those whom they are intended to influence. To deprive new-comers of their hands could have been their design, for they were doubtless aware that according to the arrangements existing between our knowledge, we were close ones to the Society, "as a settler, on his arrival in this republic, is entitled to draw a certain amount of land," which arrangements must continue to be adhered to until by the mutual consent of the Republic and the Society they shall cease to exist. The object of the framers of the bill, so far as our knowledge goes, was to give the colored man the avenue to Liberator citizenship, or to guard a little more strictly the right of suffrage, by making the length of the time of residence in the republic, besides the possession of real estate, a qualification for the elective franchise.

The motives by which they were influenced are obvious. They saw that annually we have accessions of emigrants from abroad, many of whom are entirely unprepared to assume intelligently the responsibilities of citizens; that the tide of emigration setting with increasing violence towards these shores, would be a most dangerous element to our liberties and institutions. They saw that such was likely to be the case, their object was to guard against an evil so detrimental to the best interests of their country.

Liberia is an asylum for colored men—a refuge for the oppressed and down-trodden of our race in the old world, and a civilized harbor. We could never, therefore, make laws to exclude such persons from citizenship; it is in our privilege, and we may add, our duty, to restrain them for a while, after their escape from scenes of servility and oppression, from the management of government, until they should by all means have their hands on their arrival; this is absolutely necessary (as very few come prepared to support themselves independently of the labors of the soil), that they may plant, and build, and thrive, and flourish; but they should be free, for a while, from the taint of government, and be able to go forth and do their share in the organization of the naturalization law; and certainly no unprejudiced mind will condemn men with motives so pure and patriotic. Their intention was good, and that they did not succeed was owing to objections which, sooner or later, must be removed. Now they are removed, and we can do so before them the examples of nearly all civilized nations. There is hardly a country on the face of the globe, properly organized, that does not place restrictions upon the admission of strangers. They had before them also the teachings of history. They knew that the aliening of power to the hands of a few, would be a source of evil. The history of Rome, in her latter days, affords a most impressive example of the disastrous consequences of an influx of strangers into a country without restriction. After the Romans were removed, the city was divided into four parts; Greece, Asia, Gaul, large crowds of emigrants flocked to Italy from various directions. But they came humble, poor, and as inferiors; but they soon outnumbered the victorious Romans. They spread over all Italy, until "the majesty of the ancient Romans was obscured, overwhelmed, and utterly lost in the multitude of foreigners." The republic of Athens, it is said, was so strict with regard to the citizenship of foreigners, that they could only become citizens in their grandchildren. This was very strict, but the Athenians found it necessary, in order to the preservation of their liberties, to relax the rigidity of the policy of Liberia approved no dangers? Do we consider ourselves exempt from the necessity of using precautionary measures in this respect? If we do, let us go on; let the avenue to citizenship remain as wide as they are; let the right of suffrage be enjoyed by all, irrespective of the time of residence in the republic, or any other qualification than twenty years of age and real estate, and soon our elections will be not unlike those of Rome when her republican glory was departing. When Caesar, desirous of honors, sought to obtain it by means of the armed force, he had the aid of Pompey, who was the favorite of the people, when Pompey sought the favor of the people, by the enactment of laws suiting their desires and tastes; and when Crassus, equally as ambitious but more wealthy than either, purchased popular favor by making feasts for and lavishing gifts upon the populace.

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28-291

Barth came to Haussa, entered the Fellan kingdom of Sokkato, and passed through Kaschna to Kano, the greatest commercial town in Central Africa, which he has described as the "London of Sudan," and of much more importance than even Timbuctoo. From thence he travelled to Kuka, on Lake Tschad, where he met Overweg, and where

"My confidence is unshaken. Cloud after cloud comes over me. I have been very ill for a few days. They even divide my property amongst them. But since yesterday, thank God, the fever has left me, and I feel strong and well again."

His powerful constitution was victorious in all the attacks of illness to which he was subjected, and he succeeded in reaching Kano. On the way between this latter place and Kuka he met Vogel of Leipzig: with what feelings can only be

The Orphan Asylum on the extremity of Cape
Almas, is at once an ornament and a blessing to the
fant colony; as is also the *High-School*, three
miles distant at Mt. Vaughan. Connected with

skew. Amongst these was a young man, whose past life had been notoriously bad. His companions reminded him of this, and expressed conviction that whatever others might do, he could be a Christian. "And can a wicked man ever turn from his wickedness?" he replied. "I never turn I have been very bad, but it is this course I have taken to forsake."

The interest continued and extended. One by one, each morning a middle-aged man, from the same terms, married him, and said, "I have

Our fellow-laborer in the Gospel,
JOHN PAYNE.

These churches comprise 15 churches, a mix of colonists and native converts, 14 of which are Baptist and a membership of 787. The largest are Monrovia 196, and Greenville, 181. All the commissioners, preachers, and missionaries are colored men. The reports from the churches generally are decidedly favorable. On the subject of education they remark: "The day and Sabbath schools are well attended. The different churches are successful of giving, but without accomplishing could estimate school books to be obtained. As to the cause of education are respectfully invited to forward us donations of books and apparatus—we in this end of the world have yet dependent upon the sympathies of the outside world, are not ashamed to confess it, and we need help. Surely all who feel interested in the colored and down-trodden Africa, will be glad to assist in raising her from physical, mental, and moral degradation."—*Christian Herald*.

Caput Nili querere, the search for the source of the Nile, has for twenty centuries been used as a proverbial expression, to stigmatize a vain and fruitless quest.

LETTER FROM AFRICA.

Barre, Liberia, Monrovia, January 24, 1856.

MR. J. W. DONOVAN:

DEAR SIR—I hereby have the honor to inform you of my safe arrival here this morning at 4 o'clock, making the passage in 29 days and 16 hours. On the seventeenth day out I was abreast the Cape Verde Islands, and on the eighteenth passed between the islands of Fogo and Brava; I then expected to have made the passage in 28 days, but within the last 10 days I have had no sailing but light winds and calm. Still, this is the quickest passage ever made out here from New York. In regard to the passengers, both cabin and steerage, I have had no trouble whatever, not one word out of the way; and as far as I have seen and heard, every one of them is perfectly satisfied in every respect. Two days before my arrival here they all held a meeting on the main hatch, and voted me their thanks for the kindness, &c., exhibited to them on the passage, and which they said should or was to be printed in the papers. I have had no sickness on board, except one child 18 months old, belonging to one of the steerage passengers, by name George Hamilton, and which was sick at the time of coming on board in New York. It died the 21st January, the only one that was lost; all the rest landed in good health. I am not able to tell when I shall get away from here, perhaps next week; all depends on whether I can sell any of the ship's goods here or not. Business is very dull here at the present, on account of the war just broken out between the natives and Americans at a place called Sinoe. Over 400 volunteers leave here to-morrow.

I shall write as soon as I am ready to go away from here or Basa.

I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.

JAMES P. THOMPSON.

REPORT OF SCHOLARS IN THE ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL, MONROVIA.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 4, 1856.

MR. J. W. DONOVAN, Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR:—In the pursuance of duty, I submit the following Report of the Beneficiaries of the New York Colonization Society, connected with the Alexander High School, from July 12th to November 20th, 1855.

The names, studies, and standing of each are exhibited in the following table:

Names.	Annual Allowance.	Time and Amounts Drawn.
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1855, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1855, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1856, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1856, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1856, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1856, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1857, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1857, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1857, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1857, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1858, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1858, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1858, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1858, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1859, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1859, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1859, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1859, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1860, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1860, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1860, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1860, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1861, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1861, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1861, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1861, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1862, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1862, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1862, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1862, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1863, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1863, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1863, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1863, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1864, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1864, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1864, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1864, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1865, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1865, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1866, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1866, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1866, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1866, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1867, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1867, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1867, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1867, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1868, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1868, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1868, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1868, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1869, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1869, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1869, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1870, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1870, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1870, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1871, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1871, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1872, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1872, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1872, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1872, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1873, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1873, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1874, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1875, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1875, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1876, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1876, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1877, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1879, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1879, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1879, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1879, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1880, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1880, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1880, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1880, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1881, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1881, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1881, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1881, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1882, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1882, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1882, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1882, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1883, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1883, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1883, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1883, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1884, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1884, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1884, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1884, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1885, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1890, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1891, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1891, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1892, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1892, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1892, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1892, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1893, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Apr. 1, 1893, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	July 1, 1893, \$20
James P. Thompson	\$100	Oct. 1, 1893, \$20
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James P. Thompson	\$100	Jan. 1, 1923, \$20
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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

MAY, 1856.

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REMITTANCES TO THE N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society present the following Report of their operations, and a summary of important events affecting the cause of Colonization, and of the Civilization and Christianizing of Africa, for the year ending May 1st, 1856.

The Report made by our Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney, who returned from an examination of Liberia about the season of the anniversary in May, 1855, presented facts as to the condition of the Republic of Liberia, on the whole, sufficiently favorable to encourage us to persevere; but, at the same time, clearly to establish the need of some improvement in the care of emigrants, both on their passage and after arrival. The impression of a demand for immediate action induced the Board of Managers to pass resolutions proposing the call of a special meeting of the Directors of the American Colonization Society, that by general consultation a wise and united effort might be made to remedy existing evils. The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society did not deem the case of sufficient urgency to justify the special meeting. The conviction that, without some remedial action, our free colored population would be discouraged from emigration, and even zealous friends feel impelled to encourage them to emigrate, from apprehension of great danger and mortality, and a hope that by united consultation a harmonious plan could be adopted, which would give a new impulse to the cause, were the chief considerations which moved the Board to pass their resolutions. They were disappointed by the action of the Executive Committee at Washington, and waited, with regret for the loss of so much time, until, at the annual meeting of the Directors at Washington, the plans and modification so necessary could be adopted. The Board are happy to report that, after full consultation, plans of action were agreed to by the Directors, calculated to unite all the friends in a hearty cooperation, and which, it is believed, will, to a great extent, obviate the evils before existing. These plans embraced the determination to provide immediately new and commodious receptacles for emigrants, to make an experiment of an interior settlement, and to take greater care of the emigrants on their passage.

Without entire confidence in the wisdom of proposed measures, hearty cooperation cannot be secured, much less enthusiasm. The zeal and ardor of our friends can only be retained by evidence, that every known error or neglect will be corrected as soon as manifest, and that the Society not only seeks to increase the number of emigrants, but to secure, as far as practical, their comfort, health, and lives.

Under the circumstances existing in the early part of the year, as above stated, having no distinct object for which to make an appeal, and perceiving the heavy pressure which weighed upon the commercial and business community, the Board made no special effort to raise funds, and the income of the year has been only such as could be secured by a limited agency and without urgency.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

It became evident, during the summer, that a larger number of emigrants than usual, from this and the neighboring free states, would be ready to embark for Liberia in the autumn; and though much preferring to call for funds to make preparations for care of emigrants, the Board decided, under the circumstances, to aid in sending out an expedition. This was intended to have been fitted out in October, but delayed for six or eight weeks to await the expected return of the bark Estelle.

As the Estelle did not return, the bark Lamartine, of 380 tons measurement, was chartered on favorable terms, and sailed from New York, December 24th. This charter was made with the as-

sent and in cooperation with the American Colonization Society, and the expenses borne by the State Auxiliaries, in proportion to the number of emigrants from each State. As a much larger number were enrolled to go than actually embarked, a large surplus of the provisions will be sold, and the avails returned in season for another emigration. The emigrants from New Jersey, under a special arrangement made by the Colonization Agent of that State, beside the usual supplies, were furnished with a small sum of cash, and allowed to take charge of themselves from the time of their arrival. Indeed, in relation to this whole company, a new experiment has been made, testing their capacity to provide for themselves, by furnishing a certain sum to each person, and throwing on them the responsibility of self support.

The passage of the Lamartine was very short, not exceeding thirty days; and by letters from Captain Thompson and several emigrants, it appears to have been a pleasant voyage. Those who saw Liberia for the first time seemed remarkably well pleased with the country. The Lamartine arrived a return passage for Rev. Mr. Horne, of the Methodist Mission, and for several Liberians who had visited the United States, and whose convictions were all in favor of a home on the shores of Africa. Besides these, forty-eight others embarked, and all but one of Mr. Hamilton's family arrived in safety and good health.

Two expeditions had, during the summer, been despatched with emigrants from Baltimore and Norfolk, taking about 200 emigrants, fitted out by the American Colonization Society.

The Board regret to report that in the company which emigrated to Liberia from New York, in 1854, there has been an unusual mortality. This mortality was confined chiefly to two families, Mr. Derrick's and Mr. Williams.

The yet larger families of Mr. Smith and Cook had not a death during the year. Mr. Derrick was over sixty years of age, and probably sank under change of climate. Mrs. Derrick and her infant, a few days old, died the same week. Her death was not from any peculiar influence of the climate. We look forward with interest and apprehension for the result upon those lately landed from the Lamartine, and are more than ever impressed with the importance of securing some elevated interior region, that, if possible, the many emigrants who, at no distant day will flock to Liberia, may escape the malaria, supposed to be especially destructive near the coast.

FUNDS.

The season was one of general pecuniary pressure, and it was apprehended that the Colonization Society would suffer a serious diminution of income, but individual generosity has compensated for the loss in general collections, so that the year compares favorably with previous years in its total results. The voluntary collections from churches were smaller than for several previous years. This was attributable to the pressing claims for the Boards of the several churches, or to casual neglect. It may, in a measure, have arisen from an apprehension that until some active and decided plans for improvement in Africa were adopted, funds for the mere purpose of sending out emigrants might be withheld without injury. In looking forward to the coming year, we may confidently hope that the causes which operated unfavorably for the past year, will be succeeded by others of brighter promise. The Treasurer's Report, while exhibiting, in the general fund, a decrease in the item of legacies of \$2780, as compared with the previous year, exhibits an increase of receipts from donations and from agencies. The same Report shows an increase over \$3000 in the permanent school fund, being a portion of the legacy of the late Mr. John Bloomfield, of Rome, N. Y.

LEGACY OF S. S. HOWLAND.

The legacy left by Mr. Howland of \$10,000, for the emancipation of slaves, was ready to be paid over by the executors in 1855. But owing to an indefiniteness in designating the Colonization Society which should have received the legacy, the executors were unwilling to pay it either to the American or New York Society until the question was settled. Various expedients were suggested, but without progress until the month of February, when, by a resolution of this Board, it was proposed, and the proposition accepted by the American Colonization Society, that the legacy should be deposited in one of the Trust Companies of New York, to the credit of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, but with the understanding that in deciding upon its application, in all cases the New York Society should be consulted and give its assent before the fund should be used. This was done, not from any change of views on the part of either Society as to the intention of the testator, but to cultivate harmony, to avoid the expenses and delay of litigation, and under a conviction that in this way the design of the legacy could be as certainly secured as in any other method. It is gratifying to state that already mutual assent has been given to the application of

nearly \$8000 of the fund, to be used immediately in securing the emancipation and removal to Africa of 147 slaves.

AGENCIES.

The Society has had in its employment for portions of the year the Rev. Frederick Freeman, as an agent to awaken an interest and solicit contributions from the Episcopal churches. In the autumn he assumed charge of a church at Lockport, in this State, and the Society has not since had his services, and it is yet uncertain whether we shall obtain them again. The Rev. Henry Connelly has continued his agency. His field of labor has been enlarged, with corresponding success. His labors have been prosecuted with great industry, prudence, and energy, and to the entire approbation of the Board. His services are continued.

Early in the year efforts were made to secure the labor of some competent agent among the Methodist churches, but with partial success. The Rev. J. M. Pease, who entered upon the work, had so committed himself to an interior exploration eastward of Liberia, that he requested and received permission to raise a fund in the field of his agency to assist in his travels; consequently, though his collections, as reported, were published in the New York Colonization Journal, they were kept apart, and do not enter into the general accounts reported by the Treasurer of the Society. Mr. Pease, before the close of the year, made arrangements to prosecute his African explorations, and to raise a fund for that purpose, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, and his agency for the Colonization Society has terminated with mutual consent at his own request. He will be followed, with much interest by all who appreciate the importance of a better knowledge of the unexplored region, whether he proposes to go. It will be seen that the agency labor of the Society has been comparatively small; this resulted rather from the difficulty of finding adequate agents, than from any disinclination to employ them. It is still an earnest desire of the Board to occupy the field with efficient exponents of the cause.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

Through the friendship of a portion of the Legislature of New York, a bill was reported and discussed at its late session, proposing a small appropriation for the encouragement of voluntary emigration from among the colored population of New York. The bill was left among the unfinished business of the session, but elicited a valuable discussion on the merits of colonization, in which the Society found eloquent and able advocates. A circular was prepared and laid before the members of the Legislature, showing that nine States of the Union were now, by legislative appropriation, encouraging their free colored population to this enterprise; and that for commercial, political and equitable interests the great State of New York might properly cooperate. The peculiar political skepticism which operated to retard action, it is believed, will be but temporary, and in a calmer day the merits of our cause will command the confidence, and secure the legislation necessary to give it augmented efficiency.

EDUCATION.

The Board report with pleasure that, from the income of the Beveridge and Bloomfield funds, they have been enabled to support in schools of Liberia several scholars—a gratifying report of whose progress has been made by the Principal of the Alexander High School at Monrovia, Rev. D. A. Wilson. By an order of the Board, made in the winter of 1855, there was appropriated from the income of Mr. Bloomfield's legacy \$500 for education of youth for the schools connected with the Episcopal mission in Liberia. During the year both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Horne, Principals of High Schools at Monrovia, whose health had required a return to the United States, have returned, and at the date of latest news were happily engaged in their well-needed labors.

In our own land several attempts are under way to found and set in operation schools of a high class for the free colored population, for which we hope the utmost success. It is understood that the Trustees for Education in Liberia, incorporated at Boston, Mass., stand ready to open their institution so soon as a suitable man can be found to occupy the important post. For the speedier adequate endowment of such institutions, the long balance due to Africa should furnish abundant means. The bequests of the philanthropist are requested to aid in this essential department of the Colonization work.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Board have continued to issue the Monthly Colonization Journal, and without much expense have been enabled to increase its value and interest by illustrative woodcuts.

These, with brief descriptions, will be found in the Appendix to the Report, and can thus be preserved by those who may hereafter wish to refer to them. Of its usefulness and economy as an agent in

our work, we have increasing evidence from year to year.

The example of other papers might justify, an increase of the price of annual subscription; but it is doubtful whether the pecuniary gain would be more than counterbalanced by a limit of its circulation.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It is a source of sincere gratification that this Society has been enabled to get its funds into a better order than at the beginning of 1855; and that the important questions deemed vital to its prosperity, which were ably discussed by Reports of Committees, January, 1855, were, with an unexpected harmony, decided at the late annual meeting, January and March, 1856. It has resolved, with the aid of auxiliaries, to make this year of distinguished progress.

The applicants for emigration, if all were accepted, would require, at least, \$50,000. The purchase and erection of two large buildings for emigrants will require \$14,000. The experiment preparatory to an interior settlement, of acclimating 15 or 20 emigrants upon the mountains 20 or 30 miles from the coast, can scarcely be accomplished for less than \$5,000 dollars, so that to accomplish its plans \$100,000 will not be too much.

To accomplish this great work will require, as we hope it will have, the hearty co-operation of all the auxiliary societies, and they will also require the employment of a more extensive agency.

It is at this moment chartering a vessel of 1000 tons, at a heavy outlay, to convey the receptacles and a large company of emigrants from the South to Liberia, and while we read this report her cargo is being prepared and shipped.

SLAVE TRADE.

This inhuman traffic, although chiefly suppressed along the whole western coast of Africa, is furvively carried on from several points. From the vicinity of Lagos it is reported that about 2,000 or 3,000 were exported in 1855—and the records of our courts of law, as well as occasional rumors of cargoes of slaves landed in Cuba or Brazil, from vessels fitted out in the United States, show, that we have among us men ready to violate or evade our laws, and disregard humanity in pursuit of ill-gotten gain. The peace in Europe will, doubtless, enable Great Britain and France to replace their squadrons on the coast, and thus more effectually repress the traffic. The abuse of the flag of the United States by these mercenaries, demands an increase of efficiency in the United States squadron, by substituting small steamers, as recommended by Commanders Foot and Mayo, in the place of sailing vessels now used. Indeed, to any one acquainted with the light and calm winds, which alone are found from Gambia to Gaboon, a coast of 1800 miles, where the slave trade is principally found, it is evident that one steamer would effect more than ten vessels without steam. No one has ventured to date to accuse Liberia of connection with this trade; on the contrary, it is admitted by all, that, on the hundreds of miles controlled by that Republic, the traffic is utterly destroyed.

Based on this admitted fact, resolutions were passed at a Colonization Meeting held in Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, urging the general Government to aid colonization and establish a line of steamers to Liberia, the more speedily to destroy the slave trade.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

A review of the political and material history of Liberia for the last year affords, on the whole, grounds of hope and encouragement. After eight years of service in the highest office of the Republic, the late President announced his determination to decline a re-nomination to the office, and a warm political contest for the succession occurred, which for earnestness of excitement has scarcely been exceeded in this country. It is gratifying to learn that, when the ballot box had decided the contest, a calm submission followed the excitement, and that President Roberts has been quietly succeeded by President Benson—than whom no one in Liberia has had larger experience in public affairs, or could bring to the office a higher character for integrity. Long may the Republic be enabled to make as wise a selection as this.

An unfavorable season diminished the supply of Palm Oil, and as a consequence, trade was dull; but, by all accounts, the older settlements have witnessed a great increase in the farming line, and sanguine hopes are entertained that, by hiring cheap native labor, Liberia will be able to come into the markets of the world as a producer of sugar and coffee.

An unfortunate conflict with a native tribe on the coast south-east of Sinou river, has been attended with heavy expense to the Government, and a loss of houses and property by the settlers on the Sinou river, as well as several valuable lives sacrificed to savage ferocity. By the latest accounts we learn that the military forces of Liberia had effected a speedy punishment of the aggressors, and at all events, we have the gratification to

know that, leaving out of view individual acts of imprudence, the authorities of Liberia were not aggressors, and were but protecting an English captain from robbery when the offence was given to the natives.

The heavy expense growing out of this war, preceded by a heavy expense incurred by the Government of Liberia in founding a new settlement at Cape Mount, in order effectually to cut off all hope from the native chiefs that the slave trade would be revived at Gallinas and the Cape, have imposed a heavy burden upon the public treasury, and it is to be feared that they will feel compelled to abandon this last settlement, unless aided from the United States or England.

To avoid this, it may be desirable to send a vessel with fresh emigrants from the United States, to be located at that point during the present season.

MORTALITY.

The New-York Colonization Society has repeatedly been admonished in the past year, to do quickly what their hands find to do. The Rev. Dr. Brockhead, of Brooklyn, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, John Adams, Esq., John W. Hinton, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Bond, of the city of New-York, and Mrs. Sarah Payne, of Troy, have died since our last Annual Meeting, and their names have been stricken from the roll of members.

Three of these were Vice-Presidents of the Society: John W. Hinton, Esq., once a successful merchant of New-York, and for more than twenty years a zealous, prompt, and faithful officer of the Society; the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Editor of the Christian Advocate; and the Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church. The others were life-members of the Society. One of these, Mrs. Payne, made the Society a bequest of five hundred dollars. They were venerable in years, and alike actively engaged in efforts of Christian philanthropy. They have exchanged toil for rest, and entered into their reward. Their example is our encouragement. Looking beyond our own State, the death of one who had suddenly become known to us by an act of almost unexampled generosity, has been felt as a heavy loss by all the friends of Colonization. We refer to Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot co., Md., the news of whose donation of \$36,000 for a Liberia Packet had hardly been received before it was followed by the melancholy information of his death. Though dead, the memory and influence of his generous act will long survive, to cheer and exhort to emulation. And especially will the remembrance of his carefulness to have complete and perfect transfers of his donation made to the Society before his decease, serve to commend to those liberally inclined the wisdom of doing the good they propose while living.

SPECIAL INSTANCES OF LIBERILITY.

The record of the year would not be complete without special allusion to some acts of liberality. Toward the close of the fiscal year of the American Colonization Society, when the Treasurer scarcely knew where to look for relief, he was surprised and gratified by an unsolicited act of liberality, on the part of Mr. David Hunt, of Mississippi, who forwarded a check for \$5000, to meet the urgent necessities of the cause. Besides several donations of \$1000 each, Mr. Hunt has once before made a single donation of \$5000 to the same Society.

After the eloquent labor of a whole summer, which had secured conditional donations to the amount of nearly \$15,000 in the State of Maine toward building a packet ship for the Colonization Society, the present Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Rev. R. R. Gurley, found himself located at Washington, with hope, and yet with some misgivings lest his labors should not be crowned with final success, when, unexpectedly, it is announced to him that one man, a citizen of Talbot co., Md., would at once assume the expense of building the proposed packet. This gentleman was Mr. John Stevens, and by this act his name will be preserved for grateful remembrance for ages to come. In our own State there has not been wanting evidences that liberal hearts are devoting good for Africa. The general poverty of the settlers in Liberia is well known, and though their climate and soil invite to sugar cultivation, none had capital sufficient to purchase suitable machinery. This want was felt by all, and tended to discourage the small farmers. By the considerate and generous act of Messrs. Schieffelin and Phelps, members of this Board, this deficiency has been supplied, and already we may hope that a steam sugar mill is in operation upon the banks of the St. Paul's. Such instances of liberal aid, from those whose wealth alone of them, greatly encourage the efforts of others less able, and help to ennoble and honor the cause.

RELIGION IN AFRICA.

The Constitution of the New York State Colonization Society enumerates as objects proposed by its labors, the civilizing and Christianizing the Af-

Lamarine, for the very kind manner in which he and the officers of this bark have treated them while on the voyage. At 8 o'clock P. M., the emigrants assembled on the deck to wait the arrivals, which were to be delivered. The meeting was called to order by Henry W. Johnson. Mr. J. B. Jordan was called to the chair on the occasion. The chairman stated the object of the meeting. [The speeches at the meeting we omit for want of room. Addresses were made by Mr. Marshall, H. W. Johnson, J. D. Johnson, J. B. Jordan, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Griffith.] When the speaking was over, a committee was chosen to draft resolutions expressing our thanks to Captain Thompson and crew of bark Lamarine, for their attention on our voyage; to give thanks to the Rev. Mr. Horne, for the interest he manifested in our spiritual welfare; and also to express our thanks to the Colonization Society of New York, and especially to Mr. Pinney, of New York, for their and his generous outfit, and for chartering so good a vessel as the Lamarine for the voyage. And the committee were instructed to tender the thanks of the emigrants to all persons concerned in this expedition, for their manifold attention to us all. A resolution was also passed at this meeting, that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the Liberia Herald for publication, and that we send copies likewise to the principal papers of the city of New York, and especially the New York Herald, and New York Tribune, as they have a very large circulation; that our many friends who have left in the United States will be able to hear of our pleasant voyage, which may prove likewise of benefit to some at least, who at present may not have made up their minds to undertake so long a voyage. Our meeting then adjourned, and we retired to rest for the night.

January 20th.—After our meeting and rest last night, we awoke this morning to behold a beautiful day, for which I hope we are all ready to thank the All-wise God. We had services at 10 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Horne, from 1 Timothy 1:15.

January 21st.—All well, with but one exception, and that the baby spoken of before; no wind, but calm.

January 22nd.—Fine morning; the sun rose most beautiful; no eye ever beheld one more lovely than the sunrise of this morning. At 12 o'clock Mary Jane Hamilton, aged 18 months, died of worms and cold. She was sick when we left New York. She was buried at 3 o'clock at sea. The captain requested the Rev. Mr. Horne to perform the burial services, which he did. At 12 o'clock the day the captain saw land. At 3 o'clock the captain and myself went out in the ship's boat to find the way the current set. Thus, after some 23 or 26 days, I left the vessel for the first time. I had for some time desired to do so, that I might see the Lamarine at sea in full rig. The captain gave me an invitation to go with him in his boat, and I cheerfully went, and we the vessel did appear to be of the most beautiful kind.

January 23rd.—Again a beautiful day, and the coast of Africa in full view. After having sailed for some time of the day along the coast, and when abreast of the Galinas river, a canoe came off with three natives, dressed in their African costume, which was, indeed, truly novel; at least it was so to me. They brought with them the first news which we had received since we left New York. It was that war had broken out at Sinou. I thought it had, and so it was; but it was, nevertheless, news. They begged ardently for American fire-water, but could not succeed in getting any, as none of the passengers had any, and the captain does not use it himself, nor will he allow it on board his vessel, and after getting some tobacco, beef, and bread, they went ashore. At 5 o'clock P. M., when off Cape Mount, two others came on board, bringing with them bananas and pumpkins, which they gave to our captain, for which he repaid them with food.

January 24th.—This morning we met all suddenly but agreeably awakened before day, from what we may call our last night's rest on board the Lamarine, by hearing the captain giving orders to let go the anchor, and when we jumped upon deck to assure ourselves of the same, we found our noble vessel safely anchored in the port of Monrovia, and the sailors busily engaged in making the sails fast. Thus making our voyage in 29 days 16 hours! And all as well as when we left New York. We found when morning broke, that we were not the only vessel in port; there was one American brig, one Liberian man-of-war, and two Liberian merchant schooners—the latter three getting ready to receive on board troops destined for the seat of war at Sinou. At 9 o'clock the captain went on shore. By 10 o'clock the captain went on shore; we were not ready, and therefore remained on board until 10 o'clock; in the meantime several gentlemen of the city, and some from the country, came on board. With them I was made acquainted by those emigrants returning with us. Among those who came from the country was Mr. J. M. Richardson, of New York village, on the St. Paul's river. Mr. R. has one of the largest farms on that river. Mr. Hooper, of the same river, and a very extensive planter, came on board also. To these two gentlemen I feel myself indebted much. They are gentlemen not only in word, but gentleman in deed. Those two gentlemen, and myself, went on shore in Mr. Richardson's boat, which boat that gentleman runs as a packet between his farm and Monrovia daily. The hour having now arrived for the boat to start for New York, Mr. R., who is the captain of his boat, bade me a good morning, and set sail. Mr. Hooper and myself then went in to the city. Mr. Hooper is a repre-

sentative of Monrovia county. Mr. H. very politely invited me to accompany him and visit, so that gentleman chose to call them, "our leading men." Mr. H. gave me an introduction first to ex-President Roberts, who I found to be a gentleman in all respects. I also received introduction to that very much of a gentleman, Dr. Roberts. With the doctor President Benson dined that day, and I also. Of course I was introduced to the President. I need not stop to say to you, that that gentleman was the first President with whom it was my privilege to dine. Yes, sir, President Benson is the first President with whom I had the honor to dine. From what I have seen of him (I mean Benson), I think I shall love the man.

I am, so far as first sight goes, much pleased with Monrovia, and think I shall love Africa. On my arrival in the city, to my astonishment, I saw goats, sheep, pigs, and a horse and mule standing in the government square! These are things which I had not expected to see in Liberia. But more of Monrovia and Africa, too, hereafter. Suffice it now in conclusion to say, than any one may see at one glance what Africa wants. What any other country has, be it what it may, that same thing Africa has too. Yes, Africa is a country of boundless resources, and what she wants now is what any new country ever has, and ever will want, namely, men and means. When I say men, I mean men in every sense of that word. As yet I have but one objection to Africa, and that is, that there is but one way for a man to starve in this country, and that is to shut his mouth. You will pardon this, I fear, too long, and in part, I fear, unintelligible letter. I shall probably write, too, by the next steamer. Give my respects to all friends. Write to me soon. Direct to Monrovia, and be pleased to send me some newspapers. The emigrants are all well. I hope you are the same. I am well.

I remain, dear sir, yours most respectfully,
JOHN MARSHALL.

LATEST NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

By way of England, letters of the date of Feb. 20th have been received, and, on the whole, are gratifying. The particulars will be found in extracts of letters quoted from the Commercial Advertiser of New-York, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C. Some of these are from emigrants who left New York in the Lamarine, Dec. 24th, and manifest that the first impressions were favorable.

John Marshall, who had a kind of oversight of the Society's interest during the voyage, has sent a report which came via Brazil, and is accompanied with the journal of the voyage. Extracts from it are given in another column.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF APRIL 5th, 1856.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the last arrival from England, letters from Liberia to the 20th of February have been received at the office of the Colonization Society in this city. We have before us four letters, extracts from which follow. Dr. Roberts writes from Monrovia, on the 15th inst. He says: "The emigrants, by the bark Lamarine arrived in good health, with the exception of one or two who were feeble. Those destined for Monrovia were landed and housed in town, where they remained until acclimated. A few of them have already a touch of fever, but they are doing well. The emigrants Dr. Snowden's family, were landed here. The medicine sent out by the Lamarine was very acceptable, and very opportune, and it was distributed agreeably to instructions.

"I am very glad to find that you approve of my recommendation to stop too great an emigration. To allow it to be more gradual will most unquestionably be the best for all concerned. The welfare of the emigrants will be the best promoted by having them well provided for on their reaching this country, by having sufficient and commodious accommodations for them."

"On Monday next, the 17th, I intend to go up the St. John's river, perhaps as far as the territory of New-Jersey. My friends suggest that I had better wait a while, but I have no notion of waiting to be sick; I must be at something. I am already sick, and they say the will, may make me comfortable fortune in this country. I find, by the bye, that disinterested benevolence is not the growth of this fine country. Every man looks out for himself. Our emigrants are well, and well pleased with the country. I can say this of all, with one single exception, and that one desires to go back."

"I am spoke of disinterested benevolence. The Africans will do anything and everything you desire, but you must pay the highest price for what you want."

"When I go into the interior, I must take with me one or two slaves. If I take men they must be 'dashed,' and that I cannot afford."

Mr. J. D. Johnson, another of those who went out in the Lamarine, writes from Monrovia, February 20th:

"On Saturday night, previous to our reaching this place, the passengers were entertained and passed a robe of thanks for the comfortable manner in which they had been fitted out."

"I regret that on my arrival I found my country involved in war, but I am happy to say that it is about ended, with no loss of life on any side, except of those massacred before war was declared. We crossed the river of our troops a slow day to day. This outbreak of the natives is a severe blow to our

financial affairs. However, I inform you, with pleasure, that our prospects are encouraging."

"The emigrants who came out with me in the Lamarine express themselves highly pleased with the new country, and declare that any man who claims to claim the superiority of his old country over this 'Liberia' must be a child of his old land or have a malicious design against our government as citizens, inasmuch as they have not found one word of truth in those assertions published by Noddy."

The letter from which we shall make an extract is dated from the coast, who took out an interesting family. She writes from Monrovia, February 15th, thus:

"I set down to address a few lines to you, although I am, with my second daughter, somewhat indisposed. We were attacked with fever on Sabbath last, but we are now mending. Lucy is quite well, and so are all the rest. We are all well pleased with our new home; nor has our present sickness disheartened us, or given us one repining thought; and if we live, and health be spared to us, we need not fear getting along. When we have shaken our affliction, we will go up the river, to the prospect of a school. We arrived in April. Mr. Wilson says there will be a situation for her here. We had a most pleasant passage in the Lamarine."

Allow me to tender my respects to yourself and family, and to your clerk, Mr. A., for the very kind attention paid to us while in New-York. To the Rev. Dr. McLeod, please also to present my respects, and say to him that I shall take an early opportunity of writing to him. I shall never forget the kind treatment I received from him, and from the Board generally. To Mrs. Alexander I also tender my respects. She is a very kind and intelligent woman. The writer of this letter is a highly respected female, the head of a large family. If we recollect rightly, she was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and brought to this city excellent testimony of her worth. Her letter, now before us, and in fact all the letters, are well written, and the penman-hip is very good.

We learn that letters from Liberia have been received at the office of the Colonization Society up to the 20th February. They contain interesting accounts of public affairs in that Republic—the war at Sinou; the government and success of the Librarian force; the sufferings of the people of the disturbed districts; and an earnest appeal from President Benson for aid from the good people of the United States.

The Lamarine arrived at Monrovia, on the 24th of December, her passengers in good health. The intelligent and worthy agent of the Society, Mr. Dennis, says:

"The troops to Sinou have not yet returned. We had letters from them a few days ago. Health and success attend them. President Benson is with the army. They are expected home in about fourteen days. It is gratifying to know that in this campaign, which doubtless has been attended with more discouragements than any previous one, we have not had the aid of any foreign man-of-war to carry down the troops or to give countenance our efforts. Liberia, in this case, has relied solely upon her own strength. General Lewis commands the troops, and they have done well."

Mr. Dennis mentions the liberal contributions of Mesurado and Bassa counties to relieve their brethren suffering in consequence of the war in Sinou. He adds that the Government has also contributed to their relief. But it will be impossible for this relief to continue long. The people must engage more earnestly in agriculture, which has been so much neglected. "After the termination of this war," says Mr. Dennis, "they must go to farming, or they must suffer. This is a lesson that all our countries should profit by, and learn to know that the true independence of any people is from agriculture. However, in this country renewed efforts are put forth to till the ground on a large scale, and I feel sanguine that ere long we will be independent of many foreign products."

"It is very desirable that the Society send some emigrants to the country to teach them. I have spoken with ex-President Roberts and President Benson on the subject, and they think emigrants can now be placed there in safety. Thousands of dollars have been expended there by the Government to keep up the garrison, and during the last year the Government has expended considerable money to appropriate of money to keep up; however, \$6,000 were appropriated. The Legislature and people generally feel disappointed that no emigrants have been sent there. If the Society intend to send their May expedition there, I would like to have a knowledge of it, and be authorized in time to make preparations for their reception."

President Benson, in a letter to Dr. Lugbenkel, Recording Secretary of the Society, says:

Mr. VERY DEAR SIR:—Yours very interesting and highly esteemed favor of the 23d October last I had the pleasure to receive about the middle of December. I thank you for the very kind and considerate sentiments which you have expressed, and that they emanate from your heart. I moved up with my family to this city the latter part of November.

My inauguration took place on the 7th instant, and I have now entered upon the duties of my constitutional term. I am very anxious to be discharged from my duties as soon as I have much to learn, which time, patience, and experience only can impart. I am greatly encouraged, however, by the knowledge I have of the patriotism of my fellow-citizens, with whom (as vast majority) I am perfectly acquainted, not only in the relation of private citizens, but by the virtue of the various official relations I have for several years sustained to them.

My administration commences under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, a most distressingly destructive war having broken out in Sinou county about one month and a half before I came into office, in which the Blue Barrs, Sinou, and Butaw tribes of the hostile army, and our countrymen in that county. The five interior settlements of Blantiville, Redeville, Lexington, Louisiana, and Farmerville have been depopulated, except the soldiers stationed at each settlement to protect the few houses that have escaped the flames. The inhabitants of these settlements, with their families, either by the flames or the pillaging and destruc-

tive hand of the enemy; so that for the last two months six-tenths of the American-Liberia inhabitants of that county have been objects of charity, entirely depending for subsistence and clothing on the subscriptions taken up in the other two counties, and an appropriation made by Government for their temporary relief, and almost half two or three small numbers of physicians been sent down; but subscriptions have gone nearly as far as they can go; and, owing to the heavy expense consequent upon such a state of things, Government has appropriated as much as the cap; for the military and medical relief, and almost half two or three small numbers of physicians been sent down; but subscriptions have gone nearly as far as they can go; and, owing to the heavy expense consequent upon such a state of things, Government has appropriated as much as the cap; for the military and medical relief, and almost half two or three small numbers of physicians been sent down; but subscriptions have gone nearly as far as they can go; 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DISCOVERY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Of all modern discoveries in Africa, the navigation of the Binue or River of the Tchadda is of the greatest historical importance. Many of the explorations which have been made in the interior of this mysterious and inhospitable continent, have added more to our knowledge of the ethnography, history, and geography of the country than this, and many have been made under greater difficulties, and have demanded more noble and greater qualifications on the part of the travellers. Still they were of less consequence to the history of civilization than is the discovery of a river navigable for steamboats as far eastward as the meridian of Tripoli, in Barbary.

The river was discovered by Dr. Barth. In the year 1851, aroused by the glowing descriptions he received in Soudan of a certain country called Adamaua, which was said to be watered by the River Binue, he endeavored to reach it from Kuka. He discovered the country, but supposed that he recognized in the Binue the left source of the Niger which has hitherto been named on the maps the Chadda. He was accompanied by a German, and a Mr. A. Petermann availed himself of the opportunity to agitate the question in *The Times* and *Athenaeum*, in order to send out an expedition, under Dr. Barth's hypothesis, to explore the route from Adamaua up the Niger, by way of the Chadda-bine. We have already mentioned the complete success of the expedition. We now give the reports of the leader of the expedition, Dr. W. B. Baile, and the journal of another traveller, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, published in the seventh and eighth numbers of *Perth's Geographical Instructor*, and accompanied with a map, copied in part from original drawings. The country of the Niger has of late years become of great importance to European commerce in palm oil, obtained from the Elaeis Guineensis, which flourishes on the delta of the river. The export of this produce to Great Britain amounted in 1821 to 3,200 tons, and has since been continually increasing. Last year it amounted to 32,000 tons worth the market £40 sterling per ton, or \$6,400,000. The palm-oil trade, which by its monopoly is the life of Liverpool, has put an end to the slave traffic at the mouth of the Niger, as the slave-owners have found it more to their advantage to carry on the business in palm oil than the traffic in human flesh.

The distance from the mouth of the Niger to its confluence with the River Chadda Binue is 170 miles. But the furthest point reached by the explorers of the Binue lay 400 miles above its confluence with the Niger. The distance from the mouth of the Niger to the mouth of the Chadda is 170 miles. It is probable that the stream is navigable for a still greater distance, as the banks, as far as has been explored, are very little higher than the level of the sea.

An Englishman named McGregor, who assisted in the first exploration of the Kowara or Niger, has derived for himself the imperishable fame of this important discovery. He contributed to the British expedition \$70,000, and built at his own expense the steamer which was used. The British Government added \$20,000, and sent along two officers, Dr. William Balfour Baikie and Dr. William Bleek, from Bonn, provided with special instructions to take charge of the expedition. An unfortunate mistake was made in the choice of a captain, a certain Taylor, who, through his mismanagement and drunkenness, ruined the expedition through his extravagance in the use of coal, and layed the enterprise; and at length, in the midst of the voyage, Dr. Baikie was compelled to take away his command.

The Pleiad left Liverpool on the 17th of May, 1854, taking on board at Sierra Leone 60 or 70 black sailors, the best men of the fleet, 70 African waters, and three black interpreters, they reached Fernando Po on the 25th of June, and on the 8th of July commenced their explorations. The great result of the expedition was that it reached a point higher up the Binue than Allen and Oldfield in 1838; they reached the river only 60 miles below the mouth of the Fara, the southern tributary of the Binue; and that the Binue was navigable during the rainy season as far as 11 deg. 30 min. east longitude. Had they found coal along the shores they might have penetrated still further into the country, but as they were not able to find any, and with genuine English lack of foresight had started on the expedition without axes to cut wood for the furnaces, they were obliged to return.

On the 21st of July they reached the city of Abo, on the Niger, and on the 23d of August they made the mouth of the Chadda. They were considerably hindered, by which its ascent was materially hindered. On the 17th of August Dr. Baikie was obliged to take command of the steamer from the drunken captain. The vessel was then in the country of the Fara, and at the city of Ojogo, Dr. Baikie died. He was buried on the 23d of August, they got their first and last view of Dr. Barth, over whose probable death all Europe was mourning. A man who had come to Ojogo from Kenna told about two white men who were in Kenna when he left, and who had exchanged presents with the Sultan. Dr. Baikie showed him the vignette on the back of the letter which he had written, and he recognized the white man in the portrait of Dr. Barth, but remarked that he had a big beard now. Dr. Vogel also was identified, except that he now had hair on his cheeks and lips. When they arrived at this point, the river had risen five feet, and they had no time to complete the lake of water they had made. On the 6th of September they reached the considerable city of Gandiko, in the kingdom of Kororofa. At first the inhabitants manifested a disposition to give the strangers a hostile reception, but when they were satisfied of their peaceful intentions, they welcomed them hospitably. The King, Dr. Baikie, a visit, and a friendly and profitable trade was established between the city and the steamer. The great difficulties commenced in Hamarwa. On the 18th of September, and the four following days, they had to travel with a current of from two and a half to four knots per hour. The wood burned poorly, the fire made small progress. For two weeks

there had been considerable sickness on board. The crew suffered from swollen limbs; there were symptoms also of a scorbutic character, and it was soon found that the ship's rations, seven or eight gills of rice, with cold water, were not sufficient for the exigencies of the crew; meat was therefore provided.

On the 23d of September they reached the city of Garawa, where an envoy from the Sultan of Hamarwa was waiting for them. He bore an invitation to them to go up to the palace, seven or eight miles from the city. This country lies on the northern bank of the Binue, and Messrs. Crowther and Baikie, who accepted the invitation, were well received by the Sultan. Then Dr. Baikie went up. The country is inhabited by Fula, who do not live upon yams, but cultivate grain. In the villages they keep goats and poultry, especially ducks. The road to the palace is only a narrow path through a boggy country thickly covered with grass and bushes. After walking fourteen miles, they reached the capital on the 24th, at sunset. It is built on a little eminence at the foot of a chain of hills, and commands an extensive prospect of the marshy plain. The hunger of the travellers was first whetted by half an hour of shaking hands with the natives, and then satisfied by various preparations of milk, and two or three small African dishes, fufu and palaver sauce. The city is two miles long, by a mile and a half in breadth. The houses are round and quite large, well built and surrounded by large yards. The inhabitants are Fulas, and speak the Fulo or rather the Pulo language; most of them speak the Hausa language, which the travellers understood. The appearance of the people was pleasing and sometimes even beautiful; their intelligence is well known in Africa. Baikie had an audience with the Sultan. The foreigners were seated on Turkish cushions, and the prince himself, for, according to the custom of the country, the curtain was suspended before him. He received some presents, and talked much about peace, friendship and future commerce, the wickedness of war, of conquest, and about an alliance against common enemies.

The steamer could no more be worked by sickness than the steamboat could be worked no further up the river. Dr. Baikie with Mr. May, on the 27th, started up the stream in a boat. That day and the following they made but little progress, but on the third day the wind rose, and they ran rapidly before it. They then entered Daita, a village which was then entirely submerged, with the exception of a dry spot about a great tree. Here they landed, and were soon surrounded by flocks of rough, savage-looking people, all entirely naked, women as well as men. At first astonishment kept them quiet, and Dr. Baikie attempted to get on with the natives, and then they began to laugh and hum. Soon, however, they began to be troublesome, and to press up about them, with the intention evidently of carrying off their boat and plundering them. A little sporting dog which the travellers had with them fortunately showed his temper at the juncture, his sudden appearance inspired the natives with such a dread, that they immediately retreated. As the Doctor did not think it worth while to get into a fight with three or four hundred men, armed with swords, spears, bows and arrows, he gave the best looking among them a few presents and shoved off. While the steamer was at anchor, the natives suddenly came upon them in the night, and tried to get them in the swamps and bushes along the bank, so that they were obliged to put out for the open river. Here they were safe, as they could easily upset any canoe which might happen to be on the river. When they had reached Hamarwa, the steamer or rather the boat with eight or nine men apiece, turned back and left them. They had already fixed that afternoon as the limit of their upward voyage, and, though very unwillingly, they headed their boat down stream.

On the average, the sick list was moderate. Fever was in all cases treated with heavy doses of quinine, and what must be regarded as almost a miracle in the African climate, there was not a single death during the whole voyage. The banks of the river were well-studded with cities, and the inhabitants, to all appearance, dwell in peace and safety. Huts and tiled land were found near the banks, which was not the case in 1841, when Mr. Allen and Oldfield were on the river, and was tamely everywhere prevalent.

The expedition of that year consisted of three steamers, which entered the Nam mouth of the Niger on the 16th of August. On the 5th of September, as they lay before Idda, fever broke out and death began its fatal work. They were obliged to send back the army, and on the 10th of November, at sunset, they anchored before Fernando Po. On the average, the sick list was moderate. Fever was in all cases treated with heavy doses of quinine, and what must be regarded as almost a miracle in the African climate, there was not a single death during the whole voyage. The banks of the river were well-studded with cities, and the inhabitants, to all appearance, dwell in peace and safety. Huts and tiled land were found near the banks, which was not the case in 1841, when Mr. Allen and Oldfield were on the river, and was tamely everywhere prevalent.

"After they had lived long upon these products of their herds, in the forest and on the meadows, pasturing their cattle, one of their priests, who

came was Fodie, had a vision which marks an epoch in the history of all Central and Western Africa. In this vision it was revealed to Fodie that all the beautiful country about him, with all its populous cities and cultivated villages, was the gift of the followers of the Prophet, that is, to the Felas, and that Fodie himself was commissioned by God, with the aid of the Faithful, to rescue these blooming meadows and fruitful fields from the clutches of the Kafirs, and to convert all the infidels to Islam. Fodie, sword in hand, hesitated to accept the faith. Fired with this inspiration, Fodie called on all faithful Felas from there to the Atlantic coast, to fight the battles of Islam and to subject all the heathen tribes of Africa to the religion of God and his prophet. And thus the electric shock of this message ran through all the countries of the Felas, and with magic power transformed shepherds into warriors. Fodie soon saw himself surrounded by an army, conscious that it was unconquerable and greedy for battle. So in the beginning of the present century, while Napoleon was preparing for the conquest of the East, Fodie, with his army, moved among the Felas in Africa, which, though it is not hinted at in our universal histories, was written in rivers of blood upon the pages of that real universal history where all the deeds of men are recorded. On the spot where Fodie had this vision he afterwards founded the city Sokoto, now the great central seat of the power of the Felas in Africa."

After the great mortality of the expedition of 1841, it required considerable time to accumulate courage enough to attempt another. The success of the Pleiad is no small encouragement to persevere in the difficult task of obtaining correct information for this important and interesting country to the east, called Ejsaba or Ebla, containing large cities, beginning to attract some attention. With regard to this point, I am constrained to believe we are as yet only in the dawn of day. Every traveller will bring fresh and important facts to light. Africa is second Asia.

As they landed, which was on the left bank of the Niger, it became still more evident to Mr. Crowther that, since the devastations of the Felas in 1841, the population had abandoned the right bank, and settled on the left. In the neighborhood of the mouth of the Binue there was scarcely a village to be seen on the right bank, while on the left bank many villages had been built. This portion of the Valley of the Niger remains, Mr. Crowther, by its high, rocky banks, of the Rhine.

On entering the river, they found a new language—that of Igbara or Panda. In 1841, the Felas made an incursion into this country, equipped with horses, and killed the inhabitants, and killed many men and carried away many more. These piratical expeditions have not been given up to this day. Only three months before the arrival of the Pleiad, the great city of Panda was destroyed, and the inhabitants of the right bank were obliged to flee on an island in the river, where, in pitiable plight, they were able to satisfy only their most pressing necessities.

On the 16th of August the Pleiad reached the Koro or Jugu country, which the Bornuensis of Hausa and Na called Kororofa. It is subject to the Felas and pay them a tribute. On the southern bank of this river is a confederation of fugitive slaves who have run away from their Fela masters. They defeat all attempts at enforcing Fugitive Slave Laws by always going armed with poisoned arrows.

Although the Niger sets a limit to the depredations of the Felas, still they have gained a firm footing on the left bank of the Niger, and the country, and the kingdom of Wkari. From thence they occasionally make an incursion into Kororofa and the country of the Michi to capture slaves, whom they use to transport ivory to Kano and Bornu, where they sell them. As the men are generally of the same race, and are not killed mostly by the labor of women and crippled male slaves. They raise no yams, bananas, or oranges, only maize, Indian millet and dawuro—corn. Rice is but little cultivated, although it sowed in the flooded lands along the river, it would grow for millions of men.

The city of Igbara is a very picturesque prospect. The river before it appears like a slender strip of white cloth stretched upon a meadow of bright green grass. At a little distance one sees the darker green of the forest, and then the blue mountain chain of Fumbina, with the lofty Maraua mountain in the distance, and the Maru mountains in Hamarwa, with their forested peaks on the right bank, twelve miles from the river. In the valley about the city, two or three hundred neat cattle give life to the landscape. The houses are round, with hemispherical roofs; generally they are from twenty to twenty-four feet in diameter, and are built on a raised platform, and are regularly laid out, it would be beautiful; at the foot of the Pleiad, many of these houses had fumbled down and were overgrown with grass. The city is built on sandy land, so that the streets dry very quickly after a shower. In the night the city is a mass of light, and the fire is not so deepened by the darkness, for the inhabitants do not palm-oil to burn. They prepare their food with butter. No currency is in use, and all trade is barter, as in Sulu. The women bring water in earthen vessels from the foot of the mountain, to their dwellings. Most of them carry it on their shoulders and necks, and some on their heads. They wear the artistic arrangement of their hair. The men are very dirty in their clothing, which they wear day and night, until it falls off in pieces. The women are much more cleanly, and spend much of their time in plaiting their hair. Goats, sheep, poultry, and hares were rare. The Fela Empire, whose capital, Sakata, lies midway between Timbuctu and Kuka. In that city resides the reigning Sultan, the Emir el Mumenin Ali Belk, whom Dr. Barth describes as an extraordinary

avaricious man. By Victoria's holding the title of Sultan, he reigns as far south as the banks of the Binue, and even further. The Fela city, Jola, where Dr. Barth spent some time in June, lies on the left bank of the Binue, four days' journey from the mouth of the river. The conquests of the Felas are of great interest to the history of civilization, for Mohammedanism goes with the conquerors. All the subjected tribes are denominated Kafirs, or unbelievers. It is, however, fully understood that man-stealing rather than the propagation of the faith of the Prophet is the motive which urges the warlike Mohammedans to subdue the weak and distracted native tribes. Many chiefs on the left bank, with whom the expedition had to do, declared sorrowfully that the days of peace were gone, and that probably they would be driven out of the country during the next year.

FROM TORUWA.

We cannot refrain from the insertion of extracts from Brother Clarke's letter, furnishing, as it does, most thrilling facts concerning the country in which we have commenced operations. The letter appeared originally in the Christian Index.

EXTENT OF THE FIELD.

Within our reach are the important kingdoms of Yoruba, now occupied, Nufi, Gambard, House, and Borneo, and the important matters, that through these fertile regions there are many and majestic Niger. These are populous kingdoms, boasting of towns and of cities, containing tents and hundreds of thousands of inhabitants. And almost every true race increases the number to our surmise accounts for this fact. But recently a populous country to the east, called Ejsaba or Ebla, containing large cities, beginning to attract some attention. With regard to this point, I am constrained to believe we are as yet only in the dawn of day. Every traveller will bring fresh and important facts to light. Africa is second Asia.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The general appearance and face of the country is such that you have a sense of the country which is visited the prairie lands of Texas have some of the same. Frequently the eye has a sweep for miles over a country, whose rolling ground, heightened by imposing scenery of green, hill-top and mountain, and covered with a carpet of green, can hardly be supposed to be such as you trace the lonely path, in some remote river, and mingling with the distant past, or enraptured with the passing view so similar to the hallowed associations of early days, you forget you are in the so-called wilds of benighted Africa. This is no fancy sketch, it is a fair and true picture of the country as I find it. I find it a land of child in child-hood, this is the land. The land is so unpeopled, that there are no heavy cities, except the skirts of branches or rivers. And then the timber is different from anything you have ever seen. It is quite tall, differing in this respect from the stunted shrubby growth of the prairie. These are the trees, and the high and dry, are of the very first class. Swampy and marshy land is very seldom seen. Water of a good taste in abundance, except in the middle of a dry season.

CLIMATE, HEALTH, ETC.

As to the climate I have but little to say. It is undoubtedly unfavorable to the health of Europeans and Americans, more particularly to those who neglect necessary precautions, yet is more pleasant than most persons suppose. The heat soon becomes a matter of habit, but it is not so oppressive as the water far from being "dripping." In the rainy season, the most dangerous to health, fire are not only conducive to health, but even agreeable to the feelings. The hot days and cool nights, the excessive vegetation and continual South Sea winds, which are blowing from the south, are some of the phenomena operating as causes to render the climate prejudicial to the health of whites. But with precaution and comfortable dwellings, we may enjoy a reasonable portion of health, and finish the work assigned us. No wonder so many have been sacrificed, where so few have been the consequence of the climate. The heat and the experience is too short to dwell on this point. Do not let him who puteth on his armor, boast himself as he who taketh it off.

FARMS, CULTIVATION, ETC.

Around the city of Igbara, whose population, at least, must number fifty thousand souls, the country for miles is in a state of wonderful cultivation. The diameter of this circle may be estimated with safety at fifteen or twenty miles, being, as is the fact of the case, thousands of acres with cultivation. There is no man in America, if dropped down at night into one of these extended farms, but waking in the morning, would be filled with profound astonishment. I was unprepared to witness any such scene in Africa. It may be asked why, what do the "cultivators" do? They are not Europeans, guinea corn, peas, &c. And without enumerating farther, go into their markets, and there you will find a most unending variety of articles. From one view I have perhaps seen thousands of acres in a state of cultivation that would make your heart leap for joy. But you are pressing I had one of these views. 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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

New-York State Colonization Society.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

HELD AT LAFAYETTE PLACE CHURCH, NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, MAY 6.

This Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society, was celebrated in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette Place, New-York, on Tuesday evening, May 6.

ASAPH G. PHILLIPS, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.

Dr. P. MERRITT REES read the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Society, and also an abstract of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers.

Rev. ROBERT S. FINLEY, of New-Jersey, formerly Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Society, was introduced by the President; and said that he was indebted to the courtesy of his friend, Mr. Gurley, for the opportunity of appearing before the audience in the character of the first speaker of the evening.

He could not forbear accepting the invitation to be present, because of his past relation to this Society, and the deep interest he still cherished in the Colonization cause. Twenty-three years had passed away since he attended the First Anniversary of the State Colonization Society, in this city, and the retrospect of that period forced upon him a contrast of the position of the Colonization Society and the Colonization cause at that time and at the present time. That was a time of peculiar embarrassment. A storm of opposition was arrayed against the cause of Colonization. Perhaps no equal force of talents, wealth, or zeal, was ever before arrayed against any similar organization. It succeeded in driving the cause from the pulpit in the North, and the South, and the East, and the West, and the infant Society was compelled to struggle under every disadvantage, and was, besides, embarrassed in its pecuniary relations; while disastrous intelligence came from Liberia, in regard to the health of the colonies of emigrants who had already been settled on the shores of Africa. The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, in trembling anxiety for the fate of the Society, at that time propounded to the speaker this question, "Do you believe that the Colonization Society will be able to sustain itself against these assaults, and this mighty array of power and influence?" and the reply, unhesitatingly given, was "Yes." "On what ground?" your decision based?" was the next query; "I term to have means, and talent, and money." "My conviction," was the reply, "is based upon the belief that it is God's cause, that it is the cause of the Church of Christ, and that no weapon which is brought against it can prosper." Now look at the contrast. We are no longer pointed to a colony on the coast struggling with poverty, embroiled in wars with the natives, subject to the jealousies of foreign powers, but we behold a majestic, prosperous, Christian Republic, stretching seven hundred miles along the coast; embracing two hundred and fifty thousand of the barbarians of Africa under its peaceful dominion, bringing a vast number of the native population under the influence of domestic and Christian law, and an alliance with the Republic sought by the most powerful nations of the earth; the Queen of Great Britain presenting to its infant nation a vessel of war, and sending back its President in one of the vessels of the British navy; the Emperor of France seeking alliance with that black power, and presenting the Republic with a thousand stand of arms, a thousand equipments for a fully-bodied army; six-and-twenty ships of war of Great Britain and France retained upon the coast, not merely from detates of humanity, in order by their presence to check the growth of the African slave-trade, but as a part of the settled policy of those nations, in order to foster the growing commerce of that interesting country. Such is the contrast, then, between the present condition of the Republic of Liberia, exciting the admiration of

the civilized and Christian world, and the struggling, feeble colonies of the Colony of Liberia, under the protection of a bankrupt and persecuted Society; and this is sufficient for the proper illustration of the wisdom and benevolence of those men who held fast their integrity to the cause during those days of darkness. We feel assured that there are yet before us still greater triumphs. It may not be out of place to define exactly what was the object of the originators of the Colonization Society; for the remark is frequently made, "I believe the Colonization Society is doing a great deal of good, and will do more, but it has never accomplished the object for which it was established." Now, what is that object? It may be stated in a single sentence. It is to do just what has been done, to establish a Republic of free Christian negroes on the shores of Africa, through the agency of voluntary emigration. This we have done; but we have not sent half a million of free colored people to Africa, we have never emancipated three millions of slaves, and we never intended to do it. Our sole reliance for peopling the shores of Africa has been in voluntary emigration. This great object of the Colonization Society, therefore, has been accomplished; and we may be permitted in this connection to answer another question which naturally arises, and it is to this effect: "If the Colonization Society has achieved the object for which it was established, why does it still exist?" Simply for this purpose; to inform the public of the power of the nation which has been established, to let them know the inherent energies of a free, colored Republic, to let them know what has been accomplished for the free and the slave, for the black and the white, for religion and patriotism. Liberia is now more powerful than the Colonization Society; it has entered upon a career of conquest which will in time redeem all Africa from the darkness of Pagan night; it will receive into its bosom millions of the black men of America. If it be asked whence Liberia is to get her money for the accomplishment of the plans in which she is engaged; how is her commerce to grow; where is she to get her ships; to this we answer that the commerce of Africa will furnish the means. Already England and France have a commerce with her which amounts to thirty millions of dollars a year. This is the secret of the philanthropy of those nations. This is the reason why they have been led to recognize the infant Republic, why they have sent vessels of war, and why they have presented stands of arms in the equipment of her military force. Africa has a commerce. This commerce, he it remembered, has grown up in the space of fifteen or twenty years. Brother Seys will tell you that it is still in its infancy, and that in ten years time it will have increased ten-fold; so that if it is now the value of thirty millions per annum, it is probable that, according to the ratio of past increase, it will, in the space of ten years from this time, amount to at least three hundred millions per annum. It is not now to be considered a matter of doubt whether the people of the United States will establish a line of steamers between this country and Liberia. Our people like to do right, and they like to do right especially when they think it is for their interest to do so. So that we may reasonably expect that when the Kansas question, and other questions which now agitate the country, shall have been decided, that this question of commerce with Liberia will be settled. If the ten new sloops of war which have been ordered for our navy, were ordered to run to Africa, they would form a weekly line, and the return freight would pay all the expenses of the voyage. With swift ships plying regularly between our shores and those of Africa, not only commerce would increase and become rapidly more important, but emigrants would flock in greater numbers to Africa. Nor would these emigrants be altogether dependent upon charity for their outfit. For not more than nine States of this Union have already made appropriations for the purpose of furnishing outfits for emigrants who desire to go to Liberia. They have done this, partly from charitable motives, and partly because it is cheaper to send these emigrants abroad than to keep them at home. It is certainly better to spend one hundred dollars to send an emigrant to Africa, than to spend one hundred thousand dollars to support him and his family in their poverty here; and in consideration of these facts, it is believed to be the wisest and most philanthropic manner of disposing of these people for their own benefit, and for the benefit of the civilized world, to afford them the aid which these States have already given, for the purpose of expediting their removal to the shores of Africa. It is the true policy of the General Government and of the State Governments to furnish these means. In regard to emigration to Africa, it is a subject in relation to which this Society maintains an anomalous position. Instead of sending emigrants to Liberia, emigrants have begun to go to Liberia. A new condition of affairs has arisen. From this time forward we may expect to see the tide of emigration set forward to Africa, in the same manner and

in a similar ratio to that which has set from the Old World to the New. And as the emigration from Europe to America has been enormous, so we believe the time will come when the colored men will go in crowds to Africa by every vessel that spreads her canvas for that blessed land. There is another point of which we would speak. It is of the Southern Christian masters and mistresses of our country. One word as to what they do, and what they have done. A single man in the South provided for the emancipation of twenty-five slaves, and furnished abundant means to send them all to Liberia. The Colonization Society, it should be remembered, was not designed to remedy the evil of slavery; the remedy for slavery is in emancipation, but indiscriminate emancipation would prove an evil instead of a blessing, for we see that the condition of the free blacks in the North at this day is very deplorable. It is an uncommon circumstance to find the mechanics of the North, whenever a negro workman appears among them, saying to their employer, "If you don't dismiss that nigger, we will all quit you." This is the condition of the free colored man in this country at the present day, even in States in which he enjoys the privilege of the elective franchise. Now, the object of the Colonization scheme is to remove these evils of emancipation; make emancipation a blessing, and then it will grow up. We cannot prevent emancipation. Combined legislation cannot prevent it. There is now double the number of emancipated slaves than there was when this Society began its operations. Even in Cuba, there are one hundred and eighty thousand free negroes. There is, in fact, as Mr. CLAY well said, in the heart of every man a principle which leads to emancipation, and you cannot prevent it unless you dive into the heart and exterminate the sentiment which animates the Christians of every country. And we hold, sir, that the slaveholders of the South are now ready to give up their slaves whenever we can show them that their bondmen will be made happy themselves, and be the means of happiness to others. To emancipate the slave is nothing, compared with his education. The speaker proceeded to argue that masters are not neglectful of the education of their slaves. Who educated the men who now govern Liberia? Who educated Judge Benedict, Judge of the Supreme Court in Liberia, and President of the Convention which met to frame the Constitution of the Republic? He was a bondman in Savannah until he was fifty years of age. Who educated him to go out of prison to live to frame laws and administer them? Who educated Morris, a Senator of the Missionary Colony of Sierra Leone, who has for fifteen years been Treasurer of Liberia and a Senator? Who educated all these? Their masters. Mr. President, Mr. CALDWELL never said a surer thing than when he said the masters of our Southern States are not only the owners, but the educators and friends of their bondmen. By their efforts, they are elevated from barbarism to this high point of Christianity and civilization. There is a great mistake prevalent in regard to this subject. People say that the slave cannot be enlightened because he is a slave. But we see that he has been elevated to this point, and we find that all the education he has got, and all the Christianity he has got, he has got from his master. And now Liberia is stimulating the bondmen to put forth efforts to be useful. I am not, then, among those who report that four millions of slaves exist among us. God placed them in America, where the Gospel of Jesus Christ is preached in the greatest purity, and where this Gospel, put into the hands of these few millions of people, may qualify them to become the instruments of heralding in Africa our own language, our own laws, and our own religion.

Rev. THOMAS L. CUTLER, of New-York, was then introduced to the audience. He said, when he was requested to offer a few words in behalf of this noble enterprise, he told the Committee from whom the invitation was received, that he was ready to go and say a word in the double capacity of an ardent hater of human slavery, and at the same time a toiling and praying lover of African Colonization. So far from regarding himself as occupying a position of inconsistency, he claimed that he was emphatically a consistent man—a consistent lover of humanity in America; and while he praised God for the deliverance of every bondman, he was also ready to praise God that such an agency as this Colonization scheme was prepared to take the slave upon his emancipation, and provide for him the means of occupying positions of industry and usefulness. It was no credit to him that he did not like slavery. No Union like that. All look upon it as an unmitigated evil. All feel that, from the very time when the shadow of the first slave ship darkened the waters of the Chesapeake, to the time when the Colonization Society was organized under the Presidency of Bushrod Washington, all men have felt slavery to be a great evil. We have not come here, sir, to discuss the subject

of slavery. We are not met to discuss the subject of Colonization in its American aspects, but in its African aspects. Just as the speaker could not well help being a lover of Colonization, there were three reasons why he loved it. First, he looked at African Colonization as an effectual barrier against the infamous traffic in human flesh. We all feel alike in regard to the African slave-trade. Years ago it was under the ban of civil law, as it has always been under the ban of God's law. Wilberforce denounced it in Parliament. Oppiduity would continue it. Colonization will destroy it. There is nothing like putting a long line of the bulwarks of freedom along that coast of Liberia. We believe that it will yet come to pass that Colonization will kill the slave-trade. That is one reason why we love Colonization. Another reason which we urge in its favor is the merchant's argument. It is the commercial argument. It is this, that the United States may profit by African commerce. The speaker believed it to be the bounden duty of every patriotic merchant of New-York and of America to give their hearty interest and a hearty support to this enterprise, even if they looked upon it solely as a pecuniary speculation. The third reason, and the grandest of all, that Africa must be Christianized. Christ has commanded us to do it. And there is no agency like that of Colonization with which to do it. Instead of putting a single missionary at work, it was considered desirable to plant in Africa, if possible, a Christian colony. Look at it. One man, occupying the field as a missionary, will gather about him perhaps fifty or one hundred men and women. But if we plant in such a community as beaumont territory affords, a Christian colony, we at once bring to bear upon the native population the influences of civilization and Christianity; mechanical trades are introduced, and the work of regeneration of the race is greatly aided as the natives begin to appreciate the advantages of civilized manners and customs. The speaker went on to argue that there is no reason to feel discouragement because the early efforts at African Colonization have been enmeshed with difficulties, and all things have not prospered as could have been desired. He was glad to see that colonies had been established; he believed they were doing a good work. For this reason he rejoiced at the steps which had been taken toward an incipient agricultural colony in Palestine. As to discouragements and difficulties, all new colonial enterprises are subject to them, and not less so in our day than it was with the Pilgrim Fathers who landed upon Plymouth Rock. The active Christianity of Europe had thrown off these colonies, and others like them, to new regions a new civil polity and a new colonial history. All emigrants must struggle under troubles; the men who are now founding a free State in Kansas have troubles to contend with. All new enterprises succeed only after diligent labor and uncompromising perseverance. In view of the points urged, the speaker accordingly looked with favor upon the Colonization scheme, for the reasons, first, that it will serve to scuttle the slave ship; second, that it will land the ship of commerce; and third, that it will kindle the light of Christianity along that whole dark coast of Africa; and because, under its influence, the influence of Christianity will spread toward the interior of that land, in due time that darkest part of the earth will be the brightest. It may be said that this millennium is still a great way off, and so it is; but we are not required to take care of the next century. Our business is with the present. We are called to see what we can do in our own day. He admitted that we have the experiment of African Colonization fairly tried. There is one simple way to settle objections—the experiment. His hopes of ultimate, triumphant success were strong and unflinching.

Rev. JOHN SEYS, long a resident of Liberia, was introduced. He said it was a pleasure to him to be associated on this occasion, with a son of the immortal Finley, who was first in the founding of the Colonization Society, and whose soul warmed with the desire to benefit the black man of the United States. The elder FINLEY, and CALDWELL, and MEAD, and our illustrious CLAY, and other noble men who gathered together and concocted a plan for African Colonization, have gone to their reward. Twenty-one years ago this month, the speaker had stood in a church in this city to advocate the cause of Colonization. Who then was the President of the Society? Ask the angels, and they will tell you. The father has gone to glory, but the son is here to take his place, and his interest in this cause too, is deep and abiding. The speaker desired to speak particularly upon one or two points. First, he considered that the Colonization enterprise is of God, that God has been with it from beginning to end. In point of prospects and success, no enterprise known in history can compare with this. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. If at the end of thirty-six years, one had asked in relation to the little

colony at Plymouth, whether that colony occupied a position for commerce, for strength, or for anything, that Liberia now possesses, what would have been the answer? Yet it is but thirty-six years since the *Anzerib* first landed a little handful of blacks upon the shores of Africa. In view of what has been accomplished in that region in this brief space of time, may we not well exclaim, What hath God wrought! Seven hundred miles of coast are now occupied by Liberia; the experiment of establishing a colony has resulted in the establishment of a nation which is recognized by the greatest powers of the earth, and the work is still going on. All Europe is looking on with admiration at this great political and moral phenomenon, which is attracting the attention of all humane men. A Christian Republic is established upon the coast of Africa, from material which has gone forth from this country. We challenge the world to produce a similar instance of prosperity, taking everything into account. We plead for an enterprise, because we believe that in prosecuting it we are co-workers with God. The speaker claimed for Colonization that it is the true missionary work that is to regenerate Africa, and proceeded to illustrate his positions.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE followed. He dwelt upon the fact that free blacks cannot obtain employment as readily as white men. It is not so easy for the black man to get work now as it was some years ago. We desire to remedy this. We wish to put the colored man in a position where he can do something for those he loves, and whom God has put him here to love. The speaker narrated several instances of the care of masters for their slaves.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY said that so much eloquence and instruction had been heard this evening, that he did not propose to make a speech. But he would say a word in reference to the new work in which this Society is engaged. It had adopted sundry measures for the advancement of the cause of Colonization, and in connection with them stands our friend Mr. SEYS, who is about to visit Africa for the purpose of exploring the interior of Liberia, with a view to find a proper place for a settlement. We have done much in times past, let us do more in times to come. After a few more remarks, the meeting closed.

The meeting then adjourned, and the business transacted subsequently appeared in the May number of the Colonization Journal.

WANTS OF LIBERIA.

A very intelligent citizen of Sioux County, Liberia, writing to us, says:

"We want some good settlers, men of intelligence and means; within three miles of Greenville is a fine iron ore."

"We want four good schools in the country."

"We want, and make, a good receptacle for emigrants, and it should be located at Blountville. Do help us."

To all this we can only respond, Would that some intelligent colored man of wealth and enterprise would go from this State to aid in developing the latent riches of Liberia.

Above all, would that teachers fitted for the work would go, to spread sound learning among the youth of that young Republic. As to the receptacle, we hope one will be provided to go in the new packet to be sent next fall.

STATISTICS OF AFRICAN COMMERCE.

Exports of Tobacco from the United States, for the year ending 30th of June, 1855:

	lbs.	0
To British possessions in Africa, 200, values,	57,000	0
To other parts in Africa, 100, " "	107,000	0
To the Cape de Verde Islands, 0, " "	0	0
To the Azores, 0, " "	0	0
To Madeira, 0, " "	0	0
	164,000	0

Import of Palm Oil into the United States, for the same year as above:

	gallons.	0
From British possessions in Africa, 65,144, values,	8	00
From the Azores, 940, " "	72	00
From other parts in Africa, 107,000, " "	100,000	00
	107,940	00

COFFEE CULTURE IN JAVA.

In Java, the coffee mills for husking and cleaning coffee are owned by the Government or some rich proprietor. The owner of each cottage is required to have 300 coffee trees in good condition; he gets from 80 to 100 dots (40 to 50 cents) for every picul (133½ lb.) of coffee in the husk which he delivers at the mill; it is the same in Samatra, Amboyna, and the other Dutch islands.

The Presidency of Prentiss, the most fruitful in Java, is supposed to contain 60,000,000 of coffee trees; it trees yield 2 pounds of coffee.

Java contains 47,000 square miles, (about the size of New-York) and contains 9,500,000 inhabitants.—Madame Elfrida's Second Voyage Round the World.

It is a maxim of prudence, to leave things before they have us.

cherished desires. So far from this, that I feel solemnly impressed this day with the fact, that our State is still in infancy, and that greater difficulties await it than has yet come in contact with; for commensurate with the gradual extension of our territory, and the development of resources of this country, the increase of our commerce (which will also increase our intercourse with other nations, and tend to create a conflict of national interest), and to the difficult, unexpected, and perplexing questions growing out of our foreign and domestic relations, and the administration of the resources of nations that such may be reasonably expected.

But by the exercise of a becoming discretion, and a strict adherence to that policy which is based upon virtue, there need be no fear of Liberia's onward course being effectually checked; future difficulties and dangers of not the proper sort, will cause our national character to appear to more advantage abroad, will conduce to increased respect and confidence in us, and to a greater permanency of our institutions at home.

The history of Liberia up to Jan., 1856 (which closes the constitutional term of my predecessor) has been the product of a series of events, and a demonstration that still illuminates our national firmament. This day marks a new era in the history of Liberia, for we are now in the history of the executive duties of my constitutional term. I solemnly promise you this day, that I will do the best I can, for the promotion of our common country's interest; and as an outline of my course of policy and purpose, I will simply state:

1. That, according to the solemn obligation soon to be administered to me, I will try and faithfully adhere to the Constitution and laws of the Republic. I will also strive to keep permanently in view.

2. The encouragement of every branch of industry, and avenue to national greatness—agriculture, commerce, mechanism, internal improvement, education, etc., by recommending such measures, from time to time, as will in my opinion enhance their interest, and as the state of the public finance will justify.

3. An avoidance of the pecuniary embarrassment of the Government, unless circumstances should render a different course indispensable to our national existence, or the maintenance of the majesty of the laws.

4. The moral, intellectual, social, and political improvement of the Aborigines.

5. The cultivation of peace and harmony at home and abroad.

6. The observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

These principles are not stated by me as a new policy about to be adopted by this Government, but simply as a re-announcement of what I conceive to have been the true policy of this Government hitherto; and in their announcement this day, I flatter myself that they have the full assent and concurrence of every patriotic and enlightened citizen of the Republic.

Having attempted in this address a brief review of Liberia—past, and a view of her present condition, and what I firmly believe her future prospects and objects are, as also having alluded to the course of policy I believe best adapted to the consummation of our cherished objects, the object for which this Government was instituted, I now beg in closing this address to say, that the Government of Liberia is one in which every citizen should feel particularly interested; there are reasons for this, perhaps, which do not exist so strongly with citizens of most other governments.

It is true, that citizens of most other governments can emigrate—change their allegiance, and apparently greatly benefit themselves thereby; but how very different the case, with a Librarian that is true in heart, and genuine in principle; the man of color, who once inhales our atmosphere of freedom and equality, and has capacity to properly appreciate this Government's best policy, never after find himself out of his proper element in any other land, under any other Government. He cannot thrive elsewhere; he will find himself in an element paralyzing to every main principle of his soul; to him there will be something blighting to all those high and noble feelings which he has imbibed from this Government. He will find himself unmindful—no matter whether that blighting something be the incongeniality of climate, a disrelish of their civil and religious institutions, or the latent or developed prejudice to color and race. Such is the undeniable state of things now in the world, and I do not hesitate to make the assertion, and for I am yet to be convinced of its error, and as I cannot doubt, that I have your full assent to the assertion, may I not also reasonably conclude that you admit the consequent propriety of each citizen employing every possible laudable effort for the honorable preservation and perpetuation of this Government, our only country, our only earthly home.

I therefore solemnly appeal to you this day, fellow-citizens, in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sacred to the future welfare of our now down-trodden race throughout the world, in the name of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hand, for their support and co-operation during my constitutional term of administration, which have so admirably characterized you hitherto, and which are and ever will be indispensable to our national success.

Firmly believe I shall have these, not only at your hand, but as emanating from your heart.

And while I solemnly appeal to you this day for your support and co-operation, I do as solemnly pledge you my sacred word and honor, to spare no pains to serve the best interest of our common country, and that I will diligently seek to be guided in such a way, in my private and official conduct, as will give to this Government as much divine blessing upon our individual and national interests.

From the *Liberian Herald*, March 13th, 1856.

THE INAUGURATION.

On the first Monday in January last, as provided by law, the oath of office was administered to his excellency President Benson; previous, however, the administration of the oath of office, President Benson, in the presence of a concourse of his friends and citizens, delivered an address, in which he alluded to the various asperities of an office which for eight years he had filled with much credit to himself, and great to his country. In the transitive movement one—the past reviewed, the present before the future looked to with hope and encouragement, we could well say: Liberia, thus

long been thus lived, and to-day's destination is, however, then shall live in all the prosperity of a nation down through time to posterity, and stay, which now is but upon the horizon, will rise until it reaches its zenith, and shed forth a brilliant light upon the world. The address of this period seemed to be fraught with the promise of a bright future, and the history of Liberia, thus this transitive occasion: ages in succession has passed, and the character of the African race has continued to wear but one common aspect; but on this occasion were to be seen, plain and clear, the fair destiny of a noble race, emerging from the ignorance and superstition, and idolatry, bearing upon its wings all those national characteristics of liberty, named in the list of principles of enlightened civilization.

The momentous obligations that seemed to pervade the minds of the two actors in this political drama, were distinctly observed by all. The one who had spent many years of care, and devoted attention to the interests of his country, feeling assured that he had faithfully discharged his trust, confidently resigned it into the hands of his successor, in whom he felt the people had the utmost confidence, and who was to govern for their welfare, without regard to friends or enemies. The other, himself well compensated should he but have promoted the happiness of the people of Liberia. The other, being called to govern a people over whom he had presided for a number of years the brightest genius of his country, one altogether acquainted with the history and character of the people, one possessing in a large degree all those requirements natural to one accustomed to govern, felt sensibly the responsibility imposed on him, and with much respect, referred to the able man in which his highly worthy and distinguished predecessor had been succeeded, and into an office of so much care and importance, one involved in arduous responsibility, one surrounded by trial-trying duties, and paramount obligations of intrinsic merit and worth—the duties of Chief Magistrate to discharge, with the concomitant result of a mishap in the government of affairs before him—he assured his fellow-citizens that he would observe strictly the Constitution, and to administer the laws with that becoming regard to justice for the welfare of the people, as should be dictated by a sound mind, and a good judgment, with the fear of a gracious Providence before him, without regard to any party or interest.

Indeed the distinguished marks of respect on the occasion was no less imposing than the scene. The unanimity of sentiment manifested, brought the two actors in a position altogether becoming. Surrounded as they were by the Legislators and members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Representatives with the history and character of the people, overshadowed by the branches of the large mangrove, oranges, and other fruit trees that beaded the place, they apparently vied with one another in exalting the character of the dignity of that office from which the political father of the country was about to retire. Being indicated object should be the authority of the Constitution. Exclamations of joy burst from the lips of all, and impatiently did the crowd await the commencement of the ceremony, during which the greatest order was observed.

From the *Liberian Herald*, March 13th, 1856.

THE TREATY.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the Republic of Liberia, and the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubek, Bremen, and Hamburg, was ratified by the Senate on the 19th of January last. The Republic of Liberia, in this treaty, is placed with three of the European powers, England, France, and the confederate German States named. From the nature and object of treaties, the national respect insured, and the national character presented, we feel that Liberia as a whole must in time derive signal benefit from this recognition. Liberia occupies a position now in the family of nations that no other consideration could have given her, and the African character assumes an importance that, without the existence of treaties by this republic is secured, it could never have done. We must learn to value this Government's best policy, never after find himself unmindful—no matter whether that blighting something be the incongeniality of climate, a disrelish of their civil and religious institutions, or the latent or developed prejudice to color and race. Such is the undeniable state of things now in the world, and I do not hesitate to make the assertion, and for I am yet to be convinced of its error, and as I cannot doubt, that I have your full assent to the assertion, may I not also reasonably conclude that you admit the consequent propriety of each citizen employing every possible laudable effort for the honorable preservation and perpetuation of this Government, our only country, our only earthly home.

I therefore solemnly appeal to you this day, fellow-citizens, in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sacred to the future welfare of our now down-trodden race throughout the world, in the name of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hand, for their support and co-operation during my constitutional term of administration, which have so admirably characterized you hitherto, and which are and ever will be indispensable to our national success.

Firmly believe I shall have these, not only at your hand, but as emanating from your heart.

And while I solemnly appeal to you this day for your support and co-operation, I do as solemnly pledge you my sacred word and honor, to spare no pains to serve the best interest of our common country, and that I will diligently seek to be guided in such a way, in my private and official conduct, as will give to this Government as much divine blessing upon our individual and national interests.

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[VOL. VI.—NO. 7.—WHOLE NO. 67.]

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ITS HISTORY, CONDITION, AND PROSPECTS.

Liberia.

TRADE

AGRICULTURE.

ENCOURAGEMENT

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OBJECTS WHICH THE FRIENDS OF LIBERIA OUGHT TO
AIM AT

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UNION OF LIBERIA AND THE BRITISH COLONIES
OF SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Several other interesting exercises were gone through, all sufficient to show that, as so much had been accomplished in so short a time, the teacher must possess the ability and the children the capacity of giving and receiving instruction.

"After the exercises, the children were regaled with a delicious lunch, and then the singing was a tremendous—admission by ticket—when all three hundred persons took tea together. Then followed the public meeting. Kama, the Christian Kaffir chief, was called to the chair, and, as usual, spoke first, showing the advantages of education. The Secretary read the reports, after which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ayllie, Mr. Mr. Verity, and several natives.

"The whole of the exercises were most interesting. But I should mention that when the Rev. Mr. Verity, in the usual way, one of the

March 18th.—The fishermen have been in Bootah to redeem the captives. To effect this, one of them to Bootah, and the same day he

there, David Murray left Tassou (which I mean when I said Bootah), and took every gallon of oil from the place; this has made it a difficult matter with them to raise the required amount; they brought canoes, bullocks, oil, and whatever they could get. They managed to clear expenses, and a little more. The Kruo people have written to me about Jack. They say he made his escape and is in Sinoe, but I understand from good authority, that the Kruo Bar people delivered him up to the Sinoe Kruo people, the same day Messrs. McGill and Jones left, and before they got out of Kruo Bar the stream of his connection at Sinoe Kruo caused him to be released.

The fishermen from Tassou say, the Booth people are disposed to peace, but they are afraid to come in. I told them if Booth sent a flag by one of his men people, all would be well, and they would then if they delayed till the Lark came, I would write to you for two hundred Boatoes to live in Boothah. Nothing appears more fruitful to them than this. The fishermen say further, that Sinoe is desirous of peace, that the men shot, by our party cannot be found, and that the battle will be over, and they are afraid, fearing we may come down on them. A Blue Barre man at Kruo told his wife he is willing to come in, but are afraid; he says, they are in a starving condition.

The woman taken at Blue Barre, told Nibby, that the battle of the 19th December, 1855, cost, place thirty-three men of one; eighteen were either shot or drowned, and fifteen died afterward. She does not, she says, include "poor fellows" in this account. Some of our people are working industriously at their farms; we are disarming the idlers.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM R. E. MURRAY, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT SINOE COUNTY, TO HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT BENSON, DATED,

GEORGETOWN, Sierra Leone, April 14, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th March. We were anxiously looking for the Lark, fearing at length we had been forgotten. Since my letter of 18th March was written, nothing of importance has occurred between us and the Sinoe tribe, excepting their firing a few guns at single unarméd men, without doing any injury. The atmosphere is clearing, and as soon as the weather gets clear, by the help of God, we will go in search of the town in which they are, and destroy it.

Mr. Corker and the Blumvillians have changed their minds, and are planning at Readville in company with some of our settlers at that place. However, Blue Barre Point is not given up; our young men are planning over there with the determination to hold the point at every hazard; it begins to assume a pleasing appearance. There is, I am happy to say, a spirit of agricultural activity exerted at Louisiana. I have set the example, and several of the following are following it. They are working actively some of the farms, so at Lexington; at this place, in the vicinity of the mill, a pleasing change has been made. Farmers from different settlements are planting rapidly there. I think, Sir, it would be no bad plan to lay out one hundred fifty dollars of the public money in land and axes; it will do more good than all the food you can send. Besides land, the appropriation of a little provision for the sick and alacated is all I think you may trouble yourself about. I speak from close observation of what is taking place around me.

You will be pleased to hear that Blue Barre has disposed to treat with us. On Tuesday, the 25th instant, two canoes with men were going up to Readville, as they turned the point where the large tree lies, Peter Doe, a Blue Barre man, called for George Tills, who was in one of the canoes. Tills answered: Peter Doe inquired for Payne, Delaney, and myself with regard to the settlement. They met him there the next day to convey a message to me; there were others with him who spoke in a friendly manner to the men in the canoes. They had a fine opportunity to kill every one of our men, but they would not even show themselves. Payne and Delaney met them near the river. Peter Doe said he was answered by the King and head of the settlement; they were to be treated as friends. They adopted this method of communicating with the authorities here; that they attach no blame to us nor themselves for the war, but their fathersmen, who he said "played rogue"; further, they were sorry for the war, and were desirous to come to peace. A number of rain beat and there was no good. They met again; the Commissioners were properly instructed what to say. The first demand was a white flag without which we would not treat with them. There is an unwillingness to do this, quite apparent; but they are willing to come at the firing of our guns. They never came at that rate. They met again; at this juncture they broke up. Peter Doe requesting to be allowed until the next day, and that "Monkey Skin John" would be associated with him—both of these men were opposed to war. Old John has been promoted since the war, in consequence of the death of so many of their head men. It is an ill wind that does no good. Our country the Legislature did not authorize you to issue engraved notes or copper coin; either would be a help to us. I really feel for you and the difficulties you have to encounter at the outset of your new organization; but this cloud will be blown over, and your ability and good wisdom of the people's choice, will be apparent.

I hope we will have the pleasure of seeing you in May, and that you will find us in an improving state. A company is being formed to establish a settlement at Blue Barre Point. Should this be done, it will give all the money in the country power. Capt. Clayton is anxious to go over, and endeavor to have everything conducted in a proper manner.

"Black Will" has not drawn his pay yet. He has done us signal services from the earliest part of December till the present, as a messenger, putting us in possession of all the movements of the enemy, by which several surprises were frustrated.

A friendly salute.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM R. E. MURRAY, ESQ., TO HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT BENSON, DATED,

DATE AS FOLLOWS:

GEORGETOWN, April 17th, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 14th inst. was handed yesterday afternoon, and I am glad to hear made no stay; she left an hour after her arrival. I am sorry to say no progress has been made in

negotiating treaties with the Sinoe tribe without. The day the Lark left here Major Payne went up the river according to appointment, but heard nothing from "Peter Doe" or "Old John" and a young man, from Sinoe Kruo, said the Blue Barre people are desirous to form a treaty with us through the Sinoe Kruo tribe; but the latter, from selfish motives, are not very anxious for peace to be declared. They are aware that it will turn a portion of the trade back to us. At the same time the Sinoe Kruo people are sending the most friendly assurances of desirous to form a treaty with us, with the energy for the promotion of peace; it is this double dealing that retards the establishment of peace. The Sinoe tribe have been firing scattering shot at some of the Lexington settlers, and robbing their farms.

This town must be broken up, or it will be a constant source of annoyance to us. Last Saturday, Jacob M. Snow, and several others, went out foraging. He wandered off from the party and has not been heard of since. Men were sent in search of him, but they have discovered no trace of him. The opinion is, he has lost the road, and either fled, or he has been taken by the Sinoe tribe. Good news. While writing these lines my young man stepped to the window with the pleasing intelligence that Snow was found this morning in a native town, sitting under a tree alive. They are bringing him in. Snow is in good health, and his life was saved by his company. He was lost the road; he wandered in the woods till he got to Black Will's town, where he was found this morning. He never saw a native all the time he was out.

FROM LIBERIA.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes a letter from Assistant Surgeon John S. Kitchen, of the U. S. ship St. Louis, of which the following is an extract:

U. S. Ship St. Louis, London, March 8, 1856.

After remaining at Porto Praya about a week, and getting in our supplies, the St. Louis started on our voyage to Liberia. We were bound for the most part, close in shore, to avoid currents of the land and sea breezes, we arrived in a couple of weeks at Monrovia, the capital city of the "free and independent" Republic of Liberia. I was much pleased with the people of the place. They have triumphantly vindicated themselves from the accusation of being a race of slaves. They are a self-governing people. Monrovia is situated on a hill, partly hidden from the sea by another hill, the high bluff called Cape Mesurado. It occupies the left bank of the Stockton creek, or river, as the natives call it. The mouth of the river is much too shallow to accommodate large vessels, although it affords good anchorage for coasters. They have a small lighthouse on the cape—a strong indication of the enterprise and progressive character of the Liberians; for the Spanish and Portuguese settlements, although hundreds of years old, have nothing of the kind.

The weather build most of their houses in the American style, and you cannot imagine with what pleasure we recognized the country-looking churches and school-houses. The people seemed to be comfortable and well doing, but it appeared to me that they were not so active and energetic in the pursuit of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce as they might be; a number of the earlier emigrants have become quite wealthy; capital certainly is not wanting. From my limited observation, however, I have no right to judge upon the subject. The streets of Monrovia are mostly broad and paved with stone, and the houses are mostly of brick. The streets, too, are green with grass, and there are no vehicles to be seen, except now and then a heavy cart, so that the town has a quiet air, strongly resembling a sleepy, old-fashioned country town in the United States.

The weather was tolerably pleasant. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, each lasting about six months. At the change of the seasons fierce tornadoes occur, which are much dreaded for their suddenness and intensity. South of the line it is cooler, and in most places healthy.

The people of Liberia are progressing swimmingly. The time was when the feeble and struggling colony trembled before the incursions of the hostile tribes of the interior, but now they can boldly punish their old enemies. While we were there, the Congress voted fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying on a war against the interior tribes. The people of Monrovia resounded with the life and drum of the recruiting sergeant, while here and there a young recruit might be seen, clothed with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, bidding farewell to some weeping maid—to be off for the war on the morrow.

There are a good many palm-oil factories about the city, and more, I presume, up the river. I was told that there are several fine farms, quite a number indeed, up the river, where coffee, sugar cane, etc., are cultivated. The coffee is probably the finest in the world. It commands twenty cents per pound. They never export it at that rate. The soil is very fertile; they can live, if they choose, without any effort at cultivation. The climate is enervating, and I find that there is a very strong temptation for idleness. Such of the colonists as are active and far-sighted have a golden opportunity of acquiring wealth by political influence, while those who are disposed to be lazy, can be so to their heart's content.

Leaving Monrovia, we directed our course to Cape Palmas, and had a hot and tedious passage. Cape Palmas, as you are no doubt aware, is a distant and unhealthy place, and the Government of Liberia has its Governor and his family there. I believe, is still dependent on societies in the United States for support. The settlement at the Cape is picturesque, airy, and pleasant-looking; there are very many palm trees in the vicinity, from which fact, I suppose, Cape Palmas originated its name. I did not go ashore, as we only remained a few hours and then we visited the town where most pleased. There are several missionaries living here; one or two of the ladies were quite sick; the enervating and malarious influence of the climate is telling on them, I have no doubt. Their labors, too, among the natives, are almost entirely fruitless. Call it folly, fanaticism, or anything else, there is something in

the missionary enterprise which appeals strongly to our better feelings.

FRANK SENTIMENTS.

Profraternal Douglas's Paper, July 1, 1855.

One fault forbids inserting the entire leading editorial, as we desired; but the excellent, manly, far-reaching thoughts exhibited by Mr. Douglas in the following extracts, do him much honor. We think Liberia has no reason to anticipate injustice, when such views shall generally prevail among colored people.

"One part of our vocation, as the servant and journalist of our people, is to search out, develop, and bring to light the awakened mental abilities of individuals connected and identified with our hated race. We would read, defend, and strengthen every noble aspiration and upward movement, evinced among the free, that the slave may have the full benefit of such influence. The oppressed of this continent are so intimately and jointly connected with all, and all with each, that whether we live in Canada or the States, or in the Islands of the Caribbean Sea, we share in each other's degradation or elevation. We are one people. Whether of mixed or unmingled blood, we are the heirs of a common inheritance. One drop of African blood degrades the gall of Baron, and tinges the possession among the outcasts and despised. He who sinks in the gutter of crime, is equally a blot on the coat of arms of the States, or in the Islands of the Caribbean Sea, or in the States and call himself an American citizen; but neither his subjection to Britain, nor his citizenship of the States, will save him from being mainly recognized as a colored man, identified with colored people, and a sharer in the common lot of the colored people. To cut loose from ourselves is to cut loose from a Negro. A Negro is a Negro, whether east or west of Niagara River. This common identity overmasters all conventional and geographical changes and conditions. Not even the broad Atlantic can separate us from the slave, nor the coast of Africa, and are bravely trying the experiment of establishing a free government of themselves and for themselves. In the success or failure of that experiment, every colored man on the globe has a direct interest, and must rejoice in its success or lament in its failure. When it is said that the French man feels the reproach; and so, when it is said that the negro must have a master, that he has no self-sustaining power, but when left to himself, falls into vice, crime, ignorance and barbarism, every colored man must feel the reproach, and feel a common interest in repelling the column."

"Many of the evils that afflict us here are supported by our own want of self-reliance, self-respect, industry, frugality, morality, and intelligence. Without concerning ourselves about the origin of these evils, it is enough to know that they are thus supported, and that we are responsible for them. They will clear us up whether we go to Canada or to Liberia, or to the West Indies, and they will depart from us when we become more self-reliant, self-respectful, industrious, frugal, moral, and intelligent. The Anglo-Saxon will no more smile on helplessness and imbecility in the colored man than he will on the same qualities in the white man. We have counseled a moral, rather than a physical emigration."

"Nevertheless, as we have before intimated, our spirit travels with our people wherever they go; whether in Canada or Liberia our hearts go with them, and we will do all in our power to secure a favorable change in their relations to their fellow-men."

"Turning from our people in Canada to those in Liberia, we have as little reason to be ashamed of our race. There can now be little doubt that Liberia is a fixed fact. The Liberians are a people united in locality, interest, government, liberty, and patriotism, and as such are creditably prototypal of the problem of the black man's capacity for civilization and for self-government. The experiment is not above criticism. It would be strange if it were. Men do not rise from the abyss of bondage and degradation, to the summit of human liberty and exalted civilization, by a straight and easy side, but by the rocky cauldron must be soiled and scorched by many a crooked path, and the pilgrim will often find that he has lost rather than gained ground. We have before us the proceedings attending the retirement of President J. J. Roberts, and the inauguration of Hon. S. A. Benson. The pamphlets containing these interesting proceedings are in the hands of a subject of curious interest. Printed documents from Liberia, so far as we have hitherto seen, have done little credit to African skill, and less to African accuracy. The pamphlet before us compares favorably with pamphlets printed in Western New York. The main documents contained in this pamphlet, are the address of the retiring President, and the addresses of the newly inaugurated President. Both addresses are manly and patriotic in tone, and creditable in point of literary talent. It is impossible to think lightly of a colony which appreciates and does homage to such men as Roberts and Benson, and which, in the conditions of age bespeak a people intelligent and virtuous, and is a pledge of permanence and prosperity."

"Liberia is still in her infancy, and many just apprehend trouble both from within and from without. She has ignorance and inexperience to embarras her under her feet; party spirit and selfish ambition, the prophesies of the future, and the precursor of downfall, are in her bosom. Mr. Benson (who seems to be a vigorous and earnest man) will be entitled to the grateful regards of his countrymen if he shall so govern and control the elements that surround him, so to find, as the cause of the country, and the condition of the country as he found it. He may find it better, and as a colored man, feeling, as we do, the full force of a common identity, we wish it may be so. The presence of such men as Benson, Roberts, Yates, and Crummell, in Liberia, increases and strengthens all favorable probabilities concerning Liberia's future."

EMANCIPATION OF NEGROES.—Some years ago, says the Waterson (Fauquier) Flag, a worthy citizen of this county, named Carter, emancipated about eighty slaves and colonized them in Bedford county, Pa. In addition to the expense attending their transportation, each negro was furnished with a plot of land, and the life of the free State. On Monday last a gentleman from

Pennsylvania arrived in this place in search of fugitives, and for their support, stating that about twenty of them were already on the point, while the residue was fast verging to pauperism.

PAUL COFFEE.

A NEGRO PHILANTHROPE—ENTERPRISE, SELF-RELIANCE, AND CHRISTIAN COURAGE EXEMPLIFIED.

It has been asserted that the negro is naturally indolent and improvident. Amongst the many proofs that might be adduced to the contrary, are the facts contained in the following narrative: Paul was the youngest son of John Coffee, a negro who was stolen from Africa, and sold into slavery in America. John Coffee remained in this condition most of his life; but at last, by good conduct, he amassed sufficient to purchase his freedom, and also a farm of 100 acres. He married a woman of Indian descent, and brought up a family of four sons and six daughters respectively, near New Bedford, Massachusetts. John Coffee died about 1778, when Paul was about fourteen years old, (he was born 1759), and the care of supporting their mother and six sisters devolved jointly upon Paul and his brother, who were then about eight years of age. Paul had then proved unproductive, afforded but little provision for the family. They, therefore, labored under great disadvantages, and did not possess the means of acquiring even the rudiments of a good education. Paul, however, was not easily discouraged, and he continued to improve himself, and of cultivating his mind. Through his own exertions, with a little assistance, he soon learned to read and write and also attained a knowledge of arithmetic. Some estimate may be formed of the natural talent with which he was endowed, by the fact that he acquired such a knowledge of the fact that he acquired such a knowledge of navigation in two weeks as enabled him to command a vessel in voyages which he subsequently made to England, to Russia, to Africa, the West Indies, and several parts of the United States.

Paul Coffee's three brothers continued respectable farmers at Westport, however, was inclined to the pursuit of commerce, and being conscious that he possessed qualities which under proper culture would enable him to pursue commercial employments with success, he entered in 1775, at the age of 16, as a common hand on board a vessel engaged in the coasting trade, and was sent on an expedition. His second voyage was to the West Indies, but on his third, which was during the American war, he was captured by a British ship. After three months' detention as a prisoner in New York, he returned to Westport, where, owing to the continuance of hostilities he spent about two years in agricultural pursuits. The free negro population of Massachusetts being excluded from all participation in the rights of citizenship, bearing, however, a full share of every State burden, Paul, though not yet 20 years of age, felt deeply the injustice done to himself and his race, and resolved to make an effort to acquire a knowledge of his rights, and to be able to defend them. He was then a young man, and his father, assisted by his brother, drew up and presented a respectful petition on the subject to the State Legislature. Notwithstanding the prejudices of the times, the justice of the petition was perceived by a majority of the legislative body, and an act was passed, granting to the colored people the right of voting in the polls. This was a day equally honorable to the petitioners and to the Legislature, in which justice and humanity triumphed over prejudice and oppression; it should be gratefully remembered by every person of color, and Paul Coffee should always be united in the minds of the colored people.

This enactment was not only important as far as regarded the State of Massachusetts; the example was followed at different periods by others of the United States, so that the exertions of Paul Coffee and his brother influenced permanently the welfare of the whole colored population of North America.

Paul, being now about 20 years of age, again turned his attention to commercial pursuits, encountering many adverse circumstances, under which most men would have sunk. He began with an open boat, but by prudence and perseverance he was enabled to acquire a small vessel, and a licensed schooner, then a brig, and afterwards a ship. By judicious plans, and diligence in their execution, he gradually increased his property. In 1806 he owned a ship, two brigs, and several smaller vessels, besides considerable property in houses and lands. In a summary point of view he became a wealthy man, and his property was estimated at \$100,000. He was then a resident of Vienna, and an attempt was made to prevent Paul from entering the harbor. On examination his papers proved to be correct, and the Custom-house officers could not legally refuse the entry of his vessel. Paul combined prudence with resolution, and was enabled to overcome all obstacles, and to put it to the Christian query—Whether it is agreeable to the testimony of Jesus Christ for one profession to make merchandise of another. We are desirous that this may be made manifest to the professor of all Christian denominations, who have not abolished the holding of slaves. We salute you, beloved brethren in the Lord, with sincere desires that the work of regeneration may be more experienced. It would be a consolation to us to hear from the saints in distant lands, and to receive all who are disposed to come unto us, with open arms.

"Our dearly beloved African brethren, we also salute you in the name of God. Be obedient unto your masters, with your prayers lifted up to God, whom we would recommend you to confide in, who is just as able in these days to deliver you from the yoke of oppression, as he hath in times past. Finally, brethren, we bid you to be obedient unto God in all your hearts. Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus."

This epistle was signed by sixteen respectable men of color. Let the candid reader decide who are Christians—such men, or their tyrannical oppressors? After instituting about two months at the Cape of Good Hope, he returned to England; for the African Institution, apprised of his benevolent designs, forwarded him an invitation which induced him to come over, bringing with him a cargo of African produce. For the more effectual promotion of his primary object, he left his nephew, who was educated in England, to work with him to England Aaron Richards, a native of Sierra Leone, with the intention of educating him, as particularly of instructing him in the art of navigation. From the exertions of one individual, I ever ardently engaged, we ought not to forbear expressions of gratitude; but from the little that he has been able to do, we are enabled to see the progress at Sierra Leone, and the open

very union of Christian friends. Paul took the matter into his own hands, and created a school house on his own ground, entirely at his own expense, and threw it open to the public. How gratifying to humanity in this case considered, would not the character of Paul Coffee, would not the name of Paul Coffee, the son of an African slave, to the president statesman that ever dealt destruction amongst mankind?

In his person Paul Coffee was tall, well-formed, and amiable, his deportment commanding, yet dignified, his countenance expressive of benevolence, and gravity with modesty and sweetness, and firmness with gentleness and humanity; in speech and habits plain and unostentatious. His whole exterior indicated a man of respectability. Piety and religion indicated in his mind added, in advancing manly to the brow of an abject slave, he confirmed his disposition to practical good. He joined the Society of Friends and became a minister amongst them, frequently exercising his gift to comfort and edification. When the state of his affairs were such as to render it necessary that all his time should be employed in the pursuit of his private concerns, Paul Coffee was not desirous in some way to advance the interests of the community. When he was prevented from pursuing his business during the rigors of the winter, he often devoted his time to teaching navigation to his sons and the young men of the neighborhood. On his voyages he imported a knowledge of this invaluable science to those under him, and had the honor of training up, both amongst the white and colored population, a considerable number of skillful navigators. He was upright in all his transactions, and was ever ready to do good, and to acquiesce in the possession, he believed it to be his duty to mortify private interest rather than engage in any enterprise however lawful in the eyes of the world, that had the slightest tendency to injure his fellow-men. On this ground he would not have been deterred from a share of the goods he might have done either without violating the laws of his country, and with considerable pecuniary gain. Being naturally possessed of a tender, feeling mind, he deeply mourned over the miserable condition of his African brethren; and in his earliest days he labored to acquire a knowledge of his country as a man of worth. He observed the benevolent men endeavoring to release them from bondage and to instill into their minds the light of knowledge and religion, but the force of error and prejudice combined, operated so powerfully, as to give the negro but little encouragement to hope for a better condition of his race, and society how so few inclined to improvement were afforded them. Such being the case, Paul Coffee turned his attention to Sierra Leone, believing that his endeavors to contribute through it to the welfare of his fellow-men might not be ineffectual. He desired to be in a flourishing state, and being desirous to be able to acquire a knowledge of his country as a man of worth. 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These natives have no definite principle of religion, except in cases where some Mohammedan priests have been successful in making disciples, but of themselves they have none. They are not, however, without a sense of the sacredness of life, and at times, if one of the time some good office is done them, they submit all their future interests to the guardianship of this charm, and in time it becomes the established *grace* of the family, until it is supposed to have been secured. They believe in witchcraft, and to a fearful extent, on account of which, deeds are often committed over which we must draw a veil for the present. We know of a case where a very respectable gentleman of the Littoral, who was somewhat of a scholar, and a member of the Privy Council, was killed by *enzy-wood* with as little apparent compunction as though he had been a brute; and when we asked the cause, we were simply told that he made witch for the King, and the King's law was to slay him. We were told that the King's law was to slay him, and that the King's law was to slay him. And we thought our disgust to be unfortunate after this horrid deed, the wives of the unfortunate sufferer were brought to town singing and dancing in honor of the execution. Say, reader, do you think

to establish similar schools. It has heretofore been presented in different papers, that there was no paper before the Convention, signed by the Governor and other distinguished gentlemen, which gave the Convention the right to attend the Sunday school. This instrument recognized the right of property, and shows the master's willingness to let what the law of the land will allow for his moral and intellectual improvement. The paper reads as follows: "Our negroes have permission to attend a Sunday school at any suitable place in Richmond, and the surrounding country, at the discretion of the governing authority. Signed by Henry A. Wise, Richard G. Morris, Robert C. Stannard," etc., etc. The same paper was submitted and signed in Lynchburg by Chissell Dabney, John G. Meem, John Hollins, Seth Woodruff, John R. McDaniel, etc., etc. The same paper was submitted, it is said, in other places, but was not signed by the leading men in both Eastern and Western Virginia.

Governor Wise believes this effort will take Eastern Northern fanaticism its sharpest weapon. His Excellency is not alone in this opinion, nor yet in thinking them the best way to grow up in the selection of men for equity, justice, and the good of the human race. They are still, shamefully and disgracefully distanced under this cloak; yet there is not the slightest danger from such schools established in churches, and taught by those who have the confidence of the community. The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few. The country is being formed by strangers. The first African sold in America, was sold on James River, August 5th, 1620; and may not the Virginia man unite to some organization to perfect the only object of the Virginia Sabbath School Convention, expressed in the foregoing resolution: Shall Ethiopia stretch forth her hand to the Redeemer?

COLLEGE FOR COLORED PERSONS.
In General Conference, on Wednesday of la

communication from Rev. J. F. Wright:
To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the M.

DEAR BROTHERS :—We take pleasure in reporting to you that we have consummated the purchase

of the "Kenia Springs" property, and now have been secured for a literary fund for the benefit of the dear colored persons. It is now ready for use, and, as there are some thirty students waiting for admission, we expect to have a school very soon in operation.

There is a postmortem of nearly all the cash payments, one-fourth, of the whole amount by giving our note at sixty days, which makes it necessary to raise funds for this payment very soon.

The cordial and unanimous manner the General Conference has approved of, interspersed and confirmed its agents to the liberality of all Christian and philanthropists, has greatly comforted our hearts and strengthened our hands, and we hope to put in funds to meet all the property proposed for this year, and the property of the United States, about the State of Indiana, for a short time, to receive the contributions and subscriptions of the members of the General Conference, and others in attendance here.

The book is now open, and those who are without books will find it very convenient to have it earnestly solicited to take stock in this noble work of charity.

J. F. WRIGHT, Agent.

In regard to the above project, an Ohio paper says:

Episcopal Church, has entered vigorously upon project of a college for the education of free colo-

lent property near Xenia, in Greene County, Ohio. The establishment, called the TAWAHA HOUSE, was built for a watering-place, and cost \$60,000. The whole was bought for \$13,000.

A NOBLE WORK OF CHARITY.

It is introducing itself to the public as a collection of brief history, it may not be amiss for me to furnish a brief history of our undertaking, and the progress we have made:

The Cincinnati Conference, at its session in 1856, appointed a committee of seven to inquire into the report to the next session what could best be done to promote the welfare of the colored people of the West. At the session of 1854 the Committee reported the necessity of supplying them as speedily as possible with the means of education and of religious instruction. They recommended the appointment of a General Agent to carry out the objects of the report, and to labor otherwise for their improvement and elevation. The Conference appointed a General Agent, and labored by correspondence, otherwise, during the Conference year, to collect and concentrate various influences and efforts, which might be successful in raising the colored people of the Free States from their depressed and outcast condition, and restore them to confidence and usefulness in the world. The Agent was sent out of the West, and labored in the States of the Atlantic in the West, and communicated to the other in writing, and was successful in procuring the cordial concurrence of those of our bodies in all our plans, and their prompt and hearty pledge to aid us in carrying them out. The African Methodist Episcopal Church

and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of all our members in the E.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF A WEST INDIA PLANTER TO THE ADVANTAGES OF FREE OVER SLAVE LABOR.—

"My tour to the White Mountains, I met with a gentleman from Barbadoes, a West India planter, by the name of Charles Pettijohn, who gave me, by experience as a planter on that island, in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar, both by slaves and free men.

"In 1834," said he, "I came in possession of 267 slaves under the laws of England, which required the owner to feed, clothe, and furnish with medical attendance. With this number I cultivated my sugar plantation until the Emancipation Act of August 1, 1838, when they all came free. I now have a portion of these slaves the best and cheapest of commodities you have

NEW-YORK COLON

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

SEPTEMBER, 1856.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

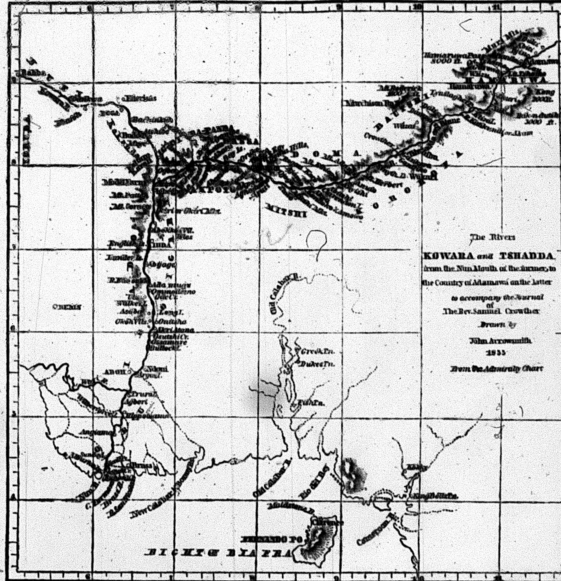
From the London Shipping Gazette, July 28.

EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

While attention is being directed by our merchants and traders to opening up more extensive the commerce of Central Africa through the rivers falling into the Atlantic, it should not be forgotten that there are some localities in South-Eastern Africa which are especially deserving of consideration. With the exception of occasional visits from the colony of Natal, Delagoa Bay, seems to have been greatly overlooked, and yet from its position as respects Madagascar, and forming, too, the outlet of trade with a large native population, our merchants might renew their acquaintance with it, and other parts of the coast further north, to great advantage. The Bay of Delagoa is, without exception, the finest on the coast, being about forty miles broad and twenty-six in length. Numerous large and deep rivers debouch into it, which are navigable generally for several hundred miles in different directions. At the extreme end of the bay stands the town of Lorenzo Marques, a small Portuguese settlement, with scarcely more than a hundred inhabitants. The merchants, after a few years' trading, generally return to Mozambique, the head Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa. The three largest rivers which empty themselves into Delagoa Bay, are the Mapoaga, at its south-west end, and the Engage River, which empties into the English River, formed by promontories stretching into the sea, which would form an admirable dry dock yard. English River used to be much frequented by whalers, as the bay abounds with whales, and is very safe and commodious. It is navigable by vessels drawing twelve to twenty feet. A considerable trade was formerly carried on at the rivers for ivory and gold dust. The Kingdom of Tembulu is bounded on the east by Delagoa Bay, on the north by the English and Dandara rivers, on the West by the small district of Fungello, and on the south by the Kingdom and River Mapoaga. At their earliest entry these people were taken under British protection in 1823, and the sovereignty of their country ceded to Great Britain by Chief Kapell. We have, therefore, a perfect right of settlement in that quarter.

Now that numerous independent Dutch States are springing up on the coast of the Port of Delagoa is indispensable to the security of the South African colonies. We have the Orange River Free State, bounded on the north by the Vaal River and Trans-Vaal Republic, on the east by the Drakensberg range dividing it from Natal, and on the west and south by the Orange River, which forms the only barrier between the Cape Colony. This territory contains more than 10,000 whites, besides colored classes and aborigines. Further north we have the territory known as the Trans-Vaal, 600 miles long by 200 broad, peopled by the Dutch Boers, who have left the British territory. It is bounded on the south and east by the Vaal River and the Drakenberg; on the west and north its limits are not clearly defined. It extends to its furthest point to the latitude of about 23 deg. The white population is stated at 18,000 to 20,000. Within the boundaries of this republic, and in close proximity to it, are various native tribes, numbering nearly 100,000. Hitherto all the supplies and most of the produce of these two States have passed through Natal. Lately some European emigration has been directed to the Trans-Vaal lands by the exertions of a Mr. Stuart, who has sold a large, fertile, and salubrious tract of land, to a Dutch Land Company in Amsterdam. The settlement of this country, which is but two days journey from Delagoa Bay, and the desire these Boers have always shown to become possessed of a sea-port, makes it no difficult matter to see the point they are driving at. The possession of Delagoa Bay would secure to them the finest and most available on the east coast, and render them entirely independent of us in a commercial point of view.

We ought not to be so blind to our own interest as to allow the establishment of a foreign commercial mart in our immediate neighborhood, to the exclusion of British enterprise. We are just now at a loss what to do with our convict population. Our old settled colonies will not have them at any price. Van Diemen's Land, the Australian settlement, the Cape colony, and others, while crying out/lamentably for efficient labor, refuse to receive our convicts. The disposal of them is likely soon to become a very serious and vexatious question. What is, therefore, to prevent their being made available in laying the foundation of a new trading



MAP OF THE KOWARA, OR NIGER RIVER, AND ITS GREAT EASTERN TRIBUTARY, THE TSHADHA.

We have, at considerable expense, had the Map which accompanied "Crowther's Expedition to the Niger River," reduced to a size suitable for the Journal, that the many friends of Colonization may better realize the extent of country thus accessible to their philanthropy.

By comparing the lines of latitude and longitude on this plate with ordinary maps of Africa, they can at a glance perceive that it approaches the centre of that great Continent.

port and commercial settlement at Delagoa Bay? Hold out to them some prospect of reprieve, and reward for good conduct, and some suitable and elevated locality may be found where health can be preserved, and their services turned to advantage. Since the surveys of Captain Owen—more than thirty years ago—we have added scarcely anything to our stock of knowledge of the Eastern coast of Africa. Mr. Henry Miller, Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. A. Jacques, and others have paid flying visits, in small coasters, from Natal to Delagoa Bay, but have had little opportunity of gaining much information as to the native tribes, the commerce, or the condition of the Portuguese settlements. There is every reason, however, to believe that a profitable, though at first a limited trade, may be opened in that quarter, and that advantages which have hitherto been enjoyed almost exclusively by American traders may be secured to British merchants. By more minute and accurate observations of the coast line, and of the rivers, than have yet been taken, a valuable accession to our knowledge of the African eastern coast would be gained. In addition to this, much useful information might be acquired regarding the social condition and political relations of the foreign settlers and native tribes located in the neighborhood, as well as respecting the capabilities of the vast interior of which Delagoa Bay is the commercial outlet. This information would not only largely affect our future mercantile relations, but by its bearing on the slave trade of Eastern Africa, assist in giving a new direction to our national policy with reference to that side of the continent.

Dr. Livingston has just made his way right across the continent, from west to east, and, quitting Angola, has reached the furthest inland station of the Portuguese, on the Eastern Coast. He will doubtless have acquired much useful information regarding the country, the native tribes, the productions, and the social condition and wants of the people, and we shall look with interest for his detailed reports and journal.

DR. LIVINGSTON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

The following despatches have been received at the English Admiralty:

Cape Town, 25th May, 1856.

Sir:—In reference to my letter to you of the 10th of January last, No. 10, reporting for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Commander Nolloth, of her Majesty's ship *Porpoise*, had not succeeded in obtaining intelligence of the African traveller, Dr. Livingston, during his late visit to Quillimane, I have now the honor to acquaint you that her Majesty's brig *Dart*, which arrived here yesterday, having been ordered to call at Quillimane to make further inquiries, has succeeded in ascertaining that this gentleman reached Tette, the furthest inland station of the Portuguese in Eastern Africa, on the 2d of March last, in good health, and I enclose a copy of a letter, dated the 3d of March, from Tette, from Dr. Livingston, addressed to the commander of any English vessel of war at Quillimane, forwarding some scientific papers for her Majesty's astronomer reached Tette, the furthest inland station of the Portuguese in Eastern Africa, on the 2d of March last, in good health, and I enclose a copy of a letter, dated the 3d of March, from Tette, from Dr. Livingston, addressed to the commander of any English vessel of war at Quillimane, forwarding some scientific papers for her Majesty's astronomer

waiting for Dr. Livingston, and knowing that the *Dart* had been already delayed seven weeks longer than under ordinary circumstances would have been justifiable, did not prolong his stay so long as he might have done, which is much to be regretted, as Dr. Livingston was so near at hand.

I have, &c., H. D. TROTTER, Commodore, The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Term, March 2, 1856.

Sir:—You will confer a great favor if, in the event of your going to the Cape, you take charge of the accompanying packet of letters for Mr. McLeary, the Astronomer Royal there. Should you have no intention of proceeding thither soon, be so kind as to give directions that it may go by the safe conveyance.

I arrived here—the furthest inland station of the Portuguese in Eastern Africa—yesterday morning, having come across the continent from Angola; and in good health, but pretty well tired out, from marching for some time past over a very rough, stony country. Our cattle were all killed by the fly called "tsetse," and, not possessing any good way to rest a canoe, we had to rough it. A few days rest will set me all to rights again, and I shall then leave Quillimane.

The Portuguese here are very kind—indeed, I have found them so everywhere; and if I could only be sure of my family receiving early intelligence of my welfare, I would rest a short time in peace.

Hoping you will excuse the liberty I have presumed to take in thus addressing you, I have, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTON.

AN AFRICAN CONGRESS.

The following account is from notes taken by a missionary of the London Missionary Society. To understand it, we must recall some of the details presented by Moffat in regard to the people among whom he has long labored, or those offered by Campbell and other travellers in South Africa, or such as present themselves in notices occasionally reaching us, as to the extension of European domination in the interior of that country. The disregard of their interests by an unfriendly Government had for many years led to a systematic emigration, from under its influence, on the part of the Dutch colonies. They settled on lands, partly then unoccupied, and partly seized by force, and formed themselves into a Republic, the independence of which was, about two years since, formally acknowledged by the British Government. They had previously striven to overpower or expel native tribes located between them and the colony. In this they were defeated; and confined to the north side of the Gariep or Orange River. The country from which they had been thus driven was formerly constituted a portion of the British Empire. These have caused the misrule of government, alien to the people and indifferent to their interests. Thence arose conflict and confusion, exceedingly puzzling and vexatious to imperial authorities at home. The territory taken possession of was consequently abandoned, and a new Republic, under the spreading colonial population, has been established in it. Fighting, possessing, annoying, protecting, and giving up have gone on at hap-hazard, in respect to native territory, whose interference was not always a blessing, and desertion is almost inevitable rule.

Some ambitious mischief may in that region awake a shock of war which deluged a once fertile, and thrush it, robbed and despoiled, another tribe; and so the concussion spread onward with its plunder and ruin, until stopped by the desert or the sea. A small tribe known by the name of the Griqua, had in 1833, by means of their fire-arms, forced back a furious invasion of this sort, and saved the whole region from devastation, and prevented serious disturbances along the colonial frontier. This was gratefully acknowledged by the Colonial Government. They, in fact, and the Bechuanas, had become special objects of the colonial sympathy, and it had been for many years the object of colonial policy to sustain them against the emigrant republicans, or Boers, as they are termed in their own language. But now, in treaties formed with these Boers, the British Government had adopted the principle that the supply of fire-arms and ammunition to them shall be interdicted. This leaves them and their lands and flocks, at the mercy of the white men. Well, therefore, may the natives feel perplexed. The territory thus brought into debate, is that over which the route stretches which leads to the lakes and rivers lately explored by Livingstone. The missions under him and Moffat, and others, are therefore in a perilous predicament.

The Rev. Isaac Hughes, the reporter of the transactions, and from whom the following address of Chief Mahura is taken, is the Missionary at Griqua Town.

MEETING OF GRIOUA AND BECHUANA CHIEFS AT GRIOUA TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

The Bechuanas Chief, Mahura, of Tsaue River, arrived at Griqua town, with several of his Counsellors, etc., in six wagons, on Saturday evening, the 6th May, 1854. On Monday the Chief, N. Waterboer, called a meeting of his people to hear from Mahura the object of his visit. On Tuesday, the 9th May, another meeting was held to discuss and answer Mahura's proposals, and notes taken at that meeting are given below:

"Chief Mahura rose and said:—I hear what my several friends in succession have said to me and the meeting; I shall now hope, expect, and wait. But I still complain: I weep, I weep in concern for my country that is threatened. I wish you to understand me perfectly. I, Mahura, know not whom I shall any longer trust or receive as my friends. There are the Boers, the English, the Missionaries, and all appear combined against us, the colored nations. The Boer says he wants peace, but he wants and takes our lands in the meantime. I do not understand that. I can give him no peace on such conditions. I need the land for myself and people. How shall we exist without land? Where shall we go? To our lands and country go to another people? And why must another people go for our lands? The lands of our forefathers? I neither can trust nor understand the English any more, for they appear to me as helping the Boers against us to obtain our lands. What do I hear of Sir George Clerk? What were his proposals in abandoning the Sovereignty? He proposes to Chief Adam Boko, that he should sell his lands to the Boers, and on those terms Koko can still have the favor of the British Government. Does not all that go to help the Boers that they obtain our lands? I understand the missionaries no more. How is it they do not help us out of these troubles? Is it because they also are white people? Is it they cannot, or will not, help us? I hear that they are out of the colony from all its favors. On the 10th of May, the Boers say that they are coming down to the sea are all given

over to him and his Boers, and he boasts that a are that given by the English. I do not understand how the English could do that, for it is certainly very wrong on the part of the English, if Proteus tells the truth. Who are they that have a right to give us and our lands to the Boers? Is this Griqua land not yours? Is that Bechuanaland not yours? The Bechuanas? Our forefathers owned and enjoyed these lands for ages, before ever Boers or English were heard of there. These countries are ours, and we will keep them, let it cost what it may. Then, again, I hear that Sir George Clerk offers to Chief Koko and people some country in the South, if he will sell out and leave Philippolis. Adam and the Griquas must take care that they do not fall into that snare, for it is but a plan to put Philippolis and country into the Boers' possession, and Adam and the Griquas will find that there are no lands in reserve for them in the colony. Again, I say, I cannot understand how the English can be so kind, and make such proposals to us, their must intend to our destruction. The English were once our friends, and we their friends, and it was then good for us all, but where is that friendship now? Why are we cut off from ammunition supplies? What have we done to the Colony to be thus treated? My resolution is that, if, indeed, we are cut off from colonial supplies of powder, etc., then we cannot allow ourselves or white people to come and enrich themselves by hunting and trading in our interior. All the hunting and trading the whites to the interior towards north coast, as low as we cannot hunt and trade along with them on the equal ground. I have made my arrangements for this object, and I will have all the chiefs and tribes, even to Mosselkust, and now I make it with you, the Griquas; so know now that white people's hunting and trading must from this time cease to the interior, as long as the whites treat us thus. We have for forty years or more received the white people with every friendship, hunting, trading, journeying together. I think to their satisfaction; and now, after all, they give us over to the Boers to become slaves. I do not understand this. I came here expecting that Waterboer could help me; but I find him in the same predicament; your friendship with the Colony, for so many years, helps you nothing now. You also are cut off from ammunition supplies; so we suffer together, and must together strive against this oppression. We shall all have to return to our forefathers' weapons, the assegai, and bow and arrow. Well, if we can keep the white gun-shot out, the game will become the same for our poor weapons, but it is too bad that the English treat us so; we have not deserved it, and our hearts are sore to be thus treated by them. I hope your Griqua will treat us better than that. We have been friends for more than thirty years past. I cannot forget you who delivered us from our wars with any gun or compass. We then had friends in the white people also: there were Moffat, Thompson, and others, who spared no trouble or danger, to procure for us the needed aid. There was Andrew Waterboer, with his assistant Cornelius, of Campbell, and their people, who were with us many times as a bonded man; but they were on horse, and armed with guns, powder, and balls. I then knew little or nothing of such things. Waterboer was the Commandant, and with the swing of his sword he seemed to direct his men; he led them down the slope to the river, and they came down from the bushes on the other side, and then attack on the black cloud of living thousands, to turn them back in their progress; the matter seemed to me impossible, and the attempt with so small a force seemed to me absurd. Firing began—thousands of guns of yours emitted forth fire and smoke, hundreds of the ivory tusks fell from the hands of the Boers, and the black mass moved on and on in wonder and despair, and after several desperate attempts to withstand, found all useless and so retired. I beheld all this with wonder and thankfulness, for I saw that we were being delivered from a fearful enemy, and that by means that appeared quite inadequate. God was with you, and prospered those wonderful weapons given you by the white people. From that day we have been looking towards the Colony and the white people, for instruction and liberation; but our desires and expectations, and that appeared to us as disappointed; we are thrown away on our former ignorance, weakness, and misery. This is not good. Again I ask, What have I done to be thus forsaken? The Colonial Boers were the first to war with us, the colored people. Let the colony treat us and the Boers alike, and we will show them that we can yet live together in peace. Had it not been for Dr. Barth, in acknowledging the complaint, said that now a great high road from the east to the west of Africa had been opened, which was calculated to bring about a revolution in the commerce of Central Africa, and he hoped that the Government would not lose the opportunity of de-rebating the colony from all its favors. On the country which had become accessible to navigation.

MEETING TO DR. BARTH.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, Admiral Beccy in the chair, the Chairman presented the pair of gold medals to Heinrich Barth, Phil. Dr. of Hamburg, for his successful expedition to the interior of Central Africa. Dr. Barth, in acknowledging the compliment, said that now a great high road from the east to the west of Africa had been opened, which was calculated to bring about a revolution in the commerce of Central Africa, and he hoped that the Government would not lose the opportunity of de-rebating the colony from all its favors. On the country which had become accessible to navigation.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

WE are greatly indebted to the Superintendent of the Statistical Office, E. Flagg, Esq., of the State Department, for permission to reprint before our readers, the following extracts from his very able report on the commercial relations of the United States with all nations, now in the course of publication under his supervision. They exhibit a degree of research, ability, and careful analysis, rarely to be met with in the hands of any one so concerned in that Office:

Liberia, and American and English Trade with Western Africa.

"The independence of the Republic of Liberia has been recognized by France and England, Brazil, Belgium, Prussia, and the Hanse Towns, and with England a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce was concluded August 1, 1849. Treaties of friendship, &c., have also been entered into with several tribes of the interior, containing stipulations for the abolition of the slave-trade, and including new territory within the political and judicial jurisdiction of the Republic. The soil of the Republic is capable of yielding, in the greatest abundance, the most valuable productions of the Tropics. Rice, cotton, the sugar cane, and coffee, are classed among the staples of Liberia; and corn, cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, arrow-root, vegetables, and every variety, are among the productions of this region.

"It is stated, on the authority of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the resources of this region of Africa, that no country in the world will bring coffee to higher perfection than Africa; and whether introduced at an early period by the Portuguese and Spaniards, or whether it is a native of the country, it has propagated itself along a great extent of the African coast, without culture, for many ages.

"The commerce of the Republic with foreign countries consists chiefly in the exportation of articles supplied by the native population from the spontaneous growth of the country, such as palm oil, camwood, ivory, tortoise shell, gold, which are bartered for tobacco, powder, muskets, rum, cotton goods, salt, soap, crockery, and iron wares, copper and iron rods, and American provisions.

"This commerce must necessarily expand with the growing development of the agricultural resources of the country, and the extension of the arts of civilization and industry, in a region so highly favored in soil and climate, and so eminently adapted to the production of so great a variety of valuable staples.

"Changes have occurred in the commercial movements of Liberia since Mr. Gurley's Report. When Liberia imported English goods, though not directly from England; but now importations from England are very large, while from the United States they are annually diminishing.

"It is estimated that there are not less than one hundred ships (some of them of 1000 burs) regularly trading between British ports and the coast of Africa, while a regular line of steamers plies between England and Liberia, and other settlements on the coast. Most of the supplies of every description are derived from England, while the principal articles going from the United States are powder, rum, flour, beef, pork, tobacco, herrings, mackerel, and some few cotton goods, the latter article constantly diminishing.

"A reliable statement recently put forth, estimates the value of the average annual exports from all this region of Western Africa to the European States, at \$15,000,000; and at a commercial exchange in favor of the European merchants of about 500 per cent. The commerce has been carried on chiefly by native and Liberian traders, from Liberian ports and others on the Gulf of Guinea, in European vessels. France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal, and Germany have participated in this commercial intercourse; but they are all surpassed by Great Britain.

"From the 'Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom,' it appears that the imports into Great Britain from the Western coast of Africa, the limits of which are not particularly designated, though estimated to comprehend some fifty millions, of inhabitants, consist chiefly of barwood, camwood, ivory, tortoise shell, gum copal, unadorned hides, palm oil, oron, shepards' teeth, and beewax; the heaviest item, by far, being palm oil, which averaged some 450,000 cwt. each of the five years ending with 1854, and amounting to 338,565 cwt. at a computed

real value of \$1,457,088, in 1854. The aggregate value of imports in 1854 is given officially at \$1,325,598. The exports during the same year, the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and of other countries, consisted of arms and ammunition, wearing apparel; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, iron, brass, copper, steel, and glass; salt, soap, spirits, staves, coals, beads, unmanufactured tobacco, earthen-ware, and porcelain, of which the heaviest items were cottons, gunpowder, guns, staves, and tobacco. The average declared value of cottons, thus exported during the six years ending 1854, was \$187,000, and of tobacco, the average quantity was 2,150,000 lbs. The computed real value of the 1,810,327 pounds of tobacco exported in 1854, is given at \$26,760. The computed real value of all foreign exports to Western Africa, for the same year, was \$174,078; and of all domestic exports, \$246,868; being more than that of 1853, and double that of 1852. The average value of each year of the six years ending with 1854, being upwards of \$450,000. It is thus seen that the trade of Great Britain with Western Africa is rapidly increasing—amounting in value in 1854 to—imports, \$1,457,088; domestic exports, \$246,868; foreign exports, \$174,078; foreign imports, and exports, \$2,948,837, or \$11,749,185. And this independently of the British colonies of Sierra Leone, the trade of which amounted in 1854 to \$1,421,865, and of the British possessions on the Gold Coast and the river Gambia, amounting to \$1,547,388 more; and of those at the Cape of Good Hope and in South Africa, swelling the amount to \$3,585,000 more; making in all an aggregate of over \$28,000,000 in 1854, for the Western Coast of Africa entire.

"The trade of the United States with Western Africa there are no means of determining, the values of imports and exports have given in our country, no navigation for Africa generally. Liberia, it is true, appears in the reports from 1849 to 1854, in 'naive,' but with no figures to indicate trade, and but few to indicate navigation, giving, it is inferred, the tonnage of Colonization vessels only, and others, perhaps, being engaged in the direct intercourse with Liberia. The statistics of the Government must be defective here, as many American vessels other than Colonization vessels are, to our knowledge, employed in direct intercourse with Liberia."

The following table shows the trade of the United States with Africa during the seven years, ending June 3, 1855:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1849	\$708,411	\$494,742	\$1,203,153
1850	738,265	524,723	1,262,988
1851	846,554	524,723	1,371,277
1852	1,346,141	1,057,587	2,403,728
1853	1,610,338	1,508,195	3,118,533
1854	1,804,971	1,384,568	3,191,539
1855	1,875,905	1,237,537	3,113,442

"From this statement, it will be perceived that although the figures for 1855 show a falling off in that year, as compared with 1854 and 1853, yet that there is a regular and very rapid advance in the trade of the United States with Africa, during the six years ending 1854, is found to be only \$2,200,000, that of Great Britain with Western Africa alone, for the same period, averaged \$2,900,000; and including all her African colonies and possessions, together with the estimated value of her trade on the Eastern Coast, it could not have averaged much less than \$30,000,000.

"In 1854, the trade of the United States with Africa generally rose to \$3,191,539, a higher figure than before or since. At the same time, the trade of Great Britain with Western Africa, amounted to \$1,421,865. The value of the unmanufactured cottons, derived mostly from the United States, amounted to nearly \$800,000 of that total, and the value of British trade with Africa generally, as has been seen, more than \$2,000,000, or nearly eight times the value of her trade with the United States.

"Palm oil has become, within a few years, a staple of export from Liberia. More than thirty vessels were freighted with the article at her ports in 1855, while three years before, the quantity exported did not exceed 1000 gallons, at a cost of 81 per gallon. The quantity exported at the present time is at 700,000 gallons, but the price has fallen to 38 cents per gallon.

"The trade in ground nuts, chiefly carried on with France, is becoming of great importance. They are shipped in bags, and when ground, supply a wholesome substitute for olive oil. Sugar, cotton, and coffee are, however, viewed as the great natural staples of product for the soil and climate of Liberia.

"The quantity of palm oil imported from ports in Africa into the United States, the year ending 30, 1855, was 707,917 gallons, valued at \$884,455. The article appears among the foreign imports from Africa that year for the first time in commerce and navigation. How much, if any, came from Liberia is not stated. This oil is used in the manufacture of stearine candles and soap, and for greasing wool and machinery.

"The establishment of a line of commercial steamers between the United States and the Western Coast of Africa, has been urged as tending to the augmentation of our commerce with that country. The uses which such steamers might supply have been stated thus:

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The wooden above represents the building designed for a high school at Harper, Cape Palmas, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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The planting of settlements interior of the country, within and bordering upon Liberia, now in contemplation, removed beyond the more powerful causes of malaria, (should the enterprise be successful) will by open to commerce the immense natural resources of that fertile region, and reward, by its beneficence to the colored race, the philanthropic labors of those so laudably engaged in a movement for that purpose.—*African Repository*.

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the Chamber of Commerce, to be of a most serviceable kind.

Mr. Macgregor Laird, in urging the making of Sierra Leone a free port, explained the causes which affected its prosperity, and the only means which appeared to him adequate to save it from decay. The nature of the soil, and the limited extent of fertile land in the colony forbids its being a grower to any extent of tropical productions for export. The commercial value of Sierra Leone consisted in its splendid harbor—the only good one on the West Coast of Africa between the Bights of Benue and Salom Bay; in its central position with the Pongos, Rio Nunez, and other large Rivers, dangerous for large vessels but safe for small craft—discharging themselves into the ocean within a short distance, after flowing through most fertile countries, now producing and exporting oil, ground nuts, and dyewoods in large quantities; and in the south of the colony to Cape Palmas—a distance of 800 miles—the inhabitants of which would naturally draw their supplies from it as a central depot; and to the country which the British Government gave to it and property. The whole of these advantages were neutralized by the fact that what would naturally centre in Sierra Leone was lost by the creation of one establishment—the Custom-house. The duties levied upon goods and shipping were so heavy that trade, in place of being drawn to Sierra Leone, was driven from it, and a steady, continuous, and increasing emigration of its inhabitants was going on. Remove the Custom-house, and make Sierra Leone a free port, and the trade carried on by the French, Americans, and their own people, on the adjacent river, at great risk and inconvenience, would centre there. The natural advantages, as a great entrepot for the whole coast from the Gambia to Cape Palmas, would be quite sufficient to turn the scale in its favor. If that was not done, Sierra Leone would rapidly decline; its harbor would continue to be abandoned by the trader; and the best portion of its population would emigrate to the interior, not favored by nature, but not encountered with a Custom-house. Other gentlemen of the deputation addressed the Premier, urging the co-operation of the government. Lord Palmerston said that the subject should have the earliest consideration of his Majesty's government. Further than that, he could not say at present.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE REV. D. WAREHAM, of Pottville, Pa., in a recent sermon, thus eloquently and truly pleads the cause of this noble Society:

When the Dutch man-of-war landed on the shores of Virginia twenty Africans, in 1620, it is probable that the trader who thus initiated Slavery in our infant colonies, ever dreamed that that little handful would be multiplied to three millions, the backbone of two centuries. Or when Bushrod, of Washington, Randolph, of Roanoke, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, with other Christian statesmen, viewing the phenomenon of so many slaves in a free Republic, had organized the American Colonization Society, it is probable that in 1820 the most sanguine even hoped to see in about a quarter of one century a fair Republic fully established through its instrumentality in wretched Africa—the slave-trade, in that entire region, virtually ended—and the light of Christianity, from permanent settlement, poured its beams of truth and mercy into the thick darkness that brooded over mountains, river, and plain of all the continent beyond? Yet such are the recent facts of history, which at once explain the origin, and point you directly to the great object of the Colonization Society. Threw out at least are these objects—1st. To plant a fair Republic, such as, in due time, shall attract more and more the kindred African population of America, whether already free or hereafter to be emancipated. 2dly. To overawe and finally terminate the slave-trade, in its primary and all too abundant resources in the interior of Africa. And last, but not least, to develop, in full proportion, by the favor of Heaven, a pure and Apostolic Christianity in Liberia, which, full of love towards God and man, shall diffuse itself with regenerating power into the very heart of continental Africa.

Such being, in brief, the objects, I need hardly urge the claims of the Colonization Society upon the minds and hearts of this Christian congregation. Intelligent patriotism and discriminating piety at once acknowledge them. Already have nine States of our Union responded to these claims by their appropriation. In this, Connecticut and Virginia are first. Maryland has given her two hundred and sixty thousand, and established the settlement in Liberia which is called the Maryland Colony. Kentucky, too, has her settlement in Liberia, and Missouri is about to Colonize \$600,000 annually for ten years. Georgia and New-York are considering the expediency of similar character. From Norfolk and Savannah a vessel, as we have seen, has just been freighted with colonists for Liberia. New-York is building a vessel for this service. The African Lighters has established her station in the Colonization Society, and divided many of Howard, of New-York, Hays, of New-York, and others, and others, of Maryland, are most nearly distinguished by multitudes in the same behalf. The philosophic mind of Mark Spaulding for Vermont, and earnest and devoted friends of the Colonization Society, are so pervadingly national in the Colonization movement, so independent of all local or sectional feeling.

Advances from Sierra Leone. The ship that left on the 15th, with a heavy load, was well

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REMITTANCES to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

REVIEW.

The Colonization Society—whose object is to promote the emigration of free persons of color to Liberia, and, thereby, to bring about a gradual abolition of Slavery—having witnessed numerous instances of praiseworthy and disinterested emancipation, do not stop to inquire—a course they ought by all means to pursue—as to the physical character and condition of the slaves offered to their patronage, but immediately accept them, and make arrangements for sending them to Liberia. Some of the Colonization Agents have often expressed sincere regret at the pious objects which have been imposed upon them as men to send to Liberia.

track of Improvement; and when the whistle sounded for the moving of the train, he must hurriedly jump into the first vehicle that presents itself; otherwise, he is sure to be left behind. In the same manner, the colored people, on the property or propriety of taking this or that car, he will certainly lose his chance, and the probability is, will be left in the rear by those more prompt and energetic than himself. The colored people of the United States should consider it of little matter, whether the motives of the founders of African Colonization were good or evil; praise and glory belong to God, who has followed their efforts with success, and will continue to prosper them.

By their exertions a free and independent nation of colored men, Republican in its politics, Protestant in its religion, has been established these long neglected shores. A nation acknowledged by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Prussia and other Powers; having treaties of amity and commerce with England, France and the Hanseatic States of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen; re-

There is a proverb applicable to the case, sanctioned by the experience of ages: "The strength of the line there is poverty, and the all that is in the line is the strength of the penny." *talk*, let us now to the profit of work. If we do not view things in the same light, there is a ground on which the patriotic and the humane can cooperate. In making the railroad excavation, it is to let and more expeditious to work underneath, let the superincumbent mass fall off by its own weight. The mass is true of moral reform. If any prefer to strike their picks and bars at the hard surface, they may do so, but they should be blame and impose the more efficacious labor. It is sufficient that a removal of the mass of the surface. The mass is a solidified depravity from which the sufferer and the sick, depravity from

3. *The civilization and regeneration of Africa cannot be accomplished by the white man.* This is clearly established in a long series of Providential indications. We have the missionary records

ASHMUN INSTITUTE.—The Trustees of the Ashmun Institute reported, that the buildings were nearly completed; that they expected the Institute would be opened about the first of January next; that they had elected the Rev. John P. Carter, President of the Faculty; and that Rev. Drs. D. H. Hey and Spotswood had been appointed to prosecute a call for Mr. Carter, before the Presbytery of New York, of which he is a member. These proceedings and appointments of the Board were approved, and confirmed by the Presbytery of New York.

CLAIMS OF THE COLONIZATIONS SOCIETY.

In the present instance, trouble commenced at the South, but before the outbreak could be effectually taken in hand, matters more near required attention at the North. President Benson had to proceed to Grand Cape Mount, about fifty miles from the capital. Some tribes in that vicinity had, still 1845, been trained to preeminent adroitness in robbing men, either from each other or from their more distant co-patriots, and though several times deputed to order by good management, have never looked at each other with the kindest of feelings. They have again been threatened or coaxed to appear good neighborhood. An ominous me appears among them still, in that of George, who has as much to repent of as perhaps any man ever had. He is reported as being very ill, so that at the time may have passed in which repentance is of use, and the mournful sentence pronounced a awful crime before the judgment-seat of God, while we sit with our hands folded, and scarcely make a perceptible movement to help the perishing. Let us reflect that of our friends has died, may have to die, at the same time, or whether we should like to have such associates in the scenes which follow death.

piece of composition, phaste in style, eloquent in meaning, and was delivered in a forcible and impressive manner.—*New Republic and Liberty Missionary Journal.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 1856.

OFFICES OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

Star of Peace with beauteous motion,

Rise in ether, lone and clear;

Let thy rays stream o'er the ocean;

Like a sun's bright orb appear.

Where ships in darkness were to wait,

To Freedom's light and glad salute.

O'er the Atlantic's foam and deep,

Beamed in the gulf of day.

With blood-red lines and eyes appearing,

Shone as the banner of the day.

O'er the path of darkness round the globe,

The sun's bright orb appeared.

Till, when the lightning of thy day

Dawned upon the captive's eye,

That winged word of God appeared.

O'er the path of darkness round the globe,

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take an especial interest. There are of necessity different shades of intelligence and influence among them. They have great objects, and they pursue them earnestly. The more intelligent are more valuable for these ends. Their own power is small, and they need support on all hands. They are, therefore, jealous of anything tending to diminish the little strength they have. Let us not waver, therefore, that they have been strongly inclined to resist all measures aiming to diminish their numbers. They may especially dislike any attempt to withdraw from amongst them the devoted, courageous, and energetic; for the loss of them would especially diminish their influence. Those whom they chiefly desire to retain, are those who are most wanted elsewhere.

They may, however, by reflection and clear views of their circumstances and prospects, be brought to understand those things bearing on these points, respecting which it is of very great importance that their notions be correct:

1. It is not primarily through any influence of their own, but by the influence of others almost exclusively, that the purposes they profess to have in view can be accomplished. Their power politically to forward any social change in this country is not worth asking into account. In one way only can their influence come to have effect; and that is through the claim which they, as helpless and suffering, are felt to have for the respect, sympathy, and aid of the dominant race here. Nothing else earthly have they to confide in but this.

2. It will be obvious, therefore, that there is a better way in which the ends they seek may be aimed at. This is by attaining and extending the higher ideas, and engaging in the nobler efforts which will gain them respect and sympathy. Before such influence can be gained widely, their notions must change somewhat. Christianity wants their help. Science wants it, and humanity wants it. This they are getting to recognize, as is seen in resolutions of their Churches. Now there are propensities essential to the exercise of virtue; and there are accommodations of efforts to circumstances to neglect which would be foolish and contemptible. If we wished a schoolmaster for Greenlanders, we should certainly prefer a Greenlanders. If Italy or Spain is to be regenerated, we look to their exiles as the instruments. And if the weak down-trodden Huguenots of France were to awaken, and start forth with fiery and death-dealing energy, to conquer the proud imperial millions of their countrymen to pure Christianity, it would be the sons of the old exiles for our faith who would listen most eagerly to the movements of that conflict, and wherever they are—in the sunny South, or cold Canada, or the Ohio prairies, or the glades of pretty Pennsylvania—to all in whose veins the gallant blood of France is bounding, who thought of their forefathers chased over the earth by the Roman persecution, would the event send an appeal for sympathy and help. And it would be responded to. We would not tolerate indifference or neutrality in such a case. We would refuse them our respect. So must it be with the colored man in this country. He is wanted in reference to a peculiar accommodation and relationship. The great dealings of Providence link him up to his natural allies. It will not do for him to ignore them. The gospel, and humanity, and science, have a claim on him to deal with the concerns and interests of his own race and its appropriate regions. It does not suit him to say that he acknowledges the claim of all the heathen world upon him, but that *Africa has no peculiar claim*. There is nothing morally wrong in this. It is no statute offense to say so. It has not the dignity of a crime. But it is a blunder. It jars against the convictions of the reflecting Christian all over the world. The colored man's claim for respect is cruelly shattered thereby. Presuming, then, that he looks for the elevation and freedom of his race, through the only means likely, in the present state of the world, to have much force, such professions weaken his case. Friendly men doubt, and hostile men sneer, when he makes an unpromising conjunction for victory.

8. But he may have higher objects than he has. Let him cease pining over his people being a down-trodden race; and let him set to work lifting it up as a race. The more to do—the greater honor in making the attempt. To be trying a great thing is, in regard to elevation of character, as good as accomplishing a smaller one. If, during the last twenty years, 400,000 free colored people had transported themselves to the shores of Africa, then, with native tribes under their jurisdiction they might, by this time, have formed a nation of a million of people, watching and controlling the coast, while their missions and trade caravans diverged everywhere over the far interior. Had that been the case, the scheme of reestablishing the stolen man trade could never have got into men's heads or printers' types. Until some such authority gets on foot in Africa, and by its power, dignity, and kind management, conquers esteem from the world, little progress will be made in securing to the colored man a fair standing, here or elsewhere.

COLLEGE IN THE ISLAND OF MADAGASCAR.

The *Liberian Herald* of the 2nd April contains an advertisement of a college in Madagascar, to which gentlemen in Liberia are invited to send their sons. The Patrons are Lord Lyttleton, Lord John Manners, Viscount Jussell, Viscount de Founes, Sir Archibald Alison, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., T. Penderel; Head Master, Rev. Alexander D'Owney.

The *Herald* says: "We consider this a great benefit to this part of the world, as it will save pa-

rents the expense of sending their children to France, England, or other parts of Europe; besides they have the advantage of the most beautiful climate of the world; and if with this we include the advantages of a thorough classical education, the College at Madagascar must stand pre-eminent, for residents in Africa."

APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

We published, in the number of this journal for October, a list of eighty-nine families who had lost their all through the predatory outbreak which occurred last fall in the Slave county of Liberia. Their houses were burnt, and they were obliged to flee, leaving their farm produce, implements, and furniture to be destroyed. This is a specimen only of the wretchedness due to the late war. It does not represent its amount; for the distress otherwise was spread very widely, and the community has been pressed heavily by military expenses, and by the long interruption to industrial effort on the part of the great proportion of the active population engaged in hostilities. Their case merits sympathy.

Connected with these disturbances, there is one remarkable element having great influence on the noble effort made by this country to establish the colored man, in Africa, in a state of freedom and national independence. This element consists in the peculiar political state of the native tribes on the coast of Liberia. No powerful barbarian authority existed there—no Ashanti or Dahomi, on the caprice of whose savage despotism the security or existence of the colonists might have been dependent. It was singularly providential that a position was found free from any such source of danger. The whole range of coast was occupied by fragments of broken tribes, of dissimilar origin, habits, and language. Thus the influence of a few superior men, as the colonists are, found a possibility of securing a position and becoming supreme. It is this which, of secular influences, has mainly secured the sweeping away from that region the villainies of the African man-trade. The interest of the native was, in his view, so strongly bound up in the continuance of this outrage there as elsewhere; but the power to resist Christian faith and philanthropy was scattered and weak.

Evils there were, however, to some degree, counterbalancing these advantages. This man-trade, and its concomitants, had rendered human nature inexorably vicious. Even the iron regularity of despotism was wanting. Everything was irritable, implacable, and loose. The jungle is growing dense over the path of the man-trader, but he remains; and the little inflammable herds which partook of his gains, and helped his atrocities, are around him still; the young, who have never engaged in the crime, learning of its adventure, excitement, and successes. It is marvellous that, in these circumstances, the colored colonist has so long and so well preserved the peace of that land to which we sent him. No "Pilgrim Fathers," or "gallant cavaliers," as the history of this country exhibits them, deserve the credit to which he is entitled, for kind, improving, and conservative rule over the barbarians intrusted to his care. The African race, reformed in this land, is tried as to its capacities there; and in that respect, comes off well from the trial. He has a claim for respect and help.

He has in this case suffered faultlessly, and from the treacherously violent character impressed on his race by the transactions of our forefathers. While, therefore, we urge him to patience and renewed industry, as we are entitled to do, let us consider ourselves as to some degree responsible for the wrong under his suffering. Let us send him help to replace his burnt homestead, broken ploughs, and stolen garments. It is well to convince the savage that our colored brother has, in our sympathy, resources of which his poor blood, wasteful nature has no idea. He will be less likely to desire or attempt mischief when he thus finds visibly before him the power and generosity of the Gospel.

President Benson, writing to Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, relative to the heavy burden devolving upon the Government of Liberia, in its efforts to protect and relieve these people, remarks:

"I could but regret the inability of the American Colonization Society to relieve us, when the Eliza Owen sailed, by sending us something that we could make available. I cannot persuade myself that, knowing the difficulties we have necessarily labored under this year, your Society will allow the year to pass entirely away, no matter what their pecuniary pressure may be, without helping us."

We earnestly beg of all the patrons of Colonization in Africa, contributions to be forwarded for this object. In the confident belief that this appeal will meet a liberal response; the Board of Managers of the New-York Colonization Society have decided to invest \$500 in clothing, agricultural tools, and provisions, to be forwarded by the ship *Mary Caroline*, which will call early in December from Baltimore, with passengers for Liberia. Donations in clothing, dry goods, provisions, utensils for farming and domestic use, will all be most acceptable, and may be sent either to 18 Cliff Street, to the store of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., or to the Colonization Office, Bible House.

RECAL.—The British colonists in Natal have been objecting strongly to the establishment of the German legion on the frontier of the Cape ter-

ritory, as its defence against the Kaffirs; and have been condemning, as inadequate and unsuitable for this purpose, the conditions on which this measure is to be carried out.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S "PROTEST."

Our attention has been directed to a letter in Frederick Douglass's paper, from the Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendi Mission, under the title of "My Protest," the date is 3rd November, 1856. We regret the style of language which, in some instances, Mr. Thompson uses. Even in employing his testimony against an adversary of his and even as to the principles under dispute, we will avoid some of his terms. As to the friends of Colonization, we feel no such scruple. Their case is before the world to be debated, and as we have no disposition to discourage the debate, we shall disregard the character of the language. He says:

"But where there is a manifest prejudice against the black man, which desires to get him out of the country, because of a hatred towards him, which will oppress him, run him down, and make his condition so uncomfortable that he will be glad to go to Liberia; or which will hold him a slave, until he will go to Liberia: all such exhibitions, whether from North or South, from minister or layman, are, and must eternally be, deplorable in the sight of God and all decent men."

"And that I should be claimed as countenancing a scheme which includes mainly (not wholly) men of color, and actuated by such feelings towards the colored race, is also unjust and deplorable—when it is known to the world that I belong to, and walk and work with other men actuated by far different feelings—feelings of love and benevolence toward all men, and toward the colored race."

Now, it is so very easy for any white man in this land who cannot bear the presence of a colored man, if any such there be, to keep out of his way; and it is so very easy for a slave-master to keep his slaves in bondage, if he has the will to do so, that it is surely an extravagant idea to imagine that men of either the one class or the other would take the trouble to do what they are here charged with doing. All this may be dismissed summarily with the inquiry, On what principle it could be presumed that such men would take methods so expensive and odious to fulfill the wish ascribed to them. No one who engaged in the Colonization scheme was so blind as not to see that the full and successful development of the idea would put the African, wherever he might live, in a very different position in regard to his claim for respect and sympathy. That this effect, visible to every one from the commencement of the operation, has been attained, stands patent before the civilized world.

There rests in debate between Mr. Thompson and some of the agents of the Colonization Society, a matter which is very easily settled. This has respect to the Mendi Mission. It has been argued that its peace and prosperity have been greatly promoted by operations in which Liberia and its Government had a share. This Mr. Thompson denies. But, as a matter of inference, it was perfectly fair to assume, that the whole region having been a man-hunting and man-selling territory, its condition would be most influenced by the condition of the coast which happened to be nearest and most accessible to the slave trade. This is the region adjacent to the Gallinas River. And it is a historical fact that the trade there used mainly to be supplied from and through the Mendi country. Now this trade was annihilated by operations conducted by the British squadron and the Liberian Government jointly. It has, moreover, been partially purchased and colonized. It is watched and guarded by the Liberian Government. It does stand, therefore, as a legitimate inference, to be accepted as a certain fact, that the peace and prosperity of the Mendi Mission have been greatly influenced by the operations of Liberia. And all men are perfectly right in so representing it.

We have a much more agreeable task in turning to other portions of this "protest" by Mr. Thompson. There are important matters to which he gives most important testimony. In regard to these, he speaks in a style mainly, fervid, and in every respect honorable to him. The sentences which follow are not consecutive, but selected from his communication, and are offered for the purpose alone of exhibiting his testimony in favor of our operations. They are intermingled with much not relevant to this purpose, which we have sufficiently noticed already:

"Now I did say that I should write, and show the shameful falsehoods of *Norfolk*—for its famous 'Four Months in Liberia' is made up of the most aggravated lies; and *Norfolk* knew they were lies, if he ever saw Liberia. I did say, in substance, that I had taken the steamer from where Mr. Knapp obtained his information that the Liberians held slaves, &c., but I did know it was not the case, so far as I could discern by my visit among them. I am a friend to *Luzerna*, and always have been—inasmuch as I am deeply interested in everything that promotes good to poor, poor, degraded, down-trodden Africa. I am a friend to *Luzerna*, and always have been—inasmuch as I am a friend of the colored race; devoted to their elevation and better welfare, wherever I find them, in America or Africa, in the South, North or Liberia; and wherever I find them in the world, in any circumstances, I must labor for their good, and identify myself with them. In that one colored man who, knowing my life, will take for any other proof of my devotion to their welfare, than I have given? If so, let him speak."

To testimony as given, and an explicit and satisfactory, the agents of the Colonization Society are entitled to appeal, and it will satisfy the thoughtful to see that his own very words are used to convey

to the public his sympathy with the effects of our operations. We labor at the work under the motive which he avouches, that it promises good to poor, long-trodden-down Africa."

GERMAN OPINIONS ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The Prussian Geographical Journal, the "Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde," for August, contains some interesting remarks on two notices contained in the "Narrative of the American Expedition to Japan." One of these notices relates to the Island of Mauritius, announcing the fact that the temporary difficulties produced by the emancipation of the slaves, had been entirely removed by the introduction of free laborers, and that preference for the existing state of things was universal. Statistic evidence of the benefit of the change is presented in the fact, that the exports of sugar had increased greatly, having been in 1812, under one million of pounds, whereas it was expected that the present rate of export would be about one hundred and forty millions of pounds yearly.

The other notice refers to South Africa. The "Narrative," p. 55, says: "Since the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, the agricultural interests of the Cape have suffered, there being at present but few examples of prosperous farming, or consequences of the want of laborers." We may presume that the state of the colonies, and the value of real estate in it, do not justify these remarks. The delay of a few days in the appearance of the capital, afforded to the author of the "Narrative" no reliable means or opportunities for deciding on these matters. In reference to this whole question, the "Zeitschrift" observes, "that in regard to the state of things, as to agricultural in the Cape Territory, two circumstances had an especial influence:

"1. That the proximity of the metropolis with its variety of occupations, nearly enabled the negro to gain an independent livelihood, such as he was satisfied with."

"2. That the Hottentots, who had long been the agricultural laborers of the colony, had, through the unreflecting zeal of certain missionaries, been previously emancipated; and they, therefore, offered no resource in the case. "The Journal continues: "It cannot be doubted, however, that a plan undertaken, and during a time presented practically, by some among the slaveholders at the Cape, would have afforded a gradual, and, as far as regards agricultural interests, a safer introduction to universal Freedom. This plan was carried out by a 'Philanthropic Society,' who purchased young girls to make them free. The expected condition existing at the Cape, where there were only 55,758 slaves, rendered this proposal reasonable, but the Government preferred measures more rapid and energetic."

In regard to this plan it is worth noting, that no possibility of circumstances renders it inapplicable anywhere, if there be the will to adopt it. In the case at the Cape, the purchase had reached to only about 150, when the general measure for the colonies superseded this one. Action was confined by the American to the purchase of female children just beyond infancy. It was found that the average value paid in these circumstances was under \$40, and that the price of an infant at birth would be about \$25. The number of females born annually would be about 400; so that had the proceeding been universal, the expense annually would have reached nearly \$16,000. The British Government paid to the proprietors at the Cape \$6,000, 000, as partial compensation for their slaves. Had the other mode been adopted, the interest only of one-twelfth part of that sum in three per cent stock, would have attained the same end. The Hottentots were at no time legally slaves. Certain colonial regulations affecting their condition unfairly, were abolished, chiefly through missionary influence. The abolition of these regulations put them in the position in which Dutch and English, contemplating power, both Dutch and English, contemplated that they should hold. There was said, no doubt, *ajer* in those who helped them, but it was not an intelligent or inspired man. The highest intelligence in the empire—moral, secular, and scientific—taught their case, and established their claim to true citizenship. They constitute still, to a considerable extent, the laboring peasantry of the country. It is satisfactory to see, as in the re- mark of this German scientific journal, how wide throughout the world is the interest taken in the African race.

EXPLANATION OF THE NILE.

From the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Physique*, we have some accounts of some interesting explorations which are now being carried on in regard to the branches of the White Nile. About Latitud 4° N. there is found one of these interior deltas to which Humboldt first turned the attention of the world. A long time has come from the West occupying the Nile, and the Nile flowing in the same style from the south; both draining off water to constitute a watershed of streams in various directions. In a letter to M. Jomard, at Paris the explorer, M. Bruns Belli says: "I have just explored all the ramifications of the river in the region called El Ghimel or Ghimel. I do not fear to tell you the Nile. It furnishes most water; so much so that at first sight it might be taken for a sea. As first sight it might be taken for a sea, but after two months of research I have discovered

In all this preparation for good, and in all that tends to promote it, ought our colored brethren to

from the mirages, which seems to it to be a mirage. He notices that this sort of water, collected by low islands and surrounded by low lands, becomes during the long season of the inundations a vast expanse of sea, torn by furious tempests, occupying a breadth of many days' sail. At other times the channels are almost choked up by reeds and rushes. These are nearly as tall as the forest lining the streams and affording a delightful shade to the buffaloes and Bubaline antelopes which frequent the banks. These offered the explorers a resource for food much needed in the amphibious life they led for months. The tribes there, the Nouers and the Afra, come to spend this season in the islands for the purpose of fishing, and capturing the hippopotamus with harpoons. The fish are attracted at night by fires placed on the bow of the canoe, and are speared as they appear. A small party, dispatched on an occasion by the Expedition to explore in advance, was suddenly surrounded by a large group of native canoes, putting them in peril. From this they were unexpectedly delivered by a hippopotamus, which attacked and broke up one of the circles of canoes, killing several of the negroes, and making an opening for the Frenchmen to escape. Nothing is more natural, says Brun Rollet, than that these animals should thus seek to avenge the assaults made upon them, knowing that the canoes contain their enemies. Hence, the natives, in navigating, keep close by the bushes, and do not cross the channel without apprehension. Twice it happened that one of these monsters put his huge paws over the gunnel of the exploring boat; and last year a sailor on board the boat of the Roman Catholic Mission was seized, dragged into the water, and never reappeared. The natives reported that the river reached away west by certain mountains named Baljain, where the inhabitants were the Niam-niam, or cannibals. There, there were cataraacts; and the natives mined copper for trade, specimens of which showed it to be as pure as European copper. Farther on than the mountains was a sea, or as the natives called it, a lake without end, of which the waters are salt, and around it the inhabitants wear tobes, like those of Darfur. It is conjectured, therefore, that these are the Measili Mohammedans, and that the Niam-niam occupy the country called Benda, south of Ferit.

M. Brun Rollet remarks, that the chief of the Nouers who are scattered among the islands and marshes formed at the confluence of the streams, swayed more of his authority by his reputation for sorcery, than anything else, and provided his warriors with ample store of defensive greengreases. In fixing the time for his people to assemble for an expedition, he sends to each subordinate a bundle of sticks; of these one must be thrown down each morning beside the hut. The exhaustion of the bundle marked the time fixed. Among the Niam-niam, or cannibals, along the southern side of the Gassele river, merchandising is carried on by the seller from among the savages putting down his goods in a known spot, and placing upon the articles as many pieces of stick as will indicate the price he intends to ask. The merchant comes when the Niam-niam has retired, and if satisfied with the exchange, removes the goods, and leaves the equivalent corresponding with the sticks. Their wars are carried on by surprise and attacks during the night. Others fight for cattle; they fight for the bodies of men to devour. Their prisoners are slain and roasted at great feasts, accompanied with songs and dancing. When their chief dies, the body is burnt, but the melted fat is collected to form a fetish. The bones are deposited in a grave under a roof, and four prisoners are placed along with them, having their legs broken, that they may not desert the service of the chief in the other world. This tribe prefers human flesh to all other.

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN AFRICA.
On the 21st of October last, a deputation of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, including Sir R. Murchison, Sir H. Rawlinson, Prof. Owen, Mr. Macgregor Laird, and others, had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon, of whom Her Majesty's Government the propriety of resuming communication with Central Africa through the Niger and its tributaries, as commenced by the expedition under Dr. Blakie, and establishing regular intercourse with the interior.

A NEW JOURNAL CO-OPERATING.
We have been much gratified by the transmission to us of the first number of a newspaper entitled the *New Republic and Liberian Missionary Journal*, the purpose and aim of which are sufficiently indicated by these terms. It is edited and published in Harrisburg, by John Wolf, a man of color. It commences its career in good style as the organ of an intelligent, and we trust an increasing portion of our colored brethren. We gladly, in another page of this journal, avail ourselves of some portion of the material contained in the commencing number.

It will be at no obvious that great advantages must arise to both the great divisions of our citizens from encouraging efforts of this kind. They diffuse readily among the colored population those impressions regarding their condition and the means of improving it, which right principles and high aims is regard to man and the world bring to pervade the intelligent minds of society. They impart information regarding their race, its efforts and its destinies, such as is most likely to have influence in awakening their attention and evincing their sympathy. We also have to look to them for a benefit of no small value. They serve to sound and fathom for

us the thinking, and the tendencies of mind, among the inquiring and progressive of those to whose interests in reality this journal devotes its efforts. We trust that our colored brethren will lend this undertaking their cordial support.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE.
The Monthly Report of Collections, made by Rev. Henry Connolly, does not appear this month. This is owing to his temporary absence, with previous consent of the Board. It implies no disaffection on his part with the work, or Colonization cause, nor on the part of the Society with his labors. The expression of his views we extract from a letter just received, under date November 18th, as follows:

"I am absent for a season, by permission of the Board, not because I am discouraged in, or weary of, my Colonization work, but for the purpose of helping, for a time, another very good work. I am clear to say that, since the commencement of the present year, I have received more money for our cause, and enjoyed a larger share of social pleasure among its friends, than during the same period in any former year of my agency. It is surely a great work—a work of the Lord. It embraces in the scope of its results the conversion of all Africa to Christ, and the gradual, but certain, emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, and in Africa, too."

We expect to welcome Mr. Connolly to his old field of labor by the close of December.

DONATIONS FOR LIBERIA.
We have had the pleasure of receiving from Miss S. Oliphant, Auburn, a box for Liberia. It contains books for public libraries and Sabbath-schools; some articles of clothing and sewing requisites; also several parcels for the Rev. B. R. Wilson, an appeal from whom was presented in the October number of the Journal. This box will be kindly forwarded, free of charge for freight, by the bark Utah.

SYNOD OF ONONDAGA.
This body held its annual sessions in Syracuse last week.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, late Governor of Liberia, addressed the Synod with regard to the Colonization Society. It appears that ten thousand slaves have been sold in Africa during the last year, and sold in Cuba. One load of slaves has been sold in the Chesapeake Bay. These slaves, instead of selling as formerly, for \$400 or \$450, were sold for \$200 or \$1000—so that every successful slave ship makes a splendid fortune. Hence the immense risk and efforts which those concerned in this traffic are willing to make. It is a remarkable fact that not one of these slaves was taken from any territory under the supervision of the Colonization Society. Mr. P. has but recently returned from a visit to Africa. He reports the colonies to be in a prosperous condition. After his address, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Colonization scheme, in its bearings on the cause of human freedom, and its tendencies to redeem the inhabitants of benighted Africa to Christ, is an enterprise which we not only approve, but which we commend most earnestly to the prayers and patronage of all within the circle of our influence.

SYNOD OF UTICA.
After listening to an address by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Synod:

Resolved, That Synod feel a deep interest in the operations of the American Colonization Society, especially in the influence exerted by it upon the suppression of the African slave trade, now assuagingly stimulated by commercial caprice—in the development, through its means, of the capacity of the negro for self-government, and the ultimate elevation and evangelization of that now oppressed race.

Resolved, That Synod cordially commend the claims of the American Colonization Society to the sympathy and support of the churches within its bounds.

This following is an extract from the Journal of the Black River Conference, in session June 26th, 1855:

"The Rev. Mr. Bogue, Agent of the New York State Colonization Society, was introduced to the Conference, and invited to speak, after which he presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the Conference, to wit:

"Resolved, That the objects and aims of the New York State Colonization Society commend themselves warmly to the philanthropist and the Christian; and that enterprise is hereby commended to the prayers and patronage of all within the circle of our influence."

J. S. BINGHAM, Sec. of Black River Con.

HILL KAFFERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.
"Tribes revenge for their chief, their rights in cattle, the purchase of the wife by dowry, the character of their ornaments, their strict observance of 'the feast of first-fruits,' their use of a heap of stones piled in front of the door of their hut, when they are about to leave home for a time, and which is thus placed as a pillar of witness to their *taboo* (which) that they do not intend to desert him, but are only absenting themselves as an errand (resembling the *taboo* or *taboo* of the Gambia)—all these circumstances combine to give

them a place, in patriarchal days, amid the Eastern nations of Scripture. The great chief of the Tumbukies (*Amatymbe*) is Moshah (Moses), a name renowned among them as great. Dushan, the *red chief*, seems to have the Hebrew root for *chief*; and when we find them observing, from tradition, many regulations of the Mosaic Law, this presumptive evidence strengthens into a certainty as to their origin having been from Ishmael.—*Litt. Gazette, Sept. 20, 1855.*

The above is a work on South Africa by the Rev. J. W. Fleming. It requires correction. Missionary inquiries have been too much given to times, among savage tribes, presumed indications of Hebrew relationships. Moshah has no analogy to Moses. It is the second name which the chief has chosen to bear, and in the native tongue means *Chief*. He is sovereign, not of the Amatymbe, but of the Amu Suts, among whom the French missionaries have been laboring with success.

COLLEGE IN MONROVIA.

PREPARATIONS have been on hand for commencing the buildings required for this institution. The walls are to be of brick; the outside courses, of selected hard brick from this country; the inside courses, of Liberia brick. Material of that sort is sent from this country, partly to be sure of having it of the best character, and partly because, a ship having been chartered, it can be sent without additional cost for freight.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the New York Colonization Journal.
In considering what is needful for education in Africa, three great elements are to be brought under review, in order to determine what modifications of our common agencies and practices are requisite in correspondence with the nature of the circumstances.

1. In regard to pupils in the African colonies themselves, we have to ascertain what is at present the case in regard to their number and character, or what is likely to be the case for the next twenty years. The colonists scattered along the coasts of Liberia, and African Maryland, do not amount to many thousands. Their descendants, and the circumstances of their life as it is, do not admit the prospect that many pupils will be afforded by them, whose views it would suit to seek a rate of education much above what is absolutely elementary. It is not to be expected that the number of such pupils in these regions, will reach the same proportionate amount as would be found in the same number of thousands of the people of this country. The mode in which these plantations are scattered along the shore renders it inevitable that comparatively few, aiming at a higher rate of education, can be collected for instruction at any given point. Though, therefore, it is desirable that preparation to afford this higher rate of education should be begun at once, our expectations of extensive influence for good flowing immediately from such institutions ought to be very moderate. We must look to time and patience, continued with faithful earnestness, for the creation of that influence.

2. As to teachers. It is scarcely to be expected that the few thousands of the colonizing population will afford a sufficient number of pupils suitable to train as teachers, so that their own wants in this respect should be adequately supplied. It is most assuredly a fact, that out of the number which they can afford for this purpose, no adequate supply of teachers can be got for the three or four hundred thousand indigenous barbarians, who have come under the jurisdiction of the colonies. It is moreover to be feared, that if adequate provision be not made to meet the case of this weighty mass of barbarians, amid which the colonial settlements are here and there intermixed, it may have a calamitous influence on the civilization of the colonist. No efforts in the African colonies themselves can meet this difficulty. The only immediate source of relief, or remedy, is to be found in the influence of the missionary and the teacher, procured and prepared in this country. It will necessarily happen, also, that from the more abundant and influential means of education procurable, and from the effect of a higher experience of Christian civilization, the teacher trained here will be for a long time more effective and more highly esteemed than those provided in the colonies. Hence the relatively higher importance of providing the means of training suitably in this country the instructors of Africa, as compared with efforts for the same end in Liberia, must be clearly apparent. Nothing provided there can, for a long period, meet the wants of that region of the world.

3. As to mode of education. We are still greatly under bondage to the middle ages. The older sciences which constitute the materials of education, cling to a superstition to which the newer race to submit. Hence, chemistry and botany are, as far as they go, better understood by those who learn them, than grammar or geometry. We ought not to install the bondage on the African. He will be called upon especially to deal with his own old native science, as its explorers, its philosopher, and its apostle. Let his whole mind, therefore, be trained in a capacity to deal with its people and their tongues. The men of Africa seem to look with a sort of respectful awe for what they esteem to be a "classical education." This is all right; only let it be understood that this term ought among them to signify something different from its common acceptance. It will suit them when the processes comprised under

more philosophic form; when the spirit of a deeper and more searching analysis breathes throughout all its proceedings. It requires to be made the vehicle through which a true knowledge is conveyed of man's mental operations, in constructing language and developing literature. Thus alone can it become powerful in enlightening what is human everywhere; and bringing the peculiarities of the African speech and mind under the dominion of scientific research. This may be done with great saving of time, so that it might not be so neglected from any misdirected utilitarian views. The highest scientific and practical utility for a great purpose, is to be aimed at in all this process of classical education. It is true, that in regard to Africa, and some other regions of the world, our own language must to a great degree assume what has been the office of classical tongues among us. It must, therefore, be pre-eminently the object of attention. But because it is so, therefore the higher rate of education connected with its acquisition ought to be classical; because thereby do we best get at that deeper foundation to which I have alluded.

The sciences relating to eternal nature, ought to be brought forward early and extensively in the course of education suited to the African race, and to the great purposes for which that race is now being very generally moved forward to the consideration of the world. The community will soon awaken generally to better ideas on this matter, than are at present common. But in arranging for education now, our view is to rest on the future and its exigencies. Our business is to make provision for them; and in this instance to anticipate what the demands will be of a great race putting hand and heart to great purposes. Africa requires a philosophic analysis of nature there; and for this our young colored man here to be prepared. They ought to be trained to the capacity of being trustworthy observers, as in fact ought to be the case with respect to every man.

If it be objected that all this requires additional time to be devoted to education, the answer is: Let it have this time—let a good thing be well done. But it by no means follows that this need of longer time will be found to be a fact. Let each one reflect on his own education, and consider how much time and trouble might have been saved by more effective practices under a more philosophic spirit, and he will be convinced that this need form no ground of objection. The object to be aimed at, is that the mind of man be put upon the track for acquiring knowledge such as corresponds to the demands of his era and his place. Our effort should be so to modify that of the African, that it be, in all respects, suitable to his condition and his views.

I am, yours most respectfully,

J. CONANTINE ADAMSON.

SLAVE TRADE IN SENEGAL.

DORA, near the Athere river, is the first village under the Egyptian Government. The district is partly subject to Abyssinia. Under the Egyptian government are found good order and kindness. Though the slave-trade is now forbidden by law, the Djibberis are understood to carry it on in secret. The people of Gondar told us that the Mohammedan slave-traders conceal slaves in pits under their houses, drag them out by night and send them on to Twiga, with rags stuffed into their mouths to prevent their crying out.—*Dr. Kragg's Journ. Arch. Church Missionary Intelligence, June 1855.*

THE RAODAN IN INDIA.

FROM A PAPER BY J. B. WILSON, EDINBURGH BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

In the province of Oudeen I had an opportunity of examining that tree, the *Adansonia Digitata*, with its immense stem, large leaves, and enormous fruit. This tree is indigenous to Africa, but exotic in India. It is one of the largest trees in the world, and has been supposed to exceed all others in longevity. I could never find the occurrence of any such rings of growth as would be necessary to prove the very great longevity attributed to this plant. The natives employ the juice of the fruit as medicine. It forms a very pleasant and drink. The young leaves are used for food, and the fibres of the trunk for various purposes.—*Annals of Nat. Hist. Oct. 1855.*

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERALS.

Mr. ROBINS has noticed the occurrence of gold near Bakhfield, in the Orange river sovereignty. Placer had been found in the alluvium, and in quartz veins traversing the stratified rocks; also in quartz associated with Trap, and in a mass of limonite enclosed in the Trap. These stratified rocks belong to the Karroo series, and contain the Diomedon fossils. In the Natal Colony they are rich in coal.

Copper ores occur in Namaqualand in fissures of granite rock; sometimes also without any relations or gangue in crevices of the granite.—*Quarterly Journal of Geol. Soc.*

Among the attractive curiosities of the Zoological garden in the Regent's Park, London, is the *Potamocheilus pagenetii*, or variegated River Pig of Central Africa. This animal surprises us by the peculiar cleanness and neatness of its appearance, and the contrasted hues of its color. The front of his legs and face, and the tips of his ears are jet black; the latter terminating in tufts of soft black hair. The black of his face is edged or fringed with white, and the rest of the body is of various pure red-brown. There is, however, in the

form of the countenance an approach to the ugliest of brutal apes; which is that of the masked pig of East Africa. The river pig was caught when young, swimming in the river Cameroons. It must have been not more than five years in confinement.

FRENCH AFRICA.—In consequence of recent military successes gained by the French in Algeria, six tribes have made their submission, and accepted the conditions imposed on them.

The Government of France having made an attempt in Liberia to procure emigrants, offering very high terms to induce the natives to submit to expatriation, President Benson has, in a proclamation, called attention to the Liberian law relating to that matter:

"To understand why such liberal offers should disgust the natives, it is only necessary to remember the 'Cocote Trade,' and to understand the causes of it. The native laborers are not at liberty, according to native usage, to do as they please about volunteering for this emigration. The Overseer must first obtain leave to 'make trade' by a present to the head-man. Then the laborers must volunteer or not, as the head-man bids them. And when the volunteer receives his seven French dollars, he must deliver them to the head-man, who distributes a part among the leading men of the tribe, and accepts the rest himself. The laborers are afraid that the head-men will compel them to volunteer, and therefore call on the Liberian Government for protection; and hence this proclamation. It remains to be seen whether the French can be induced to yield, as the British did to a similar proclamation in 1853."—*Boston Traveller.*

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

AS REPORTED AT NEWARK.

GABON MISSION.—The Gabon Mission, in Western Africa, has been weakened by the illness of its members and their consequent absence, but its work at no station has been interrupted. The Gospel has been preached in towns and villages, and for some time has been spreading. Attempts to go further into the interior have been prevented by war, and by a jealousy which will require time to overcome. The most inland station, at present, is about one hundred miles distant from the coast.

ZULU MISSION.—The Zulu Mission, in Southern Africa, has twelve stations extending a hundred and fifty miles along the coast, and lying within the space of five and twenty miles from the sea. Sir George Grey, the new Governor of Cape Colony, has visited the Mission, and evinced an intelligent interest in its welfare. The current of public sentiment in the English Colony at Natal runs also more in favor of the Mission. But the progress in civilization among the Zulus is not rapid. The natives are slow to learn the Gospel, or for education, or for arts and commerce. Christian life, few, except those embraced in the French mission, are induced to learn even to read. At nearly all the stations, however, there is some abatement of heathen prejudice, some increase in the congregations, and some more attention to the pre-achored word; though not for all these things have been made, the past year has seen some improvement. The high school at Unai contains twenty-five pupils, a considerable number of whom are pious young men of promise, as regards the ministry and other subordinate labors.

GOVERNMENTAL AID.—Resolved, That this Board deem it inexpedient to receive grants in aid from Government by the Mission, when such appropriations are accompanied by certain conditions which may tend to embarrassment in the practical working of the system.

NATIVES AT THE GABON MISSION.—The Paragons are gradually crowding the Bakales and Bhekanies down the river, and they will probably in a few years have ceased to exist. The effect of this is to place the natives in a position of great disadvantage. Now is the time to come to their aid, and secure their acquaintance and friendship. Through them, we may soon gain access to the tribes beyond, among the hills and upon the highlands. But our progress interiorward is necessarily slow, in consequence of the nature of the country and the character of the people.

MIAMI MISSION.—More Missionaries Wanted. Every communication recently received from this Agency repeats the cry for help; they need more laborers, and must have some, or there will be a retrograde movement, from the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. We had hoped to send out a small reinforcement with Mr. and Mrs. Burton, who are expected to sail in November, but we have recently learned that one brother whom we had hoped to send, finds it impossible to go this autumn. Another is likely to be prevented from doing so by the illness of his wife. We are therefore constrained again to ask our younger brethren in the ministry, and those just finishing their regular course of theological study, whether there are no indications, providential or other, that we should not wait for the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. 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COLONIZATION JOURNAL

Reported for the Atlas and Argus.

THE COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

REMARKS OF HON. G. VAN SANTVOORD, IN THE
ASSEMBLY, MARCH 20TH, 1856, APPROPRIATING
\$5000 TO THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Washington (Mr. Northrup) who has just taken his seat, has expressed a desire to hear some good reasons given, or argument advanced in favor of this appropriation. If the gentleman is really sincere in his wish to hear some good reasons given, with his attention directed to gratify him, I will endeavor to show him that he, like many others, is widely mistaken in the objects and aims of the Colonization movement, and that, far from being a staid object of denunciation, it is really a movement which, in its broad and noble philanthropy, ought to be warmly commended by the members of this Legislature and the whole American people. I will do so, Sir, not by idle and empty declamation, but by reference to facts and to history, by a glance at the origin, the objects, and the results of the Colonization enterprise, the present condition and prospects of the Colonies, and the influence which they bear upon the destiny of the colored races who inhabit both hemispheres.

It is proper, however, in the first place, that I should correct the gentleman in his statements of facts; the looseness and inaccuracy of some of those statements are sufficient to convince any one who will take the trouble to examine the subject, that the hostility of the gentleman, and those who act with him in opposition to this movement, arises, in some degree at least, from ignorance or misapprehension of the true facts of the case, and the real nature of the question at issue. The Colonization Society has suffered cruel injury from this cause from its earliest existence, and it is destined, I fear, to suffer more.

He tells us that the odium attached to this enterprise is so keenly felt by the colored men of the North, that at the present day they cannot hire one of them to go to Liberia. Is this, Sir, true? The gentleman had taken the trouble to read the statement of the colored people of the United States, and that, more than last December, seventeen colored men of our own State voluntarily embarked for Liberia, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, to find in that republic the social equality and political privileges which are denied them here. Others have gone to Liberia, and will go, to be free men. And it is the object of this bill to provide means, in aid of the funds of the Society, not to expatriate the black man and force him to an involuntary banishment, but to assist him in his efforts, by a voluntary emigration, to reëstablish himself a freeman and a citizen of the United States, and to give the native soil of his ancestors.

The gentleman from Washington denounced the Colonization Society as "a deception" and "a fraud," and in the same breath he refers us to words of fitting eulogy to that illustrious departed statesman, Henry Clay, as one of the earliest and most constant friends of the Colonization cause. Sir, I have been a student of the gentleman from Washington, the devoted and ardent political disciple of Henry Clay living, and the eloquent eulogist of Henry Clay dead—when was it that he came to the conclusion that this same Henry Clay, to the last moment of his existence, was a party to "deception" and the patron of "a fraud"? I have heard him utter words of unjust and denunciations like these apparent; but still more unjust is that other charge made by the gentleman, that the Colonization movement has been the bitter and unseasonable enemy of every missionary enterprise. It is to be regretted that the gentleman from Washington, the living of Colonization contradicts it. The churches and seminaries of learning, and benevolent institutions of Liberia contradict it. The yearly emigration to Africa of intelligent, and educated, and Christian men, contradicts it; all of them in the persons missionizing in the interior of Africa, in the unsettled and benighted regions, from which the ancestors were torn, unattired and unarmed away.

It may be, Sir, that I do not clearly understand the kind of missionary enterprise to which the gentleman alludes. It may be, perhaps, that he refers to that other species of missionary enterprise which sends abroad over the Southern States its emissaries of Abolitionism, drumming up recruits for the "under ground railroad," of which the gentleman has spoken, and sowing the seeds of dissension, and lighting up the flames of civil war. To compare such enterprises like that which can readily believe the Colonization Society leads no aid or countenance.

And here I apprehend we meet the true cause of the opposition of the gentleman, and those who are with him; and to this source is to be traced the hostility to the Colonization Society. It is to be

found, I apprehend, in the fact that they see, or fancy they see in it some barrier or obstacle to the designs of abolitionism. I regret that upon a discussion like this, such an issue should have been raised. I regret that the mere question of an appropriation of money to the colored people of the State, as chosen so to do, in order to enable them to migrate to the land of their forefathers, should be made to turn upon the question whether the Col. orization Society was or was not hostile in its tendencies to the immediate abolition of Slavery in this country. But Sir, since the issue has been made, for one I am willing to meet it, and assuming, the gentlemen to be correct in his view, that Col. orization does stand forth as a plan for ameliorating the condition of the colored race, hostile to the achievement of the object which they have in view, I will place my vote upon the record in favor of this appropriation.

Did it not originate in the South, we are asked, and in a tone that leaves no room to doubt that an affirmative answer must carry its own condemnation with it. Sir, the gentleman can neither get an affirmative answer to the question, nor, if he could, will it in my judgment, carry with it the consequences he seemed to suppose. If he will take the trouble to examine for himself, he will see that the first individual who gave practical action to the idea of non-resistance, was Dr. Finley, of the Free State of New Jersey, who, in 1816, invited several distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the confederacy, to meet at Washington, for consultation on that subject, and from that consultation sprang the Colonization Society.

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cause he was assisted and encouraged by the philanthropy and benevolence of the great, the good and the wise at the South as well as the North—by a Marshall, a Bashrod Washington, a Jackson, a Clay, and a Randolph—it is only because of this that Northern fanaticism and folly now seek to seal the seal of reprobation upon the movement, and that Colonization is denounced as an institution designed to perpetuate Slavery. And suppose it did originate at the South, is it for that reason alone to be condemned and repudiated? Can no good come out of Nazareth? Can gentlemen suffer themselves to be so blinded by prejudice as to see nothing

Whence came their much lauded "Ordinance of 1787?" If it be true that it originated with Thomas Jefferson, a Southerner and a slaveholder, could not the same theory which stamps the seeds of condemnation upon the Colonization Society be cause it originated at the South, condemn also the ordinance which consecrated the Territories of the Northwest to Freedom?

The truth is, Mr. Speaker, the Colonization movement originated neither at the North nor at the South. It originated in that broad noble philanthropy, which has its home everywhere, in the human breast. In the fall of 1819, in the language of Edward Everett—one of the most eloquent and earnest friends of Colonization—it originated in "a great moral and political necessity. It was the necessary consequence of the attempt to make the part of our Government which was the most virtuous, the State of Virginia, fulfill the farther implication of the Federal Constitution, the subject of the slave trade was considered, and as a compromise to the prejudices and interests of some of the Southern States, the Convention adopted an article in the new Constitution admitting the power of each State to import such persons as they pleased prior to the year 1808. In other words, that the slave trade should not be totally interdicted until that period should have expired. The Convention adopted the withering course of prohibition, and the prospect of Christendom was afflicted by the law. And yet, in defiance of law, and as it were, in stealth, it was occasionally practiced; for so late as 1819, the import of slaves into the State of Georgia and some of the half of the slaves were sold—belonging to those who had re-captured the slaves, and the other half to the State of Georgia. Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to Congress, passed an act authorizing the payment to the State of Georgia and others of their claims, and directing these poor Africans to be conveyed back to their native country. It was at a day when the subject could still be discussed in the halls of Congress, and in the North and South—when wise and liberal counsels still prevailed, unmingled with the severity and bitterness which have grown out of the incendiary efforts of modern agitators. And the Government appropriated \$100,000 to carry out the humane policy of restoring these blacks to freedom in their native land.

It so happened that the Colonization Society that time (1820) were ready to send over a few persons who had been found willing to emigrate to Africa, and these, with the liberated Georgia slaves, eighty-six in number, were the pioneers in the movement of African Colonization. It was a feeble and unpromising expedition—scarcely so promising

deed as that little ship-load which thronged the deck of the May Flower, when she set sail for the wilderness of America; but with all its feebleness and strange mixture of civilized and savage life, it was the pioneer of a noble enterprise, and it carried with it, like the pilgrims of the May Flower, the torch of Christianity and republicanism from one hemisphere to the other.

The emigrants settled at a place called Sherboro where the next year they were joined by thirty three others. The place being found unhealthy was soon abandoned, and another location selected some miles further south, where the rivers Mesurado and St. Paul find their outlets into the ocean. Here a few miles of land along the coast were purchased of the neighboring tribes, and the site of the future town of Monrovia was fixed. And from this insignificant beginning sprang the Republic of Liberia.

I shall not detail the progress and history of the colony down to the present time. It is sufficient to say, that it gradually increased under the fostering care of the Society, until to-day it numbers ten thousand inhabitants, mostly emigrants, or the children of emigrants, from the United States. The radiation extends six hundred miles along the coast, over many thousands of the native tribes, who acknowledge its sway and obey its benign laws. In 1847, the time seemed to have arrived, and circumstances seemed to demand that Liberia should become an independent State; and the striking spectacle was exhibited to the world, of this people of western Africa, who had been hitherto considered as a barbarous and uncivilized race, announcing a Declaration of Independence, adopting a Constitution and establishing institutions of laws, and a government suitable in all respects for a free people. Governor Roberts, a colored emigrant from Virginia, who had for years administered the affairs of the colony, was chosen President of the Republic—a man of great discernment and force of mind, and whose liberal and humane administrative talent, is not inferior to the chief magistrats of many of our States, and whose State papers speak it without the slightest disparagement—compare favorably with those of the chief magistrates of this Union. Liberia is now a free republic, acknowledged as such by some of the principal powers of Europe, with a government and institutions which have been carried with them to the shores of Africa in the light of our civilization, the Christian religion, the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the printing-press, the trial by jury, the representative system, and the ballot-box. They have erected churches, built manufacturing establishments, established schools and seminaries of learning, and, in short, have laid the foundation stone of what our nation will one day be a flourishing and prosperous

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[Mr. Van SANTPOED here read several extracts from the Report of Commander Lynch, descriptive of Monrovia, its streets, public buildings, churches and schools, the character and condition of its population; also, of the agricultural districts on the Paul river, the farms and farm houses, the general aspect of the country, its productions, the flourishing state of agriculture, etc. etc.]

ing back or aggression. Speaker, from an account and impartial observer, sent thither for the express purpose by our Government, present a widely different picture from that repulsive sketch which enemies of colonization have sometimes done of the fertile and healthy soil of the Maryland tobacco district on the St. Paul, not in fertility or yield but in actual cultivation, may compare favorably with many of the best parts of our own State (Mr. Noyes).

The gentleman from Washington (Mr. McKim) has been so long and so far from the movement as hostile to the missionary, and the missionary enterprise, it seems to me is fully answered by the record which reports five churches in Monrovia, in a population of two thousand; two or three on the average in each of the other colonies, and the fact that the gentleman has published a letter, "in no part of the world have I met with a more orderly, sober, religious and moral community, than in Monrovia." And we are continually encountering efforts made to induce the colored man to leave the land of his birth from a land where equality of political rights is denied them by man, and equality of social rights is denied them by nature, to a land where both these are theirs. The colored man is urged by nature, I will not say pretended friends to leave the land of his birth, to go to a land where he, rather than take his part with that degraded, sordid, and degraded race, may find a society, sober, religious, and moral community, and the come, where the avenue to every honest

ambition would lie open and unobstructed before him.

Sir, I am in favor of the emancipation, and elevation of the condition of the free colored men of our State; and it is because I am in favor of it that I advocate as a great good to them the cause of colonization. I reject the idea of the free colored man staying in this country to ameliorate their condition. I will constitute and assist it by every means in my power, whether in a private or a public capacity. The gentleman from Putnam, (Mr. Bailey) who opened this discussion, alluding to some of the resolutions, said that he was in favor of presenting the petitions of the colored men praying for the right of equal suffrage, has taken occasion to say that I am in favor of granting their prayer. How far he may be right in his inference will be seen when the resolutions pending before the House are taken up. I am in favor of this House and I shall be called upon to vote on them. If the gentleman did not state with entire accuracy the remarks made by me on the occasion alluded to. What I did say and here repeat it, is that the colored men of this State, comprising the intelligent men of education, and ability, feel, and have a right to feel, wronged, that their education and intelligence should be placed lower than property in the scale of political privileges. They are no good reason why they, who have educated themselves, should be placed lower than the ignorant and uneducated. Their own hands to these petitions for free suffrage should be denied it, when it is so liberally accorded upon the ignorant, the pauper, the criminal, and upon the masses who annually flock in upon us from all parts of Europe, many of whom speak the language of our country, and are of our race, and of our laws are written.

But, Mr. Speaker, I shall not dwell upon subject of the past history or the present condition of Liberia, its progress and prosperity, and the physical and moral condition of its people. I desire briefly to consider the subject from a higher and more comprehensive point of view. What is the significance and meaning of this colonization movement? What has it done for the colored race and what is to be its probable result upon the destiny of that race in both hemispheres of the world?

In the first place, air, it has sensibly contributed to put a stop to that abominable traffic in human beings, which for hundreds of years has been carried on from the western coast of Africa. Indeed it presents the only really efficient and adequate means to suppress entirely, and utterly root out the last vestiges of this most heinous barbarism. Your lordship is right, the slave squadrons will be sent to the sea. The slave trade, like other piracy, will be carried on in spite of them. It was yesterday that I read in the public journals of the seizure of a vessel in the port of New-York, which had been fitted out as a slaver in the broad day of official, and under the very eyes of our Government. And we are to see annually fitted out in the same port, for the same purposes, mostly by foreigners (Spaniards, Portuguese, and others,) in spite of the vigilance of the legal authorities. And though, under the power of our Government, and the Governments of Europe, is not able to suppress entirely the slave trade, so long as the approaches to West Africa are left unguarded, the slave trade will, by advances and extension of colonization. If you cast your eyes on the map, you will see that Liberia extends six hundred miles along the coast between the equator and the tenth parallel of latitude; and the English colony of Sierra Leone immediately adjoining it, stretches some two hundred miles northwards to the Atlantic. And the whole of this territory, once the most lucrative field of this infamous traffic, the slave marts have been closed. Liberia now stands sentinel on the coast, and warns off with threatening hand the slave ships. And when theardon of civilization shall have been extended along the western coast of Africa, then, and perhaps then, will be the end of the slave trade. And the slave trade will be at an end, and the power of humanity will be able to flourish on the shore.

And, the Republic of Liberia is a subject of the deepest interest, when we consider its position in respect to its probable future history, and its prospective destiny, both upon the slave and the black population of our own country. I know it is an argument which is treated with indifference by those who are weary by our opposition to the war, but, Sir, in my humble judgment, the time has not yet arrived when it may be, it is true, far in the future, when the empire which will spring up from the germ which is planted in Liberia, will be regarded as the asylum and refuge of the colored people of the world, and upon this subject I am content to speak my own opinion—alone, and am conscious it would have been ought to have been said by some member of this House, but I repeat the claim of some of the ablest and most enlightened among American statesmen, Norvald, that "when I say, in no remote time, the great problem of the future of the world, the great problem of the future of the world, the future separation of black and white races of this country, shall lie before us." We are contemptuously pointed to the fact that the labors of thirty years have succeeded in colonizing but ten thousand persons, and we are asked how long a time, and how many persons, will it take to remove the population of America to Liberia. That, Sir, is not the question. It is but the narrow and short-sighted calculation of the politician of a day, not the broad and extended view of the statesman, who studies and estimates the light of history and philosophy. The time has come, when we are asked to remove the population of Africa will be considered attractive to the man; when it will become to him what America is to the struggling masses of Ireland, and continental Europe, when her uplands and villages in the light and luxuriant verdure will appear to him

proper home, and her Senegal and Gambia
men to his eager mind, like the fabled Pecten
whose limpid water and shell were gorged
with pearls. This will be, men who are found
go to Liberia, but how can the means be found
send those who are eager to go. The gentle-
man tells us, that the mind of the colored man is full
hostility to the cause of colonization, and I am
free to know that, in a great measure, it is
true. But, in the mind of the man, is the
man, or is it the result of prejudice derived
external causes? If the former, then, indeed,
should despair of the ultimate success of col-
onization, for it would prove beyond contradiction,
that the colored man was not prepared to be
freed, and was not required to his social
political enfranchisement. This I am unwilling
believe. On the contrary, the hostility of even
educated and intelligent colored men to col-
onization, in my judgment, is to be traced to the
passions and opinions he receives from the
white man. The gentleman from Washington,
that made by the gentleman from Washington,
the black population of our State and country
arrayed in an attitude of seeming hostility to
Colonization movement, and gentlemen then per-
triumphantly to the fact, and ask if it is not
evidence that the whole scheme is futile and

praiseworthy. There is one other interesting aspect of this question which cannot fail to strike us, from the point of view we are now taking. It is the future influence of this Colonization movement in the regeneration of Africa. Sir, if the ninety millions of barbarous and ignorant natives of Africa, who inhabit the continent, are to be brought to the level of the few new feeble Colonies? The white man cannot do this, for the climate, which breathes poison and death upon him, warms him not to a long and the land, even upon its borders. Nature and Providence have assigned to him as the slave of the soil, the barren herod soil, and their decrees must be obeyed. The man of color, however, who knows it will be asked in opposition to this, how have you already done it? And how much more you promise to do, after the lapse of thirty years, when you will have had time to do it. To the question, then, I would answer, by referring to the examples of history. Miracles are not to be copied in the growth and progress of a nation. In a hundred years is but a day in its history. Six centuries and a half intervene between the birth of the nation in the year of Augustus; and centuries between the feeble colony of Jamestown and that powerful Confederacy which numbered thirty-one sovereign States. Let us not dispute the young Republic of Liberia, because in a generation of a century it will not be able to be a great nation. It is yet in its infancy, but it has already shown signs of vitality; promise that it will not prove a pale imitation of Africa, what the colonists of thirty years from its settlement, we are proud of New-England; what New-Africa, the magnificent future of Africa, which we are sure that that great State itself, representatives we are. Who would have predicted, what during imagination would have ventured to anticipate, the magnificent future which before these feeble colonies, and the vast empire, results which that future was destined to unfold.

history has briefly glanced at the origin of the Colonization movement, its objects, results, and probable influence upon the destinies of the colored races who inhabit Africa as well as our country. And I have endeavored to present a candid and impartial view of the enlightened consideration of the parrot and anthropist. It now appals to the liberalists this Legislature, and I ask, Shall that appeal made in vain? The small appropriation proposed will not do more than support the American Society, but for our own State, and to aid that of free blacks amongst us, who choose to themselves of the opportunity to emigrate to Liberia. This State of New-York has heretofore, on such occasions, exhibited a just sympathy of sympathy and commiseration for the oppressed subject, while she liberates the condition of her own people, to extend the boundaries of science and art, or to aid designs of a broad and liberal intolerance. She has not, then, standing so much as we are, to be asked to bend to benefit a portion of our own people who have been already too long neglected.

New-York has endowed with a magnificent with a lavish hand, her Colleges and Seminary learning. She has fostered and protected her own children, and she has been able to extend these with compe-
dence, as did the Roman matron, pointing to her children—'These are my jewels.' She has peddled her thousands and tens of thousands in publication of documents—the fruits of her own industry, and of her own country's—trading to illustrate her natural products and resources, and her Colonial and Revolutionary history. Yonder our Library, in another part of this Capitol, to our yearly appropriation as part of this Capitol, to the denos of our countrymen. Let us not be so unwilling ear to the calls of this generosity which presents such strong and powerful claims upon our sympathy. We have voted in this very session to erect monuments to the memory of our revolution, to erect a monument to our country, to aid in erecting a monument more significant of the spirit of the age in which we live, in that infant republic which is struggling existence on the western coast of Guinea by the margin of the sea. Though I am in the admission of the Government and its finances, yet unwilling that a narrow and calculating parsimony in regard to the public expenditures, should be between me and my vote on a question like this. You recollect, Mr. Speaker, that the

or promote the establishment of a regular steam communication between Fernando Po and the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda rivers, in order that Native traders may be assured that the way will be kept open; and, also, that Her Majesty's Government should, at periodical intervals, extend such communication further up the two rivers, with a view to the extension of geographical discovery, of commercial enterprise, and of religious civilization in the interior of Africa.

That should Her Majesty's Government accede to this proposal, there is every prospect of the completion of the great and benevolent object in view, by the spontaneous commercial enterprise of liberated and other Africans in the various settlements upon the West coast, and by the zeal of Missionary Societies.

7. That the prospect of thus introducing lawful commerce, civilization, and Christianity into this part of Africa, are greatly strengthened by the example of one powerful and enterprising nation, called the Yoruba nation, whose country occupies the whole of the district lying between the Bight of Benue and the river Niger, which, within the last ten years, has made rapid progress in social improvement, chiefly through the immigration of their liberated countrymen from Sierra Leone, and by the residence of missionaries amongst them. A statement respecting this nation is appended to this Memorial, and your Memorialists have reason to know that there are large numbers of the same race, who, if introduced into Sierra Leone, would be able to take advantage of the opening of the Niger to lawful commerce by immigrating to those parts for the purposes of trade.

8. Lastly, in the prospect of an extension of the West African trade, that it will be of great importance to make Sierra Leone a free port; it being the only harbor upon a coast line of at least 2000 miles. A letter from Macgregor Laird, Esq., upon this point, is appended to this Memorial.

Your Memorandiss, therefore, humbly prays, that Her Majesty's Government will adopt measures both for promoting the said trade, and for the abolition of the said slave trade, by suppressing all remaining slave trade, upon the West African coast; and they submit the following measures as especially conducive to these ends:

(1.) To maintain the African squadron in the state of efficiency which it had attained before the breaking out of the Russian war, when the slave trade along the whole West African coast was reported to be virtually extinct.

(2.) To provide as a branch of the duties of the West African squadron, or in some other way, the sending of a small steamer up the Niger, to the confluence, each season, for the next five or seven years, to give confidence and encouragement to the trading settlements which may be formed of emigrants from Sierra Leone, or other parts of the coast: and to protect lawful traders from the marauding tribes which infest the Delta of the Niger.

(3.) To secure to British traders a free use of some port, either on the coast of Senegal, or on the coast of Spain, or in some other locality, of which several might be selected in the neighborhood of the Cameroons, as an entrepot for British merchant ships.

(4.) To place a small war-steamer upon the river or lagoon on which the island of Lagos is situated which would give the command of the waters running parallel to the coast for nearly 200 miles which are now used by slave boats to dodge and escape the cruisers on the coast.

(5.) Lastly, in the prospect of an extension of the West African trade, to make Sierra Leone a free port.

FROM LIBERIA.

The *Idaho Herald* contains notices from R. L. Murray, Esq., of date 1st September, detailing his efforts to raise among the natives implicated in the late war, the amount of those fines and indemnities to which they had been subjected. Some few enemies had also to be removed among the insurgent tribes. A notability, entitled "Tom Puse" was viewed with some doubtful misgivings, but being sharply questioned, denied all evil intention and as to the indemnity, he, "being the richest man, assumed one hundred cro—some have fifty, etc., and the greatest solicitude is apparent to get rid of the fine; they have men in the business engaging bullocks, sheep, goats, etc., to help the cause forward. 'We are doing prettily, all things considered; and if the light-fingered gent could only be controlled, we should be at ease with regard to such edibles as are generally produced here.'"

ROBERTSFORT, Sept. 1st, 1860

TO HIS EXCELLENCY S. A. BENSON, President Rep. Liberia:

MY DEAR SIR:—It gives me much pleasure to inform you that we anchored here 10 minutes past 2 P.M., on Sunday, after a pleasant run of 61 hours.

Contrary to the very excited fears of some of our friends in Monrovia, we found the beach so good that on Monday we landed fifty one of our immigrants, with a quantity of stores, baggage, etc., and yesterday thirty-five more. The weather has been very fine, the anchorage good, and the water so bold, that our ship, large as she is, lays within half-a-mile of the beach, thus enabling our boats to make a number of trips per day.

I am delighted with this place. There is nothing wanted but men, means, and enterprise, to make it one of the most flourishing commercial ports in Western Africa, while the fertile soil, the pure, and cool, and abundant supply of excellent water, conspire to make it a most desirable home for our immigrants from the U. S. It ought to be built and sustained with the utmost energy and zeal. The accommodations for the new immigrants were ample, but as the floors were newly matted, had plank landed, floors laid on poles cut for the purpose, and our people are quite contented as getting settled.

As I write by a *courier express* hired for the purpose, and he walks the beach, and is all ready to start, I must refrain from enlarging, but close by subscribing myself,

Respectfully, your Excellency's
Obedient Servant and Friend,
JOHN SEYS, *Special Agent A. C.*

REV. JOHN SEYS — We are happy to learn of the
success which attended Mr. Seys' effort in landin

1998

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pressive reality; and that the offense he knows and designated as crime, to the real extent of its enormity.

It is gratifying to meet with the clearest possible evidence of the great effort produced, in some regions of Africa, by the measures taken to drive off the ocean, this crime of man-trading. Such evidence we have from Dr. Livingston, in regard to the Portuguese colonies on the West coast. There, he tells us, it has become almost a sure indication of dishonored indignity, to announce that a man has traded in men. In regard to the ragged and rowdy haunting about in that country, it is a common remark: "He was rich while the slave-trade lasted," and men are beginning to learn that the profits of fair commerce are more honorable and more sure. War, outrage, and capture have delisted the coast of that great continent. From the effects of all this, there are indications that it is about to recover. Now is the time to strengthen and foster all that tends to promote this effort.

And means are still required for that great end. Ambition is keen, and avarice is watchful. The compound of both which constitutes commercial avarice, possesses the impulses of both. Sugar is high in price, and cotton is greatly in demand. The restless endeavor to extend their production by means which have, in however guilty a mode, availed for this purpose, will lead to a struggle on this behalf; till Africa herself, fully, powerfully, and universally, shall repel and chase the criminal and his traffic from her shores. We have commenced this proceeding, and have shown its possibility and effect, in the case of Liberia. Were the coast in some other regions occupied in a similar mode, the matter would be settled. An approach to this state of things will occur, when missionary stations so multiply, that their inspecting agencies form a chain over the accessible portion along the shores, and watch the line of traffic into the interior. In order to effect this result, we have to prepare and to engage the African race there and in this country, as the agents to carry it out.

Meanwhile, it is lamentable, that the African has so much difficulty in getting credit, either for sinning at good or for accomplishing it. Nay—while he goes anxiously and steadily to work, in trying courage and kindness will find his endeavors denied, and his deeds misconstrued, if there can be found or made a pretext for a misconception. The Librarian, extending his settlements over the lines of approach to a vast interior, has swept off the man-trader, and blocked up his access to regions which used to be prolific of victims. We may conceive it as necessary consequence, that Kaffies, which marched trooping down to Costos, or Cape Mount, or Gallinas, would come to a strange pause on their way, when they met the defeated traders receding upon them from the shore, to tell that their barter was in Christian hands, and that it was the African from a distant hemisphere who had suddenly started up, as out of the ocean, to be their opponent. The wire cable was cut and the loose. The fierce vibrations of crime could no longer reach their old stations by the sea. Take the case of Trade-trade, destroyed by Ashmun, commanding the Librarian Militia. There were aiding the colonists, the crews of two Columbian cruizers; and their opponents were two slaves, and seventy Europeans, along with the natives guarding their barrows into the jungle. Where did they go then? It was asserted that the effect of this stroke "was felt as far south as the Bight of Benin." And well it might. As these ruffians wandered about to reach their own regions, if native, or to escape from the shore if foreign, they would carry with them very certain evidence of this new power becoming influential on the coast. Or, take the case of the great stronghold at the Gallinas River, which in 1849 was utterly extinguished, and the openings leading to the Mendon country blocked up. It is almost certain that the captives of the Amard were embarked at that place; and there they are, in their own country, ever to remind the nation that the coast to which they and hundreds more had been dragged down for sale, is now sealed against all such outrages. There, then, is the influence of Liberia on these regions, alive and active, and destined among them and their children never to be forgotten. Well assured we may be, that the Mandingos and Felahs merchants all along the western projection of Africa, know clearly what has tended to slacken their trade, and to block up the channels in which its flood of miseries ran.

When slave vessels have been captured and their victims set free, it would never do, in general, to turn them loose uncared for, amidst a strange people, speaking a strange language. The natural remedy for this is apprenticeship. There are no other means of procuring them shelter, maintenance, and instruction. The Librarian has from the nature of the case, and very kindly and wisely, adopted the same plan, in regard to certain natives similarly circumstanced. This is just what he ought to do, and since every African there is a free man, under the protection of the law, the more that engagements of the kind are encouraged, the better it is for all parties. This is the training of the savage mind, to make him a citizen; just as it is for a white youth that he may become an artisan. This makes the colored man to be a master; and why should he not? He went to that noble land for the purpose that he might teach and train the barbarian, and make a civilized Christian man of him. Is he not doing this with his apprentices? And is not this the very best way of doing it, when he brings the youth of

the land to live with the precincts of a Christian household? How intently preposterous then is a sentence of this kind: "If the personal discomfort, privations, and intellectual deprivations incident to slavery are endured by the apprentice, it is a mere subterfuge to deny that slavery (he) exists in the colony." Are there men so furiously jealous of our colored brethren, that they cannot conceive their seeing kindly and uprightly?

If a man misuses his apprentice, the law will reach to the offender there, as our law does here. It is very hard that under a majority it, there should be insinuated the charge, that slavery exists there, or that, when you put the African in the best position he has ever held, he cannot act as a man and a Christian. Mr. Frederick Douglass, in the words quoted above, is virtually making this charge against them, founded on evidence which has been abundantly disproved. He is enthusiastically zealous, as he ought to be, on behalf of his race, but has in this instance overlooked the effect which the presentation of such a charge may have on the esteem men bear towards them. Caution is required in dealing with the distant. Refutations may come more slowly than the wide-winded accusation, and may never reach so far. Every one sees that human nature, as it exists in that race, is being put to a new proof as to its capacity to rise up from degradation. Much of their future depends on their success under this trial. Let their efforts be fairly construed. Give them just measure as to time and opportunity. The trial is for them a momentous one.

Evil abounds in viciousness, like hibernating snakes, or frozen fish. It may not be dead, though it seems dead. Polygamy has broken out in the world re-hatched, and Man-trading has been re-kindled by the Executive authority of one of our States. Are we next to have Thuggism in the ascendant, and white-faced Mohawks dancing round prisoners roasting for a feast? The wide world of men that read and think, would scarcely have been less astounded at the renewal of any of these atrocities, than at the recommendation of the Governor of South Carolina. As illustrative of what the proposal involves, we copy the following notice from the *Colonization Herald* for January:

"Not long ago, a brig (supposed to be an American craft) was making her way out of the mouth of the Congo river, with four hundred negroes on board, when she was captured by a British steamer, which promptly gave chase. The brig slipped away from her pursuer with the greatest ease. The steamer fired several shots at her but without success. When the brig had got out of reach of the steamer's guns, the captain by way of tantalizing the baffled cruiser, ordered a negro to be pulled up to the yard arm, where he was allowed to hang for some time, as an insulting token of the acknowledged character of the vessel. The captain also signified his exultation by standing at the stern, fiddling as his brig scudded away."

The reproach brought upon our country by this proposal, has been wiped off it, as far as such a wiping is possible after the occurrence, by the action of the Federal Legislature:

The House of Representatives resolved, that they "regard all suggestions or propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for the removal of African, or other, inhabitants to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind, and any act on the part of Congress, legislating or concurring in, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman trade, would justly subject the United States to the reproach of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world."

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS IN SINO-COUNTY, LIBERIA.

REFERENCE was made in the *Colonization Journal*, in October last, to a call for aid, in consequence of the destitution in Sino-county, Liberia, caused by the war of the previous spring. A few donations were received in response to this statement. Confiding in the known philanthropy of our friends for support, the Board at once resolved, in anticipation of such donations, to improve the opportunity of the sailing of the new Liberia packet, about the 1st December, by shipping provisions, hardware, &c., to the amount of about \$580; and thus render her first voyage a message of mercy to the needy.

These articles were placed under the charge of Dr. James Hall, for careful distribution, and we may presume that our friends read these words, they will already have made glad the hearts of many of the suffering settlers.

To meet this outlay an appeal was ordered by the Board to be made through the daily religious press of New-York, and the services of the Rev. Thomas A. Pinckney, a returned missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were secured for a few days to solicit contributions.

The result was nearly sufficient to cover the sum already received; and it was decided not to extend the expenditure beyond that point for the present.

Advices from Liberia as late as November, represent the condition of things in Sino as improving, and though rice is scarce and dear, the general attention to planting gives promise of sufficient food at an early date.

The following extract from a letter by the Rev. Dr. James Hall, is corroborative of this view:

"I saw Dr. Snowden yesterday, lately from Sino, and inquired of him as to the prospects there. He thinks the condition of the people at that point is improving—that industry and economy are in higher repute than heretofore, so much talk about big things is subsiding before the more useful spirit of personal effort for domestic and social comfort of life."

We cannot close this article, without most gratifying mention of the liberality of a colored church in a Southern city.

The facts set forth in the *Colonization Journal*, were read to the African Baptist Church of Augusta, Georgia, and at once a fund of \$216 was collected and forwarded by the packet, which sailed from Baltimore. Such an instance of prompt and generous contribution is worthy of special mention, and is exceedingly creditable to these poor people, many of whom are in slavery, and yet their deep poverty has abounded unto the riches of their liberality."

ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On the 23d ult. the Annual Public Meeting of the American Colonization Society, was held at Washington City, in the Wesley Chapel, corner of 5th and F streets. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of the President, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Mr. Danforth invoked the Divine blessing. An abstract of the report was read by the Rev. R. B. Gurley, the Secretary. This announced the general property of the Association, and its progress for the year which it prosecutes. The income for the year as given below, is exclusive of \$44,000 for the packet ship lately dispatched.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Georgia, expected for the purpose of addressing the meeting, were not present; being probably prevented by the severity of the weather. The Rev. Dr. Cummings addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he showed that by God's providence the sable African is indissolubly linked to the car of the Anglo-American, to be borne forward to a useful and happy destiny in his native Africa. He alluded to the title Liberia, as being due to the invention of the President, Mr. L. L. L.

After he concluded, Mr. Latrobe rose, observing that he would put this matter in a true light. He did not claim the paternity of the title. Many years ago, when he was a student of law in the office of General R. G. Harper, a warm friend to colonization, Dr. Eli Ayres, who had accompanied Captain Stockton in his survey of the coast, he was asked by Gen. Harper to give an idea of its geography. This Dr. Ayres did, by marking camps, bays, etc. on a sheet of paper with his finger nails. One of Gen. Harper's students was requested to mark this over with ink; which he did. It was then proposed that the map should be engraved; and a Mr. Cone,* then an engraver in Baltimore, and subsequently a Baptist minister, offered to engrave and print it off, as his contribution to the undertaking. When this was settled, it was necessary to give the country a name. Mr. Cone called on Gen. Harper to propose one. He called on the student Latrobe to do so, who, declined, but said that if the General would provide one for the country, he would give one for the capital. Several were proposed, among which was "Frederica;" but they were found objectionable, till the General asked what was the Latin word for a free man, and being answered that it was *liber*, he then said—why not call the country Liberia. This was adopted. Mr. Latrobe then proposed "Monroe," as the name of the capital; but the General objecting that it ought, like that of the country, to be Latinized, it was changed to Monrovia. The pleasant mode in which the President gave this narration, excited enthusiastic cheers.—*National Intelligencer*.

Abstract of the Annual Report.

THE Annual Report of this Society opens with an appropriate and eloquent tribute to the President of the Hon. John Tyler, and to the President of the Board, Rev. Thomas A. Pinckney, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; and of the Rev. Asa Cummings, for thirty years conductor of the *African Mirror*, of Portland, Maine, all of whom have passed to their great reward.

Almost immediately after the announcement in the last report, that the general subscription in the State of Maine (which had then reached nearly half the amount required), to obtain a ship for the Society, and of a resolution unanimously adopted by the friends of the object there, to go forward, in full reliance upon the liberality of the good people of that State, and build the ship, the President of the Society communicated a letter from Mr. John Stevens, of Talbot county, Md., proposing to give a ship costing from \$35,000 to \$38,000, to the American Colonization Society. The gift was accepted with thanks by the Executive Committee. April 4th Mr. Latrobe was informed of Mr. Stevens' death, and his expressions of joy "that he had been allowed to finish this work."

Though cheered by so large and valuable a gift, the committee earnestly suggested to their friends in Maine, that if, in view of this noble act of liberality, they should think best to suspend their operations in regard to the building of a ship, they would still pay over the subscriptions already made to this Society for its general purposes, yet to be held as a fund in trust until such time as the Maine Society should be pleased to apply the amount to the building of a ship, or designate some particular object in connection with the cause to which it should be applied. To this a response was received, that, although the original project had been superseded, it is hoped that at no distant day the wants of the Society, and the growing trade of the young nation, shall demand other vessels for constant use, and a new call will be as favorably met; and those whom God shall have prospered will gladly go beyond their former liberality of purpose.

The Committee on Emigration, carrying out the recommendation of the Board of Directors at its last annual meeting, resolved on the departure of an expedition on the 1st of June, to appoint Rev. J. B. Royce, well known as a theologist and statesman, special agent to take charge of, guard, and promote the welfare of the emigrants, and to visit and carefully examine the higher degree of Liberia, and adjacent country, and make preparations to receive the chosen and expected to sail in the autumn. The American Colonization Society was entered into. The New-York Society will appropriate \$3,000 towards the expenses, while New-Jersey and Pennsylvania accept a readiness to co-operate—the former by an advance during the year, on certain conditions, of \$2,500, and the latter by the payment of \$1,500. Referring to the settlement of the emigrants, and other friends uniting their efforts to increase the income of this Society, and thereby extend its usefulness—a sum of \$100,000, or more, being required—favorable responses have been received, which inspire hopes for the future, and still more general, constant, and efficient support to the cause.

Manyland now sees the infant settlement planted by her hand, nurtured by her care, and honored by her name, on the African coast, risen to the dignity and clothed with the attributes of an independent State—her heart grows warm and is stirred with new hopes and purposes for the colonization of Africa.

Virginia cherishes all her original faith in the cause; feels profoundly both its justice and philanthropy; and with veneration for the counsels and aid of the spirit of the great statesman of the United States, Mr. Monroe, Madison, and Marshall, will add to the honors of patriotism, those of philanthropy, and verify the brief but memorable words of her present Governor: "Africa gave to Virginia a savage and a slave—Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a man." Maryland, Kentucky, Maine, and other States are not less elaborately, and with great eagerness.

The increasing value of the African trade deserves public attention, and the consideration of the National Government. Great Britain is unable of this value; and while 1854 the trade of the United States to Africa generally was \$3,146,322, that of Great Britain rose to \$23,000,000, or about six times that amount. A document carefully prepared mentions the increase of the palm oil trade in Liberia during the three years preceding 1855, to have been from 1,000 gallons a year to 700,000, and that in 1855 and 1856 that their exports were freighted with this article at her ports.

Next in order comes honorable mention of philanthropic gentlemen and ladies who during the year have sent slaves to Liberia, and paid liberally for their well-earned and the respect of this Society. Richard Hill, of Georgia, 54 slaves—gave them liberal outfit and paid the Society \$2,000, with a promise of \$1,750 more; in all \$3,750. John Knickerbocker, of New-York (Waterford), who sent in his check for \$2,500, remarking: "I take an interest in the cause and desire to show it." David Lloyd, of Ga., who sent 19 slaves, and gave \$1,225 for their expenses, after spending a large amount upon them. Next, Mrs. Elizabeth Holderness, of Columbus, Miss., who sent 14 slaves to Liberia; liberally provided for them; and paid us \$668.

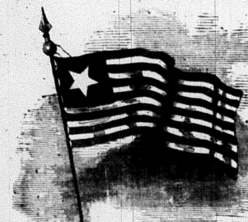
The financial statement shows the receipts to have been \$1,888 47; the expenditures, \$79,394 79; and the indebtedness, \$24,156 74. The whole amount from legacies is \$11,675; of this \$5,000 is the balance of the Graham legacy for the support of schools in Liberia; the balance of the legacies of emigrants this year, \$32,676; auxiliary State societies have paid in cash, \$6,799.

The table of emigrants showing the number sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries from each State, from 1830 to 1856, is as follows: Massachusetts, 34; Rhode Island, 33; Connecticut, 46; New-York, 100; New-Jersey, 35; Pennsylvania, 170; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 510; District of Columbia, 104; Virginia, 3,315; North Carolina, 1,158; South Carolina, 416; Georgia, 1,030; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 515; Louisiana, 261; Tennessee, 674; Kentucky, 585; Ohio, 48; Indiana, 48; Illinois, 34; Missouri, 82; Michigan, 1; Iowa, 3; Texas, 16; Choctaw nation, 9; Cherokee, 1; California, 1. Total, 9,502. Number from free, 3,676. Number that purchased their freedom, 326. Number emancipated in view of emigration to Liberia, 5,500.

DE LIVINGSTONE.

As it is to be seen in the journals of England, and of this country, Dr. Livingston has arrived in London, and has been enthusiastically welcomed there, among Christians and men of science. Public meetings of various Associations have been held to hear details of the adventures he met with, and the discoveries which he has made; all coinciding in the view, that his successful efforts constitute an era in the progress of African exploration.

Dr. Livingston was born at Blantyre, a village near to Hamilton, in the west of Scotland. He did, in his younger days, as youths often do in that country, in procuring a respectable education. He worked in summer to defray the expense of residence at college in winter. After alternating winter study with summer working in a spinning mill for a sufficient time, he was accepted by the London Missionary Society, as an apostle to the heathen. About 18 years ago he arrived in South Africa, and immediately went to found a station towards the interior, considerably in advance of any other then existing. The line of the country to the west of him was occupied by the great Kaffir desert, which may be considered a stretching from the Karroo of the Cape Colony, a sea as Lake Ngami. His route is flanked by the river courses leading into the Gariep or Orange River, which, except in rare instances of excessive thunder-storms, seldom contain running streams. Its southern portion consists chiefly of arid rock and stony regions with a hard compact surface. Towards the north it presents a deep desert of sand of which the surface is generally dotted with thickets of low trees or tall bushes, nor become the resort of the elephant, since the possession of fire arms by the natives has driven them from better lands. Over a great portion of this desert, the wandering tribes can water by digging deep funnel shaped wells. Where they and the wild animals depend



THE FLAG OF THE LIBRARIAN REPUBLIC.

ADOPTED A. D. 1851.

Star of Freedom's diadem.

To our sky a radiant gem.

Nations gather 'round thee.

Banner of the free!

From the spoiler's blood-wet hand,

From his bondage on the land,

From his fetters on the sea,

Free—in welcome thee.

All, all, cut down their chains.

Over our gates and groves and plains.

For our streams and mountains, free—

Adopt their liberty.

Thou in thy hark Mountain,

To our land its many sent.

Girdling earth of Africa we

Pledge our faith to thee.

Ours—to guard thee over all time.

Ours—to claim with thee, sublime

Hope and Peace and Liberty!

Banner of the free!

LIBERIA AND THE MAN TRADE.

The virtue of the world is not yet so strong as is desirable. Truth will strengthen it, and all who desire men's improvement in virtue will see the necessity of avoiding certain euphuisms into which vice softens down its harsh and startling aspects, and so seeks to render its atrocities more tolerable. Among those euphuisms stand *slave-trading*; for the word presumes that men stowed away to die in the loathsome dungeon of a pirate's hold are slaves. The presumption may be perfectly unfounded, and the term a falsehood. Let us call things by their right names, and be sure that we speak the truth. This we do when we call them MEN; and there is no mistake to soften the asperities of the pirate's conscience, if he has any, when we entitle him a

wretched resource of succulent plants. Eastward of his station at Kolobeng, was a country which had long been in turmoil. A division of the Zulu tribe had come over the mountains from the coast, had crushed or dispersed the less warlike tribes, and occupied their lands; from which they again were driven by the "emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony, now forming an independent Republic. The physical condition of that region had been examined and illustrated by an expedition from the Cape Colony, the more important results of which were offered in the "Illustrations of South African Zoology," published partly at the expense of the British Government. This expedition had instructions, that if the state of the country admitted of it, and if the time required for it should not interfere greatly with the more important objects, they should visit Lake Ngami, the probable position, size, and general characteristics of which had been ascertained from natives attached to missionary stations. In 1849, Dr. Livingston became the guide and director of a party of travellers pushing on with the object of visiting and exploring it. He was thus enabled to determine the river system of a large district of the Southern interior. The country was found to be very unhealthy—cattle dying rapidly from the sting of the Tsetse, and men being continuously prostrated by fever. Meantime, the Farmer Republic was ominously overshadowing missionary efforts in that quarter; and was closing in round the region of his mission. They were jealous of anything which served to elevate the native tribes in influence, and were disinclined to admit of any resort to regions of which they sought to monopolize the plunder and the trade. A party of them dislodged the tribe with which Livingston had established relations, and also seized or destroyed a good deal of his personal property. He was then extending his influence towards the north, and being, as he tells us, through their rapacity relieved from the necessity of caring for anything south of him, he took the resolution of pressing boldly northwards, rounding the desert lands and the marshes of Ngami, so as to find his way to the Portuguese settlements on the coast. One party at least, of native traders, had been known for a short time before, to have travelled without hindrance from Zanzibar across Lake Nyasa, and along the interior westward to London. There is good reason to believe that this was a man-trading party, and that the reason of their trading this attempt, was the stagnation of their trade, produced by the measures taken to abolish it on the eastern coast. In regard to this matter, it may be remarked further, that a similar recollection seems to be taking place from the west coast, through the despair of easily or profitably disposing of the fruits of their crime. Everything indicates that the Portuguese authorities and people are awakening to sounder views in regard to these matters. We have had the Portuguese Ambassador in London during the last four years, taking repeated opportunities of indicating, in respect to his Government, that such is the fact; and as to those who have hitherto been most involved in the guilty atrocities of the man-trade, we have the notable instance of Dr. Livingstone's kind and respectful reception among them at Santo Paulo di Lourenço, indicating that they are being attracted towards the general convictions of the Christian world.

From Santo Paulo, Dr. Livingstone returned on his former course to the centre of the continent, till he reached again the streams running eastward; and thence continued right on by the main stream of the Zambezi (now being spelled Lámabé), till he terminated his adventurous journey at Quilimane, on the eastern shore.

He indicates, that along this line stations for missionary operations may be found, not so objectionable on the score of health as those through which hitherto we have got into contact with the extensive negro race of the austro-tropical regions; that the nature of the country, and the dispositions of the people, present great facilities for trade; that articles for lucrative commerce will in time be found abundantly there, consisting of metals, fibrous substances, sugar growing but not manufactured, coffee and indigo. In fact, however, the materials for trade exist, but it has mainly yet to be organized. Its effective commencement and progress will depend greatly on the views and management of the European Government of Portugal. Their West Coast colonies seem to be ripe for it. Of their Eastern possessions they have thought less, and probably know less. Judging, however, from reports transmitted to them by the Governors of Ros di Sena, they possess along the lower Zambezi regions of very great value, from position and resources. Their own interests ought to induce them to render these regions the domain and channel of a most lucrative commerce.

In regard to the ethnology of the country over which Dr. Livingstone travelled, the only conclusion we can draw from such notices as have become public, is, that the Zambezi negro, speaking his aliteral language, is found occupying the line of plains and river valleys from west to east. The Hottentot, or Gaezipe tribes of the old Bhopio race, are thus probably separated entirely by the intrusion of the other, from the kindred Galla, Abyssinian, and Pharoehic Egyptian.

It is not to be doubted that Christianity and commerce will get ready soon, to occupy and bless the regions which have been thus laid open. Africa is learning to employ its own people for its own use; and it will gain them for that end. One thing is now open for the intrusion of the slave, and his man-trading rapacity, on the people of that continent. This gloomy opening is the Zaire, or Congo River. There is some debate as to who is entitled to interfere with its shores; but circumstances tend to settle this question rapidly; and as these shores, with all their intricacy of island and rocks, constitute a territory of definite and controllable extent, there is no doubt that it will soon be blocked up from the man-trade.

For a complete detail of Livingstone's personal adventures we must wait. His arm was injured by an attack of lions; and thirty times he suffered from fever. His journeys were performed chiefly on foot, and extended over about 11,000 miles. He met with much that is very favorable in the disposition of the natives; and represents his work for them as only begun, possessing, he says, the resolute determination to devote himself to the establishment of God's Truth among them.

DEVOTEDNESS.
A surgeon in the army of Holland, where troops were few and commissions scarce, was a man of some consideration; likely, when his time of service was over, to do well enough in the world. He was in a respectable position, and might have in view, with a fair prospect of gaining it, as high a station for wealth and honor, as his country afforded. Such a man was there, in that country before the close of the last century, who took serious thought of very different matters. Some four or five years after, in an uncovered wagon, was that man sitting with bare head, under the brilliant sun of Africa, flogging on his lazy team, through the dusty wilderness, to meet an old school-mate then high in authority, in whose presence he had been summoned to appear. Before the selfish and ruling follies of the world, he had to appear as almost a criminal, because he had devoted himself to the teaching of Hottentots. With these selfish and ruling follies, the only bargain he sought to make was, that they should leave him aside from this intrusion, to follow out what he had under taken to do. This was Van Der Kemp.

Many hundred miles nearer the sun's track round our earth, some twenty years ago, a wanderer amid the wastes of that continent might have seen a human head bobbing out into a trench, accompanied by the glimmering of a shovel and the picking up of dry clods; and would have admired the ample length and breadth of sable board with which that reverend face was garnished, forming in that country a far-famed contrast to the prevalent woolly heads and smooth chins. There was Moffat, striving by example as well as precept, to make the Chuanse people comprehend that labor might be profitable, and that water led over arid soil, would afford a defence against threatening famine.

Science also has its missionaries and its martyrs. African rivers have balmly breezes fluttering along their channels, but the irritable wing of Death flies along with them. It would not be easy to reckon up the number of men of all civilized nations, who have died for science there, or sickened and gone away with the last sands of life trickling out. Yet men have gone, and may be going still, to wade, and stride, and plunge about, amid the treacherous marshes of its shores, in order that they might fish up to daylight some strange form of crustacean or anellid-life, that there may appear to be no deficiency or gap which patient science can supply, in nature's multiplex series.

This is the domain of the African. What is he doing for it, while others are doing so much? Let our free colored men think of this. We may not perhaps expect from them much effort at present, but we do expect preparation for effort. The one faith which we and he hold, has to show in his mightiness by being fruitful of the same effects. He has to aim at possessing and manifesting a capacity for the highest courage, patience, and devotedness which its power implants in the soul. There is much to be done, and there are means for doing it. We must yet, however, look to other races only, for the examples which he has to follow.

Let us take a glance at these matters in the light of a little book, which ought to be in the hands of all their young men. It is entitled *Africa's Mountain Valley*, published last year. Crossing the level of green palms wrapped round the bases of the Sierra Leone mountains, a road from Freetown leads up their first slope into a narrow valley, breaking far in among them. In it are several settlements of emancipated negroes. Here is what the missionary found there: "On looking narrowly into the actual condition of the people intrusted to his care, he felt great discouragement. Natives of twenty-two different nations were here collected together, and a considerable number of them had been but recently delivered from the holds of slave vessels. They were greatly prejudiced against one another, and in a state of continual hostility, with no common medium of intercourse but a little broken English. When throwing was given them they would sell it, or throw it away, and it was not too possible to induce them to wear it, till it did so by the example of Mr. Johnson's servant girl. In some but ten of them were crowded together, and in others were fifteen or twenty. Many of them were ghastly as skeletons, and six or eight some times died in one day. Superstition in many forms tyrannized over their minds; many devil-houses sprang up, and all placed their security in wearing greegrees. Scarcely any desire for improvement was visible; for a considerable time there were hardly five or six acres of land brought under cultivation. Some who wished to cultivate

the soil were deterred from doing so by the fear of being plundered of the produce. Some would live in the woods apart from society; and others submitted by thieving. They would steal fowls, ducks, and pigs from any one who possessed them. In the first week of his residence among them, Mr. Johnson lost thirty fowls. Of the Bhoce nation, the most savage of all about Freetown had been placed under a course of military instruction and discharged as intractable. Here they soon gave proof of all most incredible brutality." Pp. 39-42.

There was nothing attractive or promising in all that. But a single goat-headed man sat down among them. He was "to regulate their places of abode, mark out their land, appoint their trades, superintend their public works, give out their food, distribute their clothing, settle their disputes, instruct them in heavenly knowledge, visit them in sickness, direct them in difficulty—in short, do all for them that such suffering, destitute, ignorant creatures needed; and that could be done for them by a fellow-man." There being about 2500 of them.

He called them together in his hut, that being the only available place, and every suitable hour of every day, he met with and instructed successive divisions of them young and old; not forgetting all useful works for temporal necessities, so that in a few months he had a stone church covered in, capable of holding 500 people. "It must have been a beautiful sight to the missionary's eyes, when at the dawn of day, and again before the sun went down, the church bell sounded through the valley's length and breadth up the lofty mountain slopes, and the negroes, answering its invitation, came in their English clothing, hastening to the house of prayer." P. 46.

Through his preaching to these people, the grace of God worked powerfully in their hearts, and a notable portion of them soon began to show the fruits of faith. "On Saturday evenings a private prayer meeting was held, at which he had the unspeakable comfort of hearing some of his native converts lead the supplications of their countrymen." "He wrote—'Believe me, I have experienced moments here in this desert, which I cannot express. Yea! moments when I forgot that I was still in the flesh. Though the climate is very unhealthy, perhaps the worst in the world—and who knows but I may have only a short time to stay here—nevertheless I shall have to bless God throughout eternity for sending me here.' P. 51.

So had he labored among them as teacher and catechist. He was soon after by German Lutheran brethren consecrated their pastor; and for seven years exercised this office among them. A government report says in regard to a road: "The combination of Mr. Johnson's skill and ability, with the bodily strength and hearty zeal of his people, produced such rapidity of execution, that the task was completed in considerably less than one month, although in extent full two miles." He says of a road of five miles under his direction. "I have three hundred men at work. We have the most difficult task remaining, but have no doubt of success. The poor people have worked almost beyond their strength. The rocks are immense which have been moved and blown out."

This work is thus summed up: "He left the mountain valley in its loveliness, the beauties of nature, the beauties of holiness! Within it rose the house of prayer, and the dwellings of the righteous round it; the hymn of praise, the tones of supplication, the hum of busy learners, young and old, and through the mountains stretched the roads for peaceful traffic and friendly intercourse, which the missionary's eye had planned, his hand directed, his untiring feet had traversed. He left his children walking in the truth, adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour." "The communicants were more than four hundred in number. Seven hundred and ten persons had learnt to read. Five hundred and fifty-one men attended the evening adult school, in which there was scarcely room to move. God had done exceeding abundantly above all his faithful servant asked or thought, when first his eye rested on those mountain summits. He could indeed exclaim, 'Mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' Pp. 223, 224.

And who was the man? Augustine Johnson was a German mechanic, at one time working for daily wages in London; for a time very Christian, and very helpful; but awakened there to zeal and devotedness, so that for Christ's sake, he sought to go where it was esteemed almost sure death, to speed or suffer a few years; and found his way to this mass of barbarian people, where he had, on his arrival, to sleep wrapped in a damp blanket on the mud floor of a hut, amid tropical rains which the roof did not keep outside. Death stalks close to men there, and keeps the spread fingers of his grisly hand over their heads. He walked with Johnson, arm in arm, on ship board, and in three days laid him to sleep there, providing for him the sublime tomb of ocean, from which, by and by, the dead are to be given up; and out of which the slave-traders will then find many more coming up than they wish to see.

The mountain valley suffered greatly from his departure; for death busied about so unaided there, that missionary strength sometimes waned fearfully up. His substitute was in a few months compelled to leave. A year passed, with the place unsupplied. Work ceased; and the people were much scattered. Another pastor came, and rejoiced to find 278 persons prepared to join with him in his first celebration of the Lord's Supper. But in a few weeks, the Destroyer's hand was down on him. This was in 1825. Then came a

man among them who had to be withdrawn. In 1831, one came who illness in his family soon drove away. Again, in 1834, one remained for a short season and died. In 1835, the church was restored, with 184 communicants; after twelve years of troubles. There then remained steadfast more than seventy of those baptized by Johnson. They have since that time enjoyed greater prosperity.

It is by sharing in such scenes and efforts, that our free colored men are to make room and esteem for themselves before the world. Until they learn like zeal and devotedness, they are nothing. There is danger in it, they say. Well, because it is so, therefore is there devotedness. There would be none without the danger. But then the colored man, though encountering some danger, not much, in becoming acclimated, is far safer afterwards, than the Jew. It is for him therefore, to take such stations, and do such works. This range of Gospel service is his field. They who help him for it, or in it, are doing for him that which is the best.

LIBERTYMAN SPEKE'S JOURNEY.
LIBERTYMAN SPEKE made his experimental trip through and to the Somali country, formerly unvisited by any European, and which lies between Berberth and Cape Gardafui. Although he failed in reaching the Wady Nogal, the principal object of his expedition, owing to the treachery of his Abban or protector, he penetrated for some distance into the interior, and gained a great deal of interesting information with respect to the tribes inhabiting that portion of the country. Mr. Speke landed at a place called Las Kury, a collection of twenty or thirty huts, but which derives its importance from three large and six small forts which surround it, and which are the residence of the Sultan or chief of the Wady Nogal, the Somali territory it is the capital. The jealousy of this man, and the connivance of the Abban or protector in his schemes of opposition to Mr. Speke, operated as an insurmountable obstacle to the prosecution of the expedition beyond thirty or forty miles from the coast, beyond that point, the traveller discovered some extensive ruins. Some of these are said to be the remains of Christian houses of worship. In some parts the walls were ten feet high, and showed an extent of civilization now completely beyond the Warring. The people themselves assert that these ruins are the remains of the highest altitude attained by the traveller, was 7,500 feet, but even at that height, ice was unknown to the natives. During his three month's residence in the country, he was harassed by perpetual delays, and accounts of disputes and quarrels with his attendants occupy a large share of the journal.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers held yesterday, in this city, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the American Colonization Society, convened at Washington, on the 30th ult.: Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Alexander Wm. McClure, D. D., Dr. J. G. Goble, Col. Wm. C. Alexander, Rev. John McLean, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq., Richard B. Field, Esq. A resolution was adopted to hold the coming anniversary of the New-Jersey Society on the 3d Wednesday in February next, in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. It is expected that the meeting will be one of unusual interest and attraction, several distinguished speakers having already agreed to attend. The delegates to the National Society were instructed to bring the subject of an appropriation by the General Government, in aid of African colonization, before the present Congress.

There are four applications before the Governor of New-York, for interference in behalf of free citizens of that State, kidnapped and held as slaves at the South. In one of these, the Governor of Virginia, being petitioned, to admitted the plea, but said he had not power to interfere. It is, we suppose, a stubborn fact that Northern free men, black or white, may be kidnapped into slavery at the South, and there is no effective legal claim of redress. It is said that Governor DeWitt Clinton, after several times appearing before the Governor of Virginia many years ago, to restore a kidnapped man, threatened to send an army of New-York soldiers into the Old Dominion to bring him away by force, and then thereupon the slave was delivered up and restored to his home and freedom. In this case the negro had been a playmate of Governor Clinton, when they were both together.

A colored man named Cook was assaulted in the streets of Washington, Sunday night. His assailant was arrested, but immediately discharged, as no white evidence appeared against him. Such a law in the national district, under the shadow of the National Capitol, — *Weekly Mirror.*

THE SLAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.—A gentleman who has recently arrived in the city of New-York from the coast of Africa, states that he learned from good authority that there were thirty vessels, principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, lying in the creeks at the mouth of the Congo river, waiting for cargoes of slaves, and on the look-out for opportunities to get to sea unperceived by the cruisers. Sheltered by the thick growth of forest which borders the coast, and the low level of the river, they were out of the reach of the vigilance of the national vessels, and when the coast is clear the traders select a dark night, and a fair wind, and effect their escape in safety. The English Government have a monitor on the coast, but it is too slow to be of much service. With a propitious breeze the smart clipper-built slavers have little difficulty in evading the pursuit of their clumsy antagonist. It is said that the trade in the vicinity of the Congo might be stopped, or at least materially diminished, by sending a small steamer capable of sailing fourteen miles an hour, which should cruise at intervals for a short distance up and down the river. — *Journal of Commerce.*

LEGISLATIVE.—Mr. Monroe has given notice in the Ohio House of Representatives, that he will soon introduce a bill to amend the Constitution of that State, by striking out the word "white" therefrom. A petition was also presented, praying for the passage of such a bill, and the repeal of all laws creating a distinction on account of color. A bill was introduced into the North Carolina House, to admit negro testimony in cases where white persons are tried for exciting insurrection. The bill is not regarded with favor.

The Free Negro Bill, which has been pending before the Legislature of Alabama for several weeks, by which all persons of African descent, and all free negroes from the State, has been defeated.

FAIR NEGROES.—We regret to observe a disposition in some quarters to view upon this class of our fellow-men, as a collection of beings which they are gullible. The free negroes, as a class or as individuals, are the last to undertake any insurrectionary enterprise. They have no inducement to do so, on their own behalf; and they have no sympathy for their colored brethren, the slaves, nor any other persons to be treated by them. In the Southampton outbreak, no free negro was implicated; nor have we ever heard that suspicion unjustly attached to one in any of the various insurrections, which, from time to time, have existed in rumor.

We venture to say this much for a class, who have one of the most noble and generous spirits in the world for them. That they are not a very profitable class, economically considered, may be conceded, but some of them are useful laborers; and all of them together give the State one member of Congress—the least good they do, considering the sort of members of Congress we have.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

From Santo Paulo, Dr. Livingstone returned on his former course to the centre of the continent, till he reached again the streams running eastward; and thence continued right on by the main stream of the Zambezi (now being spelled Lámabé), till he terminated his adventurous journey at Quilimane, on the eastern shore.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

MARCH, 1857.

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL M. GURLEY, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the Society's office.

All Communications for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

OLONIZATION JOURNAL.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In the preceding No. of this journal we gave an abstract of the Annual Report of this meeting. The following is an abstract of the minutes of the Board of Directors:

The delegates present were: Rev. B. J. Haight, D.D., from the New-York Colonization Society; Rev. G. D. Cummins, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Smith, D.D.; and Rev. D. S. Doggett, D.D., from the Virginia Colonization Society. Rev. B. Sunderland, D.D., from the Society of the District of Columbia; Hon. J. A. Rockwell; Hon. L. F. S. Foster from the Connecticut Colonization Society; Rev. John Mieleau, D.D., life-director and delegate from the New Jersey Colonization Society; Rev. J. B. Pinney, life-director and delegate from the New-York Colonization Society, and Rufus Reid, Esq., delegate from the said Society, and Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., of the Executive Committee; Hon. W. L. Underwood, and Rev. A. M. Cowan, from the Kentucky Colonization Society.

The standing Committees were—
On Credentials—Rev. Wm. McLain, Rev. Dr. Smith, and Rev. Dr. G. D. Cummins.

On Foreign Relations—Rev. Dr. Maclean, of N. J.; Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and Mr. Underwood.
On Accounts—Messrs. Pinney, Rockwell, and Cummins.

On Agencies—Messrs. Gurley, Samson, and Reid.
On Finance—Messrs. Wm. McLain, Doggett, and Cowan.

On Auxiliary Societies—Messrs. Cummins, McLain, and Rockwell.
On Emigration—Messrs. Gurley, Tracy, and Samson.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on the 20th January, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., in the Aldermen's Room, in the City Hall, City of Washington.

On account of the extreme inclemency of the weather, but few delegates were present. A quorum, however, being in attendance, the Board proceeded to business having been transacted, the meeting was then closed by a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

It was voted that on account of the absence of the appointed speakers, from the inclemency of the weather, the public meeting of the Society this evening be postponed till further notice, and that the further business before the Board be postponed.

The Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment. President Latrobe appeared and took the chair. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Maclean, the minutes of the session yesterday were read and approved. The Rev. Dr. B. J. Haight, of New-York, was elected Secretary of the Board.

The annual report of the Society was read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary.

The annual statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was then read by the Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary; and, on motion, was laid upon the table for the present.

On motion, it was
Resolved, That Rev. James Mitchell, appointed by the State Colonization Board of Indiana to represent their views, be invited to a seat in the Board during the present session.

The following communication was received, read, and on motion referred to the standing Committee on Agencies:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, 1857.

President and Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:
GENTLEMEN:—We respectfully represent, that it is the intention of the Indiana State Board of Colonization to immediately put in motion a system of active agencies in our State; and as it is desirable that harmony should exist between all the friends of African colonization, we hope that it will appear advisable and prudent, in your estimation, to grant us the entire field in said State; in which event our officers and agents shall strictly

account to you for all funds donated through them to your Society by such persons as may wish to give that direction to our donations.

Yours respectfully,

J. MITCHELL,

Cor. Sec. Ind. State Board of Col'n.

On motion the statement of the Executive Committee was taken up, and it was
Resolved, That the whole subject of the Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, as presented in the Statement of the Executive Committee, and in the annual Report, be referred to a special committee.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Rev. W. McLain, were appointed said Committee.
Resolved, That the anniversary meeting of the Society be held to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22—9 o'clock A. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. President Latrobe in the chair, and the sailing on her first report from the trustees of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens:

By the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:
The undersigned, two of the trustees appointed by the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, under a deed dated on the 28th February 1856, and to whom was transferred the fund of \$36,000 which he gave, that a ship might be built for the use of the Society, beg leave to make the following report:

The facts connected with the donation, the building, the launching, and the sailing on her first voyage, have been the subject of much inquiry. By Mr. Stevens, after his daughter—the Mary Caroline Stevens—are so well known to the Board, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate them. The report of Dr. James Hall, one of the trustees, and their special representative in the details of their proceedings, and the disbursement of their funds, is appended hereto, and will afford the information which, at this time, may be desirable. The trustees have not yet collected all the securities assigned to them by Mr. Stevens, and until this is done, their accounts must necessarily remain open, and will not be in their power to make a final report. They have reason to believe, however, that it will not be long before their collections will be completed, when they propose, in addition to the report which will then be made, to hand to the Board a volume which they have had prepared, and in which will be found recorded, not only their own proceedings, but the entire correspondence, as well as that which was held with Mr. Stevens, by any person touching his donation, as that which grew, otherwise, out of the duties of the trustees; the whole forming a narrative not without interest, and which, the trustees feel they will be preserved among the archives of the Board, as bearing honorable testimony to the character and liberality of a GENTLEMAN OF MARYLAND.

In the interim, however, there is one point to which the trustees desire to call the attention of the Board. The trust they hold, they look upon as technical in its terms and character, now that the vessel has been built and is in charge of a captain appointed by the Board, to which she was in fact delivered by the trustees when he took possession of her. In regard to the future management of the ship, in port or out of port, will devolve on the Board and the Executive Committee; and the trustees, while they continue in existence as holding the legal title to the ship, and for the purpose of seeing her appropriated to the uses for which she was built, respectfully suggest that she may be placed under the charge of the American Colonization Society, which devolves, through its proper officers, to carry out, in her use, the intentions of the donor. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Chairman, &c.

On motion, the report was referred to the special committee on the Society's ship.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pinney, the annual Report of the Society was referred to a special committee of three, for revision, with a view to its publication, and to designate portions to be read at the anniversary celebration this evening.

Rev. Mr. Pinney, Dr. Maclean, and Mr. Reid were appointed said committee.

Rev. Mr. Gurley submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid upon the table for the present:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be informed that, in the view of the Board, American commerce as well as humanity are deeply interested in the prosecution and completion by the Government of the explorations of the countries interior from Liberia, as commenced, under direction of the Navy Department, by Lt. Lynch, and that it be respectfully suggested to the Hon. Secretary, that should he be pleased to instruct the commander of our squadron on the African coast, alone or in company with some duly appointed agent of the Government, to visit and examine various points of that coast, to ascertain the nature of the harbors and rivers, the character of the people, the productions and resources of the countries thus visited, their advantages for trade, and make full report on these subjects to the Government, great benefit might be secured to our commerce and to the cause of African civilization.

The Standing Committee on Agencies presented a report upon the communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Colonization.

It having been moved to accept this report, after a very long discussion, the Rev. Mr. Samson moved to refer the whole subject back to the Committee for further consideration, to which motion the Board did not assent.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the further consideration of the motion to accept the report was postponed until this afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following report from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this Board have learned with the highest satisfaction that a treaty of commerce and amity has been recently made by the Governments of Liberia and Cape Palmas; and that they indulge the hope that this treaty is the precursor of a closer alliance between these two Governments; and that a federal government, after the model of that of the United States, and, like the latter, capable of indefinite expansion, will soon be organized by the free and independent States already established upon the Western Coast of Africa.

2. Resolved, That it is a source of unforgotten delight to the friends of African colonization that the Republic of Liberia has received from several of the leading Governments of Europe assurances of their friendly feelings; and that the Republic has been enabled to form with these Governments, and also with the free cities of Europe, treaties of commerce upon the most liberal terms; and that the kindest feelings are entertained by the people of the United States towards the Republic of Western Africa; and that the time is not far distant when our Government will give more direct evidence of these kind feelings than they have yet done, by a distinct recognition of the independence of these Republics—the delay in this matter not being the result of any hostile feeling on the part of our people and Government of these Republics, but arising from the peculiar state of things for a few years past among ourselves.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein adopted.

ATTEST: SECRETARY.

JANUARY 22—9 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The Board proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Standing Committee on Agencies relative to the application from the Secretary of the Indiana State Board.

On motion, the report was referred back to the Committee, who subsequently presented their report, as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the State Colonization Board of Indiana, respectfully report, that existing, as they ever have done, very friendly relations between this Board and that of Indiana, it has not been supposed that the agent appointed for that State would interfere with any arrangements of the Indiana Board; that it is understood that the Indiana Board designs to set through and mainly by the agency of this Society, in the Colonization enterprise; and therefore, before any decided action on the proposal made by Mr. Mitchell is taken, it is important that the Board should ascertain more fully the exact plans of the State Board.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board recognize it as a settled principle of their action to allow each State Society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society to take care of the entire charge and control of the collection of funds, including the appointing of agents, within its own borders.

Resolved, That this Board will learn with pleasure of the reconstitution of the Indiana State Colonization Society, or of the formation of a new State auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and cheerfully accept thereof the right specified in the preceding resolution.

R. R. GURLEY, Chairman.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions recommended therein were adopted.

The standing Committee on Accounts presented the following report:

Your Committee having examined the vouchers of the Treasurer, find them correct so far as the cash account is stated; and not doubting the bonds and cash on hand to be correctly stated, have certified the same.

They would append three suggestions, in the form of resolutions, as follows:

Firstly, Resolved, That the financial year shall close on the 30th day of December of each year.

Secondly, Resolved, That whatever funds are received by the Treasurer for the use of the Society be carefully and fully reported each month in the Annual Report.

Thirdly, Resolved, That in all cases where State Societies, in cooperation with and consent of the Executive Committee of this Society, fit out expeditions or expend money for education, or in any other appropriate way, the same, when reported, may be satisfactorily accounted for, and entered by the Treasurer as a cash account, both on the credit and debit side.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. PINNEY.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolutions proposed were adopted.

The special committee on the Annual Report presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee have read the whole Report with great interest, and would recommend that the same be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

They recommend that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to read such portions at the meeting this evening as may in his judgment be most interesting.

They would further recommend that the total sum contributed by each State through the year should be published in connection with the Annual Report.

J. B. PINNEY.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Doggett, and Haight were appointed said committee.

The Committee nominated the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected:

Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary.
Rev. JOHN OGDEN, Travelling Secretary.

J. W. LOGGHEE, M. D., Recording Secretary.
Harvey Lindley, M. D.; Hon. E. Whitley, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., A. O. Dayton, Esq., William Guntton, Esq., W. W. Boston, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, Executive Committee.

The special committee on the Society's ship presented the following report, which was accepted, and the resolutions appended thereto were adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report and the Statement of the Executive Committee as relates to the new packet ship, report:

That in the narrative of events connected with this generous gift, which marks an era in the Society's affairs, they find occasion of gratitude to God and of gratulation among the friends of colonization, as well as special cause of admiration toward the liberal benefactor of the Society, and toward the magnanimous disinterestedness of those influential friends of colonization in Maryland who co-operated in securing the donation in trust to this Society.

As a permanent expression of the sentiments entertained by the Board of Directors on this subject, the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with the greatest pleasure that the noble and generous purpose of the late John Stevens, deceased, to place at the disposal of this Board a new and valuable ship to ply between the United States and Liberia, has been fully carried into effect; and that the Mary Caroline Stevens has sailed upon the first voyage, with the prayers and the best wishes of the friends of the Colonization cause.

Resolved, That this Board testify their heartfelt thanks to Messrs. John H. B. Latrobe, Eliza Whitley, and James Hall, Trustees of the Stevens donation, for their most valuable services in carrying into effect the instructions of the late Mr. Stevens, with respect to the disbursement of funds entrusted to their care for the building of the vessel, to be held by them in trust for the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That this Board take great pleasure in expressing their obligations to the Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society—to Messrs. F. W. Brune, Thomas Wilson, and other friends in Baltimore, for their liberal contributions, and for the lively interest they have manifested in the building and in the equipment of the Society's vessel.

Resolved, That this Board highly approve of the action of the Executive Committee in insuring the Mary Caroline Stevens for the sum of forty thousand dollars, and that the Committee be instructed to continue the insurance from year to year, to the full value of the ship.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to employ Dr. James Hall, as agent to have the charge of the Mary Caroline Stevens, for such commissions as may be agreed upon by the agent and Committee.

Resolved, That the Board record with very great pleasure their deep gratitude toward their liberal benefactor, the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, for his generous response to our appeal for a fund to build a Liberia packet for the use of the Society, by a donation of thirty-six thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the disinterested and protracted services of Dr. James Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, in superintending the building of the packet, are acknowledged as having laid the Society under weighty obligations, and eminently entitling him to our thanks.

J. B. PINNEY, Chairman.

On motion, it was
Resolved, That the salaries of the Corresponding and Financial Secretaries for the ensuing year be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Board then took recess, in order to attend the anniversary celebration of the Society.

The Board re-assembled after the public exercises in Wesley Chapel.

On motion of Rev. J. B. Pinney, it was
Resolved, That this Board recognize in the liberal contributions to aid and develop the culture and manufacture of sugar in Liberia made by H. M. Scheffelin, Esq., of New-York, to whom Liberia is chiefly indebted for the first steam sugar mill, and for many articles for farming purposes, such as agricultural carts, yokes, chains, &c., shipped by him to Liberia in 1856, an instance of the highest benevolence towards Liberia, and in a direction of the very first importance.

On motion, it was
Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

The resolution offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, this morning, proposing a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, in reference to explorations of the African coast, was called up, and adopted; and the Executive Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect. After prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Pinney, the Board adjourned sine die.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, President.

BENJAMIN J. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DOCTOR SNOWDEN, Colonial Physician, has laid the good people of Greenville under great obligations, by delivering lectures on anatomy in the institution.

THE NEW-JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, but the proceedings were brought to a speedy close by the breaking out of the fire in Mr. Quimby's coach factory, which was close to the place of meeting. The Newark Advertiser gives the following sketch of the proceedings:

Hon. J. C. Hornblower presided, in the absence of Gov. Newell, who was detained at home by illness in his family; and after an invocation of the Divine blessing by Rev. Dr. Abel, the annual report was read by Dr. J. G. Gobie, the Secretary.

The report is an able document, commencing with an allusion to the recent violent political agitations which absorbed the public mind, and expressing the hope that the scheme of African Colonization will now move on, contributing its influence to consummate the mighty work in which so many of the wise and good of our country have so long been engaged. The great principles which underlie the whole scheme are: Christianity, political expediency, and pure patriotism. Forty years ago it was thought, and is now, that the African could never rise here to equality with the whites in social condition, and it was apparent that they must be restricted to a narrow sphere, or their own original sin. The result was the founding of the colony in Liberia, where we now behold a Christian nation. Liberia, it says, is now a well constituted and prosperous government, with a constitution modelled after our own; and the successful experiment is doing much to reduce the social and political impurities of the country, and to suppress the slave trade.

The prospect that the efforts of colonization will ultimately relieve our country from the evils of slavery is ably argued, and the opinion expressed that some of the national and State Governments should be called in to the cause, and they should at once recognize the Liberian Republic, and establish diplomatic relations with it.

The New-Jersey Society has no salaried officers, nor any agent to collect funds, but depends upon the good will of friends and appeals to churches, and of all the State Societies not one is conducted with greater economy than this. The whole expenses last year were only \$146 34, and the receipts were \$5,129 09, of which \$1,000 was a legacy from Dr. Dod, and \$3,000 from the State treasury; \$4,857 64 have been sent to the parent society, and \$261 01 remains in the treasury. A strong appeal is made for means to send forward emigrants, and repair losses from attacks of a ferocious native tribe upon the colony. It is contended that the General Government should appropriate some of its surplus means to benefit Liberia, and establish schools among the natives; and the State Societies are urged to notice the honorable position which New-Jersey holds in the history of African colonization.

Dr. Gobie also read a despatch from Hon. J. B. Latrobe, who was to have addressed the meeting, stating that he was detained by the illness of the Savannah river, which obstructed the lines of travel.

Ex. Gov. Pinney of Liberia, Secretary of the N. Y. Society, then commenced an interesting address, describing the progress and the present state of Liberia, when the proceedings were brought to a close by a large fire in the immediate vicinity of the church.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It appears from a late number of the London Standard, that from 1845 to 1856 there were imported successively year by year, into Brazil from Africa, the following batches of slaves: 17,435, 19,005, 22,849, 10,455, 50,324, 56,172, 60,000, 64,000, and 23,000. It will be observed from these figures that from 1845 to 1848, the slave traffic, though apparent, was in a declining state, and that in 1849, it seemed to have reached its lowest point. In 1850, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly tripled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugar.

In 1850, however, though the sugar trade retained all its freedom, the importation of slaves fell to 23,000—scarcely one-half its recent amount—and in the next year the return was more remarkable. According to the papers before me, the figures, which from 1849 to 1856, the slave traffic, though apparent, was in a declining state, and that in 1849, it seemed to have reached its lowest point. In 1850, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly tripled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugar.

The decline arose from a treaty, though sincere resolution of Brazil to prohibit the trade. The trade of slaves, in this detestable commerce, has been in proportion to its extent of territory, is absolutely much smaller than that of Brazil. The number of the slaves imported into this island during the ten years specified were, respectively, 3630, 6000, 10,000, 1200, 419,160, 1650, 9760, 6000. It will be seen that this detestable commerce has been in a declining state, and that in 1849, it seemed to have reached its lowest point. In 1850, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly tripled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugar.

In 1854 the traffic was exceedingly large; the next year it suddenly decreased by more than four-fifths; and in 1856 the very year, when the Executive Council bills gave such an impulse to the trade of Brazil, it declined to its nominal point, and almost indeed a nominal extent. Neither did it recover itself in 1847 or 1848, when the Brazilian trade was in a declining state, and that in 1849, it seemed to have reached its lowest point. In 1850, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly tripled its result. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugar.

New-York State Colonization Society commend themselves warmly to the philanthropist and the Christian; and that enterprise is hereby commended to the prayers and patronage of all within the circle of our influence.

J. A. AVERY.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SURVEY.

This Society on Thursday evening, January 15th, heard from the Rev. Wm. Campbell, pastor of the Scottish Free Church in the British Colony of Natal, some details as to the present condition and prospects of that region. This Territory forms nearly a square, having a sea coast looking south-eastward, and extending about 130 miles. The number of colonists of European race is about 7000, who carry on the trade of the country, and cultivate cotton, coffee, and sugar. The native African population is about 100,000, who are settled in parties on townships, and are chiefly under the influence of missionary instruction. Among these missionaries a high rank is held by those of the American Board, who publish a good deal in the Zulu tongue. The harbor of Port Natal (though difficult to enter) is secure, when inside, with deep water.

The Snowbergen is the highest range in the Cape Colony, and may be considered as united to the Quathlamba mountains of Natal, the whole range running parallel to the sea-shores. The Quathlamba divide the streams running across the Natal Territory towards the Indian Ocean from those which form the Orange river, running westward to the Atlantic. Between the two great branches of the Orange river lies a rugged country, which was taken possession of, but afterwards relinquished, by the British Government. It is now known as the Orange River Free State, containing about 15,000 inhabitants of European descent, besides numerous independent tribes of natives. North of this territory lies that of the Trans Vaal Republic. (The Vaal is the northern of the two great branches of the Orange river.) These people, who have emigrated from the Cape Colony, disavowing their allegiance, were the cause of breaking up some missionary stations, of which one was Kolobeng, where Dr. Livingstone labored previously to his journeys into the interior. It is supposed they were instigated to this by an individual from Holland, stationed among them as a pastor, who also induced them to threaten to resist some proposed visits from the pastors of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Cape Colony.

Natal is well watered, though its river is short in their course, and not navigable. The mean temperature of the warmest month is about 80°, and that of the coldest month about 55° of Fahrenheit. Along the coast it is a land of perpetual spring. The soil there is sandy, but fertile. Towards the interior are loams and clayey soils. The climate is highly salubrious. To the north the coast is deadly to man and beast, while southward the countries are rugged and barren. These circumstances point out Natal as being naturally the line of access to the interior, through which the blessings of Christian civilization, and commerce may be diffused over the countries lately explored by the indomitable courage and Christian endurance of Dr. Livingstone.

The reading of Mr. Campbell's observations was followed by a lecture from Professor Guyot on the philosophy of geography. He illustrated the physical relations of the different continents of the world, and then directed attention especially to the vast expanse of Asia, its river basins, mountain ranges, elevated plains and deserts; along with the positions and combinations of different races of men, black, colored and white, which are found there. On Thursday evening, January 22d, a paper was read by Colonel Gilpin on routes for the Pacific Railroad. The North American continent has three main divisions: 1st, the great calcareous plain including the basins of the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay streams, and Mackenzie's river, containing four-sevenths of the whole; 2d, the great mountain-plains included within the Sierra Nevada de los Andes and the Sierra Madre, containing two-sevenths; 3d, the

two half-valleys, or Ocean shore slopes, on the Atlantic and the Pacific, containing one-seventh of the whole. The western mountains intercept the rains, and are snow-covered. The elevated plains receive little. An irregular line, stretching diagonally across the continent, from Lake Erie, south-west, bounds the country, where rains are abundant, so as to sustain forests. Another, about 370 miles to the north-west, nearly parallel, bounds the country, where the rains are enough to nourish tall grasses: this is the region of prairie lands. Another, about the same distance further north-west, bounds the lands of short woolly grasses, the bison or buffalo plains. A fourth includes the dry, rainless region of Artemisid and Chet.

The second region or plateau is included by the mountain ranges which part or separate into two, south of Mexico. They are connected by five cross ridges, running from south to north. One includes the Mexican valley, having no outlet. The next includes the basin of Lake Chapala, of which the waters break out to the Pacific. The third bounds the region of the Rio del Norte, which issues by a long narrow gorge. The fourth includes the great Salt Lake in an interior basin. The fifth bounds round the Columbia.

Except the gorge of the Rio del Norte, there is no break in the Sierra Madre. The Gila escapes into the Colorado by a similar opening. The mountain ranges in that region are impracticable.

There is, in fact, no pass by which the parallel Cordilleras can be crossed until we reach the basin of the Arkansas.

At this point occurs the South Pass, where the Eastern Cordillera has disappeared, or, by a deflection, sloped away into the eastern plains, opening a wide gap for about 30 miles, the crest of which has about the mean altitude of the whole plateau. Here the slope up to the mountain plateau, commencing at the Mississippi, is regular on a line tolerably straight. Not long after reaching this highest elevation the descent commences towards the Pacific. Ranges are interspersed between it and California in a direct line. The descent winds away to the north-west, reaching the basin of the Columbia, and following the course of that river.

In regard to the apprehended impediments to continuous transit over this line from accumulations of snow, observations had determined that there were no such accumulations. The course of the winds and the character of the elevations to the westward prevented them. America was so placed in regard to the other continents of the world, that in the future it may be expected that the main line of commerce will be across our Territory, while every material needful for art, and every production desirable from agriculture, abounded upon its surface.

Thursday evening, January 20th, Professor Lorin Burdett, of Washington, delivered a lecture on the climates of the United States. He exhibited, on a map, the remarkable inflections of the isothermic line along the centre of the North American continent, so that, irrespective of altitude, the temperature does not diminish as we proceed from South to North, the same mean temperature prevailing over a great difference of latitude along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. It thus happens, also, that at Fort Laramie, which is 4500 feet above the level of the sea, the mean temperature is the same as at New-York city, or at the level of the sea in the same latitude; at Salt Lake, also, and on the plains of the Upper Missouri, no essential reduction exists. The whole interior plateau declines in altitude northward from the north of New Mexico so much, that the measure of heat is fully as great as the upper portion of this plain on the Saskatchewan as at Fort Massachusetts, in New Mexico, its highest point at the South. From this important fact it results that the Northern districts are more cultivatable than the Southern, and more practicable for routes of transit to the Pacific.

On the coast of the Northwest we have the peculiar climate of the British Islands reproduced; and though the area is less than similar climates have in Europe, it establishes the seats of commercial activity at these high latitudes. There is a peculiar climate on the coast of California—a singularly cold summer, due to a cold sea current from the Northwest. Next come the soft vine climates of the South of Europe, and of the Mediterranean. Next to this district is a reproduction of the desert belt of the Old World. In each of these classes of climates the quantity of rain, as well as the measure of heat, follow the same general analogy with the climates of the Old World. On the North and over the Northern plains it is equally distributed among the seasons, and moderate in quantity; on the northwest coast, excessive; on the west coast, small in quantity, as in France and Spain; meagre in the desert belt; and, lastly, falling in almost tropical profusion in the semi-tropical climates bordering the Gulf of Mexico. In this last case the correspondence is with China and the North of India; but we have a large district having tropical affinities. These really extend over part of the area of the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. J. C. Agassiz followed with a lecture on the physical characteristics and ethnology of South Africa. He remarked, that the laws regulating the climate impressed upon it a considerable degree of regularity, the winds in winter being generally from the ocean to the Westward, bringing the rains on which the country depended for its support of life, and thus giving it a share of the superabundant moisture of the tropical regions; while the summer winds were generally from the colder seas to the South, and therefore came upon the land dry and parching, but healthy.

In attending to the general character of the vegetation of that region some interesting laws came into view. Its aspect to a visitant would appear strangely beautiful and varied, though there was a deficiency of fertile soil. The structure of plants was accommodated to the aridity of the climate. Many proteoid plants of their leaves set vertically, as occurred in the vegetation of Australia, so that the intensity of the sun's rays affected them less. A great proportion of the peralpinous and such like plants had thick tuberous roots; and the bulbs of the iris and lilac were often defended by a thick coating of fibrous or scale material. In the higher and peculiarly arid regions toward the interior, the leaves and stems were generally succulent, with a thick epidermis.

It would be noticed that though the species distributed in the various positions and aspects of the territory were different from those of the Northern hemisphere, yet there were strong analogies in the structure and appearance of those which occupied analogous places in nature; so that their forms recalled the fact of their having analogous offices to fulfil.

A botanist, in order that he might not be deceived as to the relative abundance of species, would need to be aware of the fact, that in this respect there was often a great amount of apparently capricious variation, individuals of some species being excessively numerous in some seasons, and in others comparatively rare. The relative abundance and the vigorous growth of shrubby plants was greatly influenced by the character of the rocks with which their deeply penetrating roots came into contact; and as the rock formations stretched over great distances with a rectilinear strike, it would be observed among the mountains, or in looking from them upon the plains, that higher, hedge-like lines of stronger plants followed the direction of the more porous rocks. A very interesting variation in the general appearance of the vegetation during the spring time, or season of blossoms, was pointed out on a short botanical excursion by F. Zeyher. Soon after sunrise, the white starry ixias, and a few yellows, such as the golden-flowered divisions of the geissorhizas, were prominently conspicuous. As the sun rose, the reds both of the monocotyledons and of the oxalides became powerfully intermingled with them. Under the bright meridian sun the blues broke out in rich abundance, and then all, intermingled with the bright green of the leaves, gave combinations of color richer and more harmonious than art ever produced. This process, indicating the effect of the sun's rays on petals of different colors, was reversed in the after-part of the day, so that conclusions formed by a traveller as to the botanical character of the districts through which he passed might, if he depended on cursory observation, lead him wide of the truth.

Corresponding to the uniformity of the climate over the year, the vegetation of the thickets and forests has no winter dress. The trees are evergreen, and of slow growth. There is an analogy to this in the character of animal life. It is especially the country of antelopes, swift, and ranging widely, so as to get subsistence where food grows scantily. All have persistent horns. There are none of the cervine races, whose horns drop off as the leaves of our deciduous forests.

Two great races of men met and strove in that region before the European intruded upon them. There is the Eastern Negro or Zambesian, a cultivator, with a home to defend, and therefore having union and government. It is this race which speaks the alliterary language, spread over the South of the African continent, from the Equator to the Cape. Thrust onwards before them, as they came from the Northeast, the Hotentot or Garipepe race was met by Europeans landing on the southwestern promontory. These Garipepe people speak a tongue of a different order. They are a nomadic people, with much of the personal independence due to that mode of life, which does not depend on cultivation of the soil, but on flocks and herds. Intermingled with this other race, they form the Kafir, possessing somewhat of the characteristics of both. A small and rapidly vanishing division of the Garipepe or Hotentot race is the Soa, or Bushman. He lived by hunting or plunder, and was universally regarded and pursued as an enemy. Exposure to danger and privation have reduced him to a dwarf.

If we trace out the affinities of the language spoken by the Hotentot and Bushman, we shall

find it to be related to that of the Galla, the Abyssinian, and the old monument-building Egyptian. One great race, properly the Ethiopian, seems to have occupied the interior spine of Africa. The Galla have stronger Semitic relationships than any found in those of the great Zambesian race, but the languages of both have specialities peculiar to them as a whole, and bearing a strong analogy to the tongues of the Japetan order. It is not improbable that the Mpangese of the Gaboon, the Foulahs or Felatahs of the Nigritian plains, and other tribes, who possess less normally a negro character, are related to this more central race, and thus, that in the ethnology of Africa, eliminating the influence of its Mediterranean division, there are offered the repellent masses, or the struggling and intermingling streams of two great races.

Thursday evening, Feb. 5th, Professor Rodgers delivered the annual address. His subject was, the physical characteristics of the North American continent.

This continent, he pointed out, is, if the peninsula of Florida and some other small irregularities be excluded, a spherical triangle, of which one side, along the Pacific, is in length 8000 miles; the Arctic side is 3500, and the Atlantic side is 9700. There are on it two axes of elevation; one along the Appalachian, and the other the Rocky mountain. There stretches across the continent, from Labrador to California, a great swell or watershed. There are thus produced four slopes, containing eight river basins. Those which comprise the rivers of the Arctic ocean and of Hudson's Bay are united by navigable streams. The latter connects with the St. Lawrence by a portage of 10 miles. This is the true North-west passage. He illustrated the character of the Mississippi basin, and of those on the western side of the continent. Three great oceanic currents sweep along the shores, one southward, on the Pacific side; another from the Arctic ocean into the Atlantic, and the third from the tropics along the eastern shores. The meeting of these last two was chiefly the cause of the variability of our climate. We have on the line from the Arctic ocean to the Mexican Gulf a most rapid transition, the polar climate being brought into proximity with the equatorial. There were thus afforded the productions of all latitudes, as means of subsistence and materials for art.

The Arctic current had been contended with in vain by explorers from the Eastward. Such attempts should be made from the West, favored by the current. The point of minimum temperature vibrated over a line upon a point in the north of Siberia to another on the east end of our Northern coast. The cold end is with us in Summer, the mean temperature of that season there being only 3°.

The mineral riches of the region are varied, abundant, and valuable. Coal occurs over a superficial extent of 300,000 square miles; the other regions of the world affording, as far as is known, a very small proportion compared with this. Iron and other metals are also abundant.

Thursday evening, February 12th, a lecture on money was delivered before the Society by H. C. Carey, of Philadelphia, illustrating those characteristics of the precious metals which fit them for being the medium of exchange, together with the laws influencing their distribution and relative abundance in different countries and states of society.

Thursday evening, Feb. 19th, a paper was read by Mr. Anteseh, on the mountain systems of North America.

Thursday evening, February 26th, the meeting was occupied by addresses in regard to the eminent acquirements, character, and efforts of the late Dr. E. Kane. In an eloquent address, introducing this subject, the President, F. L. Hawks, D. D., remarked, that Dr. Kane started on his expedition with a strong conviction of the existence of the open Polar sea which he lived to discover. That conviction was founded on no hasty or happy guess. He had reasoned out his conclusions by a chain of induction almost as strictly severe as a mathematical demonstration, and by a process partly mathematical.

Other tributes to his worth were offered by different members of the Society.
(To be Continued.)

at the rate of 10,000 lbs. per acre. Vilmorin says it may be made to produce 15,000 lbs. per acre in France, and that it is a very hardy plant, and that cattle are very fond of eating the tops in August, which are very nutritious feed. The plant may be propagated as rapidly as *morua multiflora*, and the extravagant prices that have been charged for seed are, to say the least of it, their absurdity, and this has led to the plant being introduced. It is stated that it flourishes best in France, in unmanured soil of not the richest character, and is easily dug, if planted in deep ridges.

From the African Repository

ZODACH QUEE'S TOUR, Quasi Country, Dec. 27, 1856.

REV. R. B. GURLEY.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I wrote very fully to the Rev. Mr. McLean, from Milburg, on the 4th inst., in which I have received your kind favor by the Moses Shepard, of November 27; two letters from Mr. McLean, and one from Dr. Lugenbehl. These evidences that I am not forgotten, though far away in these wilds—that dear Christian friends still think of me, and so to interest the people from whom I am in a work so arduous, so full of peril, of deprivation and weariness—is inexpressibly cheering and satisfactory, and can only be fully appreciated by the lonely exile.

Being detained by circumstances of a Providential character, we did not leave Milburg with our Africa and supplies until Saturday, December 6. Before leaving, however, my company of savers, cleaners, and carpenter had cut through a fine wide road from Mr. Washington's, our commercial depot at the head of navigation on the St. Paul's river, so as to interest the people from White Plains to Robertsville, lessening the distance half a mile on our interior route.

On arriving at Robertsville that afternoon, where we must needs spend the Sabbath, I dispatched a native express to my old friend, Zodach Quee, telling him that I was on my way to his town, and to send me twenty carriers on Monday morning, with which we could start on our journey. It was not to be heard to go further. After a very pleasant and quiet Sabbath, spent with Rev. Mr. Diggs, at this Methodist station, and preaching to his native congregation, the Monday came, and at 10 A. M., twenty-four men were at my command from Zambesi, who were to accompany me to the interior, amidst their shouts, blowing of horns, and other wild expressions of joy. A walk of three hours and forty minutes brought us here, and the old man was so rejoiced to see me, that he threw his arms around me. A large hut was appropriated to the use of Messrs. Campbell and Clarke, and all our stores, goods, tools, etc., while one of an oval shape, seven feet by thirteen, the earth its floor, was given to me, as I preferred to be alone.

On Wednesday our whole company of operatives arrived, and we have all been driving away with these animals, the more rapidly for the purpose, at this late hour is a great herculean task, but I feel by no means doubtful of the issue.

As I cannot go into details, on account of the short notice I have had of the opportunity, and my earlier leaving early Monday morning, you will know my views, the more especially as I purpose, before long, to write again by the Mail Steamer *Le Liverpool* on the 10th proximo.

A meeting of kings, chiefs, headmen, etc., being called, resulted in the signing of a deed, in which twenty miles square, beginning at a certain very remarkable tree, which is the property of Mr. Kane, and running north and south ten miles each way; then from those points due east and west ten miles each way, forming a square, of which said tree is the centre, has been secured to the American Colonization Society for its use, (these are all specified in the deed, and the names of the American and Government of the Republic of Liberia. For this I am to make Gayison and Zodach Quee a present, on the arrival of the ship and settlement of the pioneers, of one hundred bars, equivalent to \$40 in money.)

The road to the mountain is done! Zodach, with perfect enthusiasm, took the lead of twenty men, and out to our establishment; a wide road, as near as air line as he well could, and avoiding low places and ravines, and for several days continued on until he reached the very tree alluded to. He has also cut down the underwood and bush of quite a large space, while our men follow with the American axes and cross-cut saw, and where their sound was never heard before the giants of the forest are prostrated before them.

I have reason to be more and more pleased at every additional opening or site we make in the dense forest around our site, with the exception I have made, and the great forest to the top, when the woods are cleared away, will be unrivalled.

By the new road, the streams we cross being securely bridged with large and substantial trunks of trees—the only way to effect it by mere manual labor, and the distance can be walked from here in 1 hour and 45 minutes.

On the 23d inst., we cleared the spot for the first home, and planted upwards of twenty posts. It is to have a thatched roof and bamboo door; but, both for despatch and security sake, I preferred to have it weather-boarded, and an expert Frenchman has finished it with more than one thousand feet of excellent poplar boards. This house is 36 feet by 18 and will be our future store-room, though our dwelling for the present. We hope to move into it next month.

I have a promise of the use of rooms in the Mission House at Robertsville, for the occupancy of our pioneers the first night after their arrival, and early in the evening of the next day I hope to place them safely on Mount Fairview.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN BARR.

* For an offer of one of our Government axes, please apply to the Rev. Mr. McLean, who is in the valley from next week.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE A. DEXTER.
Vice-President, DR. J. H. WATKINS.
Hon. Secy., J. H. WATKINS.
Treasurer, J. H. WATKINS.
Corresponding Secy., J. H. WATKINS.
Recording Secy., J. H. WATKINS.
Auditor, J. H. WATKINS.
Committee, J. H. WATKINS.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

Adopted A. D. 1847.
Victims of earth's wrongs tremble and weep,
The shades of perished nations on our steps
Have long, long years been wandering and
With slow hands clasped over their heads bowed
All mourning low into their hollow bosoms
How long, oh, Lord! how long we waited
For better lands beyond?
Aid us, O Lord! we wait no more
For better lands beyond?
Lo! in the West—along the dark, wild sea—
Ray after ray breaking from its verge
Of a bright morning star, that knows no setting;
And bring more with it, bright morning star,
The West to us, the West to us, the West to us,
Fair from the West the star of Freedom arise!

ANNUAL MEETING.

The New-York Colonization Society will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, May 19th.

MAY EXPEDITION.

The Liberator packet-ship Mary Caroline Stevens is expected soon from Liberia. We are informed that she will have immediate dispatch for Liberia early in May, and that over four hundred emigrants are soliciting a passage in her.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

Except a small appropriation of \$8000 for suppressing the slave trade, Congress failed to do any thing to extend American commerce in Africa. There is some hope that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toole, will find authority, and be disposed to use it, to make explorations up the Niger river.

A NOBLE BENEFACTOR.

DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Rodney, Miss., whose munificent donations to Oakland College, and to the Colonization Society have been recorded with gratitude and admiration in former years, has just added the princely gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society. Such acts are an honor to the Christian benevolence from which they spring. When will the men of millions in the North emulate this liberality to the Colonization cause?

We take from the National Intelligencer the following letter, communicating and conveying the donation:

Rev. W. McLEMAN, Secretary Amer. Col. Socy., New York, March 31, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—At the request of our mutual friend, David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, you will please find enclosed draft of 'Union Bank,' this city, upon 'Bank of Republic,' New-York, at 70 days' date, payable to your order, for twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000), being a donation from Mr. Hunt to the 'Colonization Society.' Mr. Hunt is now full of years, and the executor of his own benevolence. Please advise him of the receipt of the within, and much oblige yours, very respectfully, THOS. HENDERSON & PRALL.

PRESIDENT BENSON'S MESSAGE.

The most important portion of this message will be found in the present number of the Journal, and will interest and gratify our friends, wherever read. While Liberia places in positions of honor

and power such men of probity, piety, and intelligence, her progress cannot fail to be upward and prosperous.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

This work, just from the press, gives an interesting account of regions where its author, Rev. J. J. Bowen, lived and labored as a Missionary of the Baptist Church. The Yoruba land, west of the Niger river, and on the Southern slope of the Kong mountains, presents, as described in this work, a most inviting field for philanthropic effort.

We, however, content ourselves with an extract from the work, giving some excellent thoughts on the subject of Colonization, and presenting a flattering view of the Republic of Liberia. We hope Mr. Bowen's work will have a circulation as wide as its subject is interesting.

DRED SCOTT CASE.

A POINT of law has been settled, and opinions as to other points have been announced, by the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which may be found to alter greatly the social standing of the colored races in this country. The point which is settled is this, that a man of color, in the position in which Dred Scott claimed to stand, cannot be a citizen of the United States, and cannot be admitted as a party to suits in the courts of the United States. The effect of this decision is, that a colored man, in any State, lies at the mercy of its courts and its authorities. He has no right of appeal to anything beyond its jurisdiction in any case.

This is the result of the suit itself, as it was decided. Dred Scott is therefore remitted to the Missouri Courts, to abide the result of their judgment, which, in opposition to their precedents in similar instances, replaces him in slavery. Matters are thus, in regard to Slavery, put in the condition in which they stood in England previously to the cessation of Slavery in the British Empire. The English courts had decided that, by the Common Law, no Slavery can exist in England. A slave, landing there became, therefore, *pro facto* a free-man. But it was decided, also, that while Slavery existed in the British Colonies, a decision in favor of freedom in England carried with it no effect in the Colonies. If, therefore, a slave, made free in England, returned to the land of his bondage, he became again a slave, if his master chose to reclaim him. It might, therefore, have been held that the Common Law, imported into this country when English Colonies settled in it, could confer only what that law in England conferred, and that, therefore, Scott, if within the jurisdiction of Missouri, reverted there to his former condition.

For such a decision, probably, the minds of men were prepared, but for the sweeping disfranchisement now held to be incident to man's origin and color the community was not prepared. It is not the decision that Scott is a slave, but it is the grounds of that decision, going, as they do, utterly to deprive all colored men of the rights of citizenship, which constitutes the peculiarly serious aspect of the case.

For, the opinions of the majority of the court indicate that in cases calling for the verdict of law, if such should come before them, no man of African descent can, by the Constitution of the United States, be a citizen of the States, whatever may be his condition in any member of the confederacy. These opinions put the colored men, who are, by the laws of certain States, acknowledged as their citizens, in a position very anomalous, and in fact unintelligible as to their standing, rights, and political relations.

Certain grave questions are at once brought into debate by these opinions:

1. If colored men have voted for elections to office under the United States can such elections stand?
2. Is this exclusion from citizenship to be reckoned to be perpetual in all cases of mixed descent?
3. Does it affect all who have in their veins any mixture of African blood?
4. Can such persons, who are not citizens, be required to do the duties and to bear the burdens of citizenship?

All who are interested in the improvement of the African race will regret deeply the effect of this decision, because anything which depresses them in position and character is hostile to the effect desired. But it will be perfectly obvious that the true scheme for their elevation is that of inducing them to aid in raising Africa itself to a higher rank in the world. That land must become a substantive power in the world before the races which belong to it can meet with their due respect at the hands of others. The men of the colored race of this country who are truly and wisely patriotic are those who are now digging and ploughing, and are teaching their native brethren to do so, on the shores of Liberia. As our country has influenced Africa in sending back its people to originate there intelligent society and political power for the African, so must Africa, when intelligent and powerful, react on the world to bring respect and favor to its people.

ICE.—A patent has been taken out in England for a plan to make ice almost identical with that of which a short notice appeared in the Colonization Journal for February. A steam-engine is used to produce the vacuum, and it is stated that four tons of ice can be produced by the expenditure of a ton of coal.

AN EXPLANATION.

The following communication comes from some which could be its place in our columns. We presume the quotation referred to must have been, unconsciously, reported, and do not doubt that the worthy Secretary of the New-Jersey Society can fully explain the matter. According to this Report, except a legacy of \$1000, and the State appropriation of \$300, the Treasurer of the Society received \$1199 29 from all sources—including church collections, donations, and Agencies, and if the subjoined communication is correct, a large proportion of this should be credited to the Agency. Of the policy, and, indeed, necessity of certain Agencies for the efficient working of the Colonization cause in the State of New-York, we have no doubts. We think they are needed throughout the country.—E. COL. JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIZATION JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR:—In the late Report of the New-Jersey Colonization Society, republished by you from the Newark Daily Advertiser, there are some statements, which, if not explained, will make a wrong impression, and tend to do harm. I refer to the following paragraphs:

The New-Jersey Society has no salaried officers, nor any agent to solicit funds, but depends upon the good will of friends and appeals to churches, and of all the State Societies not one is conducted with greater economy than this. The whole expenses last year were only \$140 34, and the receipts were \$5129 00, of which \$1000 was a legacy from Rev. S. Dod, and \$3,000 from the State treasury; \$4067 04 have been sent to the parent Society, and \$25 01 remains in the treasury.

It is true that "the New-Jersey Society has no salaried officers," and it is also true that it has had no Agent since September last. But the Society has employed Agents occasionally, in past years, and for the last two or three years at least one Agent has been the greater part of the time in the field, although the Secretary made no allusion to this fact in his Report for 1856. The same peculiar omission is noticed in the Report for the present year. We do not know whether this is attributable to the Secretary, Dr. Goble, or to the reporter for the Daily Advertiser—but the omission of truth is an important matter in public documents. The simple fact is, that an Agent labored for the New-Jersey Society for about ten months of the past year, and more than one-half of this time was within the financial year comprised in the Annual Report. To say nothing of collections pledged by Churches, the amount obtained by the Agent was about \$1300, and therefore it is hardly proper to say that "the whole expenses last year were only \$140 34." We would by no means intimate that the writer of the Annual Report intended to deprive Agents of the credit due to their self-denial and unswerving toil, nor to have the public infer that men unauthorized had visited the Churches, and rendered no account of the funds committed to them; but the language of the Secretary's Report is most liable to make such injurious impressions. The omission noticed, therefore, is too important to pass unheeded. Another unwarrantable inference is also likely to be drawn, i. e., Agents are not necessary, if so much is done without them. The New-Jersey Society can for the present year make a fair experiment, and we wish the experiment abundant success. But worldly business and amusements are not conducted without Agencies; (for which no fault is found by the world or the Church), and we doubt if any great benevolent Society, "without salaried officer or Agent," can obtain a sufficient amount of funds without special solicitation. But in regard to the Colonization Society there is no need of experiment. Very few of the Churches, at least out of New-Jersey, do anything till they are called upon by some officer or agent, who obtains a public hearing for the cause. In a large district, containing many wealthy Churches, recently visited, but one was found that had made a gift-movement donation in a long time. Of all the great benevolent and Christian Societies, not one has so urgent need of able, skillful, patient, hard-tolling Agents as the Colonization Society. It has more ignorance to enlighten—more prejudice to overcome—more obstacles to encounter.

A DIRECTOR.

AFRICA IN THE EAST.

WURKA (Erech of Genesis x. 10.) has been visited and described by Mr. Loftus, in his travels in Chaldæa. It stands on the eastern side of the Euphrates, on a tract slightly elevated above the marshes surrounding it on all sides. The principal remains are those of a structure inclosed by a wall five miles and a half in circumference, and in many places 40 feet above the level on which the city stands. It has been ascertained, by inscriptions on bricks, that the city was dedicated to the moon, by a king named Urak, about twenty-three centuries B. C., and 1200 years before Nineveh was built. There is also reason to believe that its foundation was due to an ante-Semitic or Hamite population, the history of which is now being clearly revealed as monuments are investigated.

There are two great piles, one being a tower 300 feet square, with battlements, made of bricks dried in the sun; the other is within an inclosure of seven acres and a half, the longer side being 350 feet. The structure itself is somewhat less than 80 feet high, standing on a mound about 50 feet in altitude. It is unlike any other hitherto examined. The foundations is 174 feet in length, with groups of half columns in series, which are repeated several times, having the appearance of palm logs. The floors have been covered with lime plaster from two

to four inches thick. It contains great halls, without doors or windows; the roof appear to have been vaulted. It promises to be a mine of antiquities. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, is to be found such a collection of human bones. It appears to have been a burial place for twenty-five centuries.

EAST AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.

In the *Nautical Magazine* we find the journal of the Captain of the British ship of war *Frolic*, during a cruise over the seas of East Africa in the end of last year. In St. Augustine's Bay, Madagascar, they found that wood could be got for steamers, harked and cut in lengths, at a reasonable rate. Provisions were abundant and cheap. For twelve small beads a sailor could buy a day's provisions, and for a dog-bell, which would cost eight cents in London, he could procure as much as would serve him a week.

Warfare was going on among the petty chiefs in the vicinity, but their hostilities were by no means greatly destructive of life. They consisted chiefly in forays by small parties for the purpose of seizing cattle. A native chief, Tom Bravah, wore round his neck a string of beads and cut glass drops, with an ornament like a fisher's flag suspended from it; on his wrists were bangles of silver. His long black hair was plaited into small tails about three or four inches in length, the ends of which formed a line across his face above the eyebrows. On the middle one was fixed a circular piece of ivory, about an inch and a half broad, and well turned and polished.

At Kilimanjaro (Quillimane) there was found nothing of commercial activity. From the arrival of an English ship of war on the coast unknown and unnoticed till they landed, might be inferred the great degree of desolation and the decay of watchfulness in the former great slave mart of the Portuguese. War with the natives had intercepted trade from the interior of the continent. Great inveteracy of feeling had been produced by it, so that prisoners were executed. The Portuguese troops composed of about 1200 men, of whom 80 were Portuguese, being all that remained out of about 400 lately introduced. The remainder were slaves. The population of the city is about 8000, of whom 17 were Portuguese.

At the island of Johanna were found numbers of tattooed negro youths and children, who had been kidnapped from the north end of Madagascar, and who were sold here and there over the islands and continent. Kafirs, or the people of the eastern continental shores, were exchanged in Madagascar for tortoise-shell or other articles, and sometimes for Malagash slaves. By the Orava one Kafir was received in exchange for two or three natives of the island.

The exports and imports of Johanna and the rest of the group of Comoro islands amount to about \$50,000 yearly. The cultivation of coffee has been introduced lately, and is extending. The population is about 12,000, a great proportion of whom are slaves, who perform all the labor. Most of the natives can make themselves understood in broken English. The island consists of a set of regularly shaped volcanic cones, the highest of which reaches the altitude of 9500 feet.

We have the following account from Cape Town: "The sad information has been received by the Eblana that Prof. Wahlberg, a man of distinction in his native country, Sweden, and who for some time past has been engaged in travelling in the interior of this continent, was killed by an elephant, while hunting to the north-east of Lake Tanganyika. It appears that having proceeded single-handed, and on foot, to attack an elephant, he had scarcely time to raise his gun to his shoulder ere he was hurled to the ground and pincioned between the tusks of the enraged animal. His rifle was discovered broken short off at the stock by the elephant. The Danish, who accompanied him, Mr. Wahlberg gave the following account of the lamentable accident: "We proceeded," said the men, "from the wagons in a westerly direction, and on the day of our departure we struck upon the spur of a young bull-elephant, which we followed until the third day, when we came to him in a company of three other men of which master shot, another was killed by Koolmans. Thence we continued on the spur of the two remaining ones, one of which we fell in with and shot on the following day. The fourth morning we recovered the track of the young bull which we had taken up on the day of leaving the wagons. Not being able to come up with him before nightfall, we slept (as we had done on previous occasions) on the spur. The next day, feeling hungry, and having managed to shoot a zebra, we camped for the night. The ensuing day, still continuing on the track, we reached a very fertile and well-watered tract, and on foot, we passed through a village situated on the banks of a large river called Temalouca or Tumulacala. (See Dr. Livingston's map.) The inhabitants were Bakoos, from whom we obtained some pumpkins, our master's provisions being exhausted. In the evening of this day we at last overtook the young elephant, which we found standing, together with another elephant (an old bull), in an open plain near a small river. We approached them with difficulty. Our master and Koolmans fired three shots at the larger elephant, which then fled toward the river where we soon found him and overtook him. Mr. Wahlberg now sent us forward to turn the elephant towards a point where he took up a position in order to intercept him. We succeeded, and having fired a shot at him he ran furiously in the direction of our master, but out of range. Mr. Wahlberg, accompanied by a hunter from the wagons, followed him, and then followed him close. Shortly afterward, hearing the elephant trumpeting, we hastened to join our master, but had not proceeded far when we met the bushman running in headlong haste toward us. We inquired for Mr. Wahlberg, and were told that the

elephant had caught him. Hearing indicated, we found only the mangled remains of our poor master, which the enraged beast had quitted—there was no sign of life. Indeed, the body was so fearfully mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable; we carefully collected and buried the remains."

STEAM SUGAR-MILL FOR LIBERIA.

We are happy to announce that the funds have been pledged necessary to furnish a steam sugar-mill for the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the north bank of the St. Paul's river, Liberia, to cost five or six thousand dollars, that, if practicable, it will be shipped in May.

SUGAR MILL IN LIBERIA.

It gives us pleasure to state that on the sugar farm of Mr. J. M. Richardson, on the St. Paul's river, about 16 miles above Monrovia, there is about 70 acres of cane now in cultivation, with very favorable prospects; its appearance is highly shaken by those who have seen it. Mr. Richardson has lately built a sugar house, of brick, 60 feet by 30, and 16 feet high, in which he hopes to have sugar the present year.

A FARMER OF LIBERIA.

LIBERIA A SUGAR PRODUCER.—Letters from Liberia state that the culture of sugar has been carried on so prosperously, that several sugar-growers are talking about exporting it largely to the United States. One of them, named Richardson, expects to ship two hundred hogsheads of sugar, to his first grinding. The soil of the African Republic is very prolific and fertile, so that sugar, coffee, coconuts, and other staples may be produced in abundance and with ease. Labor is plenty and easily obtained at cheap prices, as the native tribes, when brought within the pale of Christian civilization, make no difficulty about working. They want more emigrants from the United States to Liberia, for it is only by the increase of that class of population that the planting industry can acquire numbers, enterprise, capital, and energy. Money is a scarce article there, as the emigrants go from here poor enough, like the white population sent hither from England.—*Fred. Douglass's paper.*

COTTON IN INDIA.—The culture of the New Orleans variety of cotton in India has been pronounced to be a failure, the Indian growth being, it is said, inferior to the American. We have in our hands conclusive proof that this is an error. The idea of the native cultivators concerned in the experiment was, to produce the greatest quantity possible. For that end the more valuable kinds were adulterated with the indigenous. In some cases the two were ginned together; in others the seeds were mixed. The experiment succeeded perfectly in the Southern Mahratta country, under the management of Mr. Alexander Shaw, now in England, and likely to have a seat in the house of Commons. He has addressed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a letter explaining the causes of apparent failure.—*English Newspaper.*

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At a meeting of the Society of Civil Engineers, London, it was stated that over a distance of 2000 miles signals clearly defined can be made so as to communicate words at the rate of ten or twelve words per minute. Hence a message of twenty words may in all cases be transmitted in seven minutes, which would give 200 such messages in twenty-four hours.

N. B. This would amount to more than three columns of this paper.

SUN'S SPOTS.—During the last two years the sun's surface has been in a state of apparent quietness, the period of minimum energy being in the beginning of February, 1856.

ABYSSINIA.—Letters from Alexandria have announced the death of Theodore King of Abyssinia.

DAHOMY.—Two sons of Ghezo, King of Dahomy, have arrived in France to be educated.

CAFE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the last accounts from this colony, apprehensions of war with the Kafirs still continued; the latter are represented as making efforts to injure the crops in their neighborhood.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 11th, 1857. The Trustees of Liberia College visited Clay Ashland on the 11th January, to determine upon a suitable location for the college, and propose to take the place known as King Bromley—on the north bank of St. Paul's river, about 12 miles N. E. of Monrovia—giving a much larger river front, with better land, and entirely free from the objections of the former place.

INTERIOR ROAD.

RESIDENT BENSON, in a letter of the 3d of January, says:

I arrived home last evening from a two days' very pleasant excursion up the St. Paul's. It was on an occasion of the anniversary of the "Interior Road Company." The meeting was held at the house of J. M. Richardson, Esq. The company gave a splendid dinner in the afternoon, and the evening was spent in most agreeable and interesting conversation and addresses by members of the company and the invited guests. The speeches were all to the point, and were of a nature to impart much valuable information with respect to our interior and its connection with the past history of Liberia, as well as its present resources and its future prospects. I am greatly to encourage the enterprising and intelligent members of that company in the prosecution of their very laudable work. "The members of the Senate and House of Representatives were present, and cordially gave their influence to encourage and underwrite. Liberians begin to look away from the sea shore. We

only by keeping the Soudanese away from the coast, but by preventing white men from entering Sudan. When it attempted to reach the interior from Liberia, in 1899, I met with much trouble from this jealousy, and was finally compelled to return, after penetrating the country to a distance of ninety miles. This double fraud upon commerce injures both the Central African and the white man, while it is really no advantage to the Guinea man, whose debauchery and barbarism increase with the increase of his wealth.

"We may hope that before many years the commerce of Central Africa will be diverted from the paths of the desert and the forests of Guinea to its apparently natural outlet, the Niger. If this, or something analogous, cannot be done, one of the finest countries within the tropics must still remain cut off from the civilized world without a development of its great natural resources.

It is still a problem, however, whether the Niger can be made available for this purpose. Perhaps its navigation may be rendered impossible by rapids; or the climate may be fatal to white men; or the people might rob and murder our traders; or the productions of the country may not be worth the cost of getting at them. All these are questions which nothing but facts can decide.

Truly yours,
Hon. E. B. WARREN.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1897.

By the direction of the Illinois State Colonization Society, we send our paper to the ministers of the Gospel of the different denominations in Illinois, so far as we have been able to ascertain their names. Depending for these upon official documents, some of which are not easily obtained, and which do not always report accurately the residence and address of the minister, there will be, of course, omissions and inaccuracies. Of all such we wish to be informed as early as possible.

We trust that the interest of the paper and the cause, the interest felt for the colored people in this country, the bright prospects which are opening up in Liberia, and the importance of recent discoveries in Africa, will induce a general effort on the part of those receiving the paper to extend its circulation. Everything connected with this people, every plan which holds out a prospect for improving their condition, elevating their character, or giving them a hold upon the sympathies of the civilized world, is entitled to the anxious consideration of every American citizen. We trust that the ministers of all denominations will see the importance of directing the attention of their members to the claims of this long-neglected people.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington Square, Rev. Dr. Hutton's, Tuesday, May 12th, at 7 P. M.

Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Rev. R. R. Gurley. We hope to see many friends of the Society present.

NEXT EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

THE MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

IMMEDIATE preparations will be made for her departure from Baltimore with emigrants on the 15th of May. We have already four hundred and five names on our list of applicants by this expedition, and it is very probable that information may be received of others before her departure. The present number exceeds the capacity of the ship, but as usual, some few may prefer to remain until the autumnal expedition.

It is exceedingly important to strengthen by additional emigrants both the settlements, Cape Mount and Sinoia; and should means be duly furnished, to send out several houses to the latter place for the accommodation of those destined to that place. Provision also must be made for the interior settlement, of which Mr. Seys gives such an encouraging account in this number. It is hardly necessary to remind the friends of the Society of its dependence, for all ability to do good, upon their contributions.

LIBERIAN LEGISLATION.

LIBERIA has been busy with legislation; perhaps too busy in that regard, under the influence of a presumption that benefit may, by power of law, be forced prematurely and unnaturally out of circumstances averse to it. Experience will correct that presumption. The Librarian will discover, as all men do at last, that wealth is created only by industry and parsimony, and that revenue can be got only when wealth is created.

To procure revenue from which the ordinary expenses of Government may be defrayed will long be in that country a matter of very anxious concern. The necessities of the colonist in that respect are to be deeply sympathized with. His experience and the demands upon him are different from those of any other community of similar origin. He has not only to provide for the requirements of his own social condition in regard to police, instruction, and defence, but he has to govern small, jealous nations, and provide for their instruction and control; neither infringing their rights, grasping at their property, nor interfering with their persons, as has in all other instances been the criminal practice of foreigners

planning themselves amid weaker barbarians. To fancy that coin can be retained in a country, and to restrain the export of it by a heavier rate of taxation, is a futile dream, which a shorter time will dissipate. To tax exports for the sake of revenue may seem unground in principle, but there is a speciality which naturally suggests it in this case. In no other way can the barbarian, who trades off his goods from the shore under the protection of the Republic, be brought to sustain his share of the public burdens. The Republic is, perhaps, seeking to soar somewhat high for so young a wing, in proposing the confiscation of vessels for smuggling, or decreeing the imposition of penalties such as "not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars," for that offence. The attempts to enforce such penalties may lead it to more trouble than profit. But if revenue is to be got, it must be looked after, and for the getting of it there are offered few alternatives to choose among. Having such heavy demands upon its resources, he needs and ought to receive all available sympathy and help to lighten his burden.

In order that parties interested in the trade may understand the state of the law as it affects them, we have extracted notices of these proceedings from the *Liberia Herald*.

LAWS ENACTED BY THE LIBERIAN LEGISLATURE.

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled.

That from and after the passage of this resolution the President shall have authority to negotiate with any of the Colonization Societies desiring it to furnish them, at a stipulated price, not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar per acre—namely, excepting with any quantity of farm lands which they may require for the use of emigrants, as an inducement for them to emigrate.

That hereafter the laws passed at each session of the Legislature shall be published in a neat volume within ninety days after the close of each session, together with such treaties as may be concluded by this Government at each successive term of the Legislature.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

Whereas, The American Colonization Society and the authorities of this Government have long entertained the idea that the mountainous districts in the interior of our country possess superior advantages to the seaboard for the enjoyment of health, for the pursuit of agriculture, and for the development of the vast resources of our country; and

Whereas, The American Colonization Society, solicited to test, by actual experiment, the correctness of the above-mentioned supposition—so important in its results to the cause of religion and humanity, and to the cure of Slavery and redemption of Africa—have generously proposed, through their special agent, the Rev. John Seys, to furnish liberal means to establish, by and with the consent of this Government, an interior settlement in the Quesh country, distant about fifty-two miles from Monrovia in the County of Montserrat, and have assured this Government that no expense whatever will be saved on their part to meet every contingency; and have further declared, in due form, that, should any difficulties arise with the natives, in which pecuniary embarrassments are involved, the Society pledges itself to indemnify the authorities of the Republic for any and all such liabilities; and

Whereas, The said settlement in the Quesh country, in the interior of Montserrat county, is a test settlement to prove the correctness of the above supposition, preparatory to a general movement by the American Colonization Society to form interior settlements, and creates the necessity of adopting some uniform system whereby interior settlements shall be established; and, as distant interior settlements, in the midst of large and powerful tribes, cannot be protected unless due protection be exercised by the Government, and each settlement be furnished with the requisite means of defence; therefore,

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled,

That the American Colonization Society be, and is hereby authorized to establish settlements in the interior of the different counties of this Republic under the direction of the President, according to the provisions hereinafter ordained.

It is further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the American Colonization Society to procure the proper company of efficient volunteers, consisting of acclimated Liberian citizens, from twenty-one to thirty-five years of age, to enlist as permanent settlers. The American Colonization Society shall also be held amenable to this Government for any and all expenses this Government may incur in the defence of said settlement, until each of said settlements shall register as permanent settlers one hundred able-bodied men, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, when their special responsibility shall cease and come to an end.

It is further enacted that no settlement shall be commenced with a less number than forty volunteers; the number of volunteers may be increased, however, to one hundred; and the privilege of volunteering shall be extended to six months after the commencement of each settlement.

INTERDICTION OF NATIVE TRADE.

That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to continue the interdiction on the coast of country from Cape Palmas to Great Point and Batawa Point inclusive, and upon the Blue Barre country, until the Batawa and Blue Barre tribes shall have fully complied with the requisitions of this Government, and shall have performed the engagements they have solemnly stipulated to perform, of abstaining from the sale of slaves, and of their giving aid to the Coast Guard in the enforcement of laws of this Republic, and manifested due repentance for their iniquitous conduct, and until the same shall have appeared to the full satisfaction of this Government.

And the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to regulate all matters appertaining thereto accordingly.

REGULATING COAST TRADE OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

That from and after the passage of this act all vessels, whether foreign or Liberian, arriving on the Liberian coast from any foreign port, shall be stopping at Bay of the trading points along the coast, enter at one of the ports of entry. And in all cases there shall be placed on board of every such vessel, by the collector, immediately on their arrival, an inspector, furnished with locks and keys, who shall remain on board in possession of the hatch or hatches of said vessel during her stay on the coast, or at least until such vessel shall have discharged all her cargo, taken on board all her freight, and cleared from one of the Liberian ports of entry for a foreign port.

And in all cases in which any person or persons are convicted of smuggling, he, she, or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, in addition to the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, according to the magnitude of the crime; at the discretion of the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

And it is further enacted, That any master, supercargo, or owner of a vessel, Liberian or foreign, who shall come or anchor within the Liberian waters, and refuse to receive on board an Inspector, shall be fined as follows: for the first offence, one hundred dollars; for the second offence, one thousand dollars; and for every subsequent refusal or offence, one thousand dollars. And in all cases where there is an attempt to smuggle or land any goods, wares, or merchandise otherwise than is now provided for by law, the master, owner, or supercargo shall be fined in any sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, in addition to the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, in the discretion of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

And it is further enacted, That an export duty shall be levied, assessed, and collected by the Collector on the following named articles—that is to say: On all palm oil, a specific duty of one cent on each gallon; and on every article of produce not herein named shall be collected a duty of two per cent, *ad valorem*; and on gold or silver coin there shall be an export duty of five per cent.

That the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for exploring and opening roads into the interior of Montserrat, Grand Bassa, and Sinoia counties.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL FAIR.

Whereas, It is deemed expedient for the encouragement of agriculture and other useful arts that a National Fair be held in the Government square, in the city of Monrovia, in the month of December, 1897 (second Monday); therefore,

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled,

That there shall be a National Fair held in the public square of the City of Monrovia, commencing on the 14th day of the month of December, 1897.

The President of this Republic shall award premiums as follows:

To the producer of the best article of cotton, not less than ten pounds, raised by a Liberian, ten dollars. To the producer of the best yam, not less than twenty gallons, seven dollars. To the producer of the best molasses, not less than twenty gallons, two dollars. To the producer of the best sugar, not less than one hundred pounds, ten dollars. To the producer of the greatest quantity of cotton, not less than fifty pounds, ten dollars. To the exhibitor of the best yoke of oxen, ten dollars. To the exhibitor of the best hog, three dollars. To the exhibitor of the best piece of ham cured in Liberia, five dollars. To the exhibitor of the best plough, five dollars. And many other articles.

That any and all foreigners who are or may be within, about the shores, or within the boundaries of the Republic, shall not intermeddle with Liberian elections by the use of money, or by the use of any consideration whatever, which can be estimated or valued, such as provisions, wages, employment, credits, or threats of dismissal from office, or menaces to withhold any consideration which could have any influence to renounce his independence and the like.

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any foreigner or foreigners to sell or barter any goods, merchandise, or vendible property, or transact any commercial business in any port of the Republic of Liberia, except by the intervention of a Liberian broker or commission merchant, or unless such rights and privileges are granted to them by treaty stipulations.

THE LATE WAR AT CAPE PALMAS.

A DISTURBANCE of a very distressing character has occurred at Cape Palmas, some details as to which are presented in this number of the *Journal*. It is the first of the sort since the establishment of that colony. It arose from attempts to enforce and preserve peace among the tribes themselves. Great damage has been suffered in consequence of it. Houses and settlements on the slope of the Cape inward, and in the region around the lagoon on its eastern side, belonging partly to the colonists, and partly to the natives, are in ashes.

This occurrence, and the ready interference of Liberia to help them, has led to a beneficial arrangement, serving to consolidate and simplify all interests there, in the union of the two States under the Liberian Government.

IN PRESENTITY OF HUDSON, MONTGOMERY.

THE Rev. Henry Connolly, agent of the New-York State Colonization Society, was heard in relation to the operations and progress of the Colonization enterprise. Whereupon it was Resolved, That while the Frimbury do not regard the efforts for the redemption of the free people of color on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, a remedy for the terrible evil of Slavery as it exists in our country, yet believing it to be contrary to its aspect toward the free people of color, who are disposed to emigrate to Liberia, and toward the

dark and injured continent of Africa, they recommended the cause to the patronage of our churches, and the Rev. Mr. Connolly to their favor and co-operation.

A true copy.
O. M. JOHNSON, Stated Clerk.

SOUTH CENTRAL AFRICA AND ITS EXPLORER.

WE have received an interesting document published at Cape Town under the title given above. It is a report of a meeting held there on the 12th of November, for the purpose of devising means to express their sense of the merits of Dr. Livingstone as an explorer. At the addresses by different speakers convey a great deal of information as to the regions lately investigated by Livingstone, as to his personal experiences, and as to the efforts of others who preceded him, we shall extract largely from this report. It will be advisable to take them, not in the order in which they were delivered, but as nearly as possible in the chronological order of the events to which they refer.

The Governor of the Colony, Sir George Grey, was in the chair. He has had varied experience as to barbarian life, having held a similar office in the Taranaki colonies, or New Zealand, and investigated there the condition and history of the Maoris. His proposals and efforts for the civilization of the natives of the South of Africa show the warmth of his interest in them, as well as a true conception of the treatment which their condition requires.

He introduced the subject with remarks to the effect "that we can scarcely regard Dr. Livingstone as a man belonging to any particular age or time, but who belongs rather to the whole Christian epoch—possessing all those great qualities of mind, and that resolute desire at all risks to spread the Gospel, which we have generally been in the habit of ascribing to those who lived in the first ages of the Christian era."

We commence with a portion of the remarks of Mr. Borchers, a Judge in the city:

"It was my good fortune, some fifty-five years ago, to be attached to an exploring expedition to Central Africa, and to receive an appointment under the Commissioners, Messrs. Truter and Somerville, who were nominated by the Governor, Lord General Sir Francis Dundas, in 1801 and 1802.

They were considered to have been at that time the pioneers to open an intercourse with the native tribes beyond the border. Fitted out by the liberal Government of the day with all that was required to visit the then unknown country, we started from Cape Town on the 1st of October, 1801, and returned on the 26th of April, 1802, having been absent for a period of six months and 25 days. We proceeded to beyond the Orange river, or Gariep, and travelled twenty days without road, guided by two natives of the Bechuana tribe; and reached old Letaka, then the capital of that nation, situated three days beyond the present Missionary station at Kuruman. When we passed the habitations of the natives, distinguished as Bushmen, Coranas, the Bastards, and Bechuana, then better known under the name of Beriquas, we found some of them deserted, and several of the herds avoiding any intercourse. But whenever opportunity offered, we sent messages of peace, and convinced the few we saw of the friendly disposition of our expedition, and gradually gained confidence. At Letaka we were received by a large body of armed men, seemingly prepared to meet an attack; but the judicious conduct of the Commissioners convinced them, before many days had passed, of the friendly disposition of Government, and the desire to open an intercourse advantageous to themselves and profitable to their trade; and after a week we had the satisfaction of a daily visit of their king, or chief, Molebana; and mutual confidence was so established, that every one of the expedition could harmlessly visit the town and habitations. After a stay of about three weeks, we parted, on the best of terms, and even after we left we received messages, conveying their confidence and solicitations to return. In the course of our proceedings we established a Missionary, I believe of the London Missionary Society (who had joined our train), at Kuruman river, not far from the spot at present the Mission station of that true and faithful missionary, the Rev. Mr. Moffat; and this, in my opinion, laid the groundwork of the subsequent friendly intercourse with the natives. The happy fruits of Christianity, since developed in that part of the country, are too well known to need any comment. It appears to be the spot from whence our great traveller, the Doctor, started on his now so much renowned travels to the heart of Africa. (Cheers.) I rejoice at this moment to have joined that expedition. I am, at present, the only one surviving of that commission, and feel gratified to have been spared to join you gentlemen, this day, as the fellow-traveller of those who first attempted to explore and open the country to European access, and to support the testimonial intended to meet the Doctor's merits."

Mr. Justice Cloete remarked:

"Shortly after the introduction of the British Government here, Messrs. Truter and Somerville were sent as pioneers into the interior: they were the first persons of consideration who crossed the Orange river, and they first made us acquainted with Letaka and that neighborhood. Subsequently, excited by the view of the portals that opened into Central Africa, another expedition was sent out by Lord Caledon, but unfortunately Dr. Corran and Lieut. Donnan, together with their whole party, were returned from the wild which they had entered, and were barbarously murdered. Not long after, a young man named

Green, whom I not only had the pleasure of knowing, but had encouraged in his views and prospects of life, joined by a Mr. Cowie, attempted another exploration of South Africa to the Eastward. They went beyond the Bay of St. Lucia, the "Ultima Thule" of my own peregrinations in those parts, where the miasms and deadly swamps should have deterred them from going, an inch further—a country several feet below the natural beds of the rivers, and occupied only by the hippopotamus and the water-buff. However, their zeal was not abated, and their courage would not be stayed—they entered that fatal region, and not one returned from the perilous journey. By those failures the Government appeared somewhat paralyzed in their energy, and no further notice was taken of exploration on their part. But, hearing much afterwards of the capabilities of Natal (with which some of us are now fully familiar), and induced by the favorable aspect which that country presented, we here, assembled within these walls, and entirely at our own expense, fitted out a most respectable expedition, headed by Dr. Andrew Smith, now the head of the Medical Staff in England, and accompanied by Mr. Charles Bell, our worthy Surveyor-General, who formed one of the party. They succeeded in traversing that country, visited Molekatla, the great Matabele chief, in his kraal, on the banks of the Vael river, and happily returned, to give us an account of the capabilities of that valuable territory, which led in a great measure to its occupation by the emigrant farmers, and afterwards to that settlement which is now a bright gem in her Majesty's dominions."

Rev. W. Thompson quoted from Dr. Livingstone's letters:

"The East is densely populated, and pass by the name Balaunda. They are idolaters, a block of wood with a rough human head carved on it, or a lion made of clay, and two wheels for eyes, standing in a little shed. The people, when unaccounted in any enterprise or sick, beat a drum before them all night. And they are otherwise very superstitious. They would not eat with us, nor sit on our right. They took meat from us and ate it at home. When I saw their numbers and thought of the vast multitudes there are in this land, all living without God and without hope, I often sat down with feelings of despair. When will they be supplied with the Gospel of Christ?"

"I have preached in many a spot," says he, "where the name of Christ was never heard before. This is matter for gratitude. I hope the Gospel will yet be established in these savage lands. I travelled in a company of 160, in 88 canoes. From the chief downwards all strove to show kindness. Nine weeks' intimate intercourse—hearing the conversation, anecdotes, quarrelling, roving, singing, and murdering—have imparted a greater disgust at heathenism than I ever had before, and in comparison with southern tribes, a firm belief that missionaries effect a great deal more than they are aware of, even when there are no conversions."

From Mr. Maclear, the Astronomer Royal, we have the following details, premising that the attached referred to were made by the men of the Independent Republic of emigrants from the colony located north of the northern branch of the Gariep.

"On reaching Kuruman, in 1868, he found that the Mission station at Kolobeng had been attacked, that the missionary's house had been rifled, and all his books, maps, and papers scattered to the winds, and his furniture destroyed or stolen; and also that his path was best, in the hope of intercepting himself. He therefore waited for the rains, that he might take a new course across the desert, and on the 14th of December, 1868, he started for the interior, taking care to give a very wide berth to those who had detained him; passing to the westward of the usual track. The reason assigned for the outrage was, that application had been made to Sebeli in reference to Livingstone, to stop English traders and sportsmen from passing his station into the country; which he refused to do, and for this reason he was attacked. Livingstone pushed on, as I have said, by a new track across the desert, to the west of the track which he and Osell travelled on the last journey. He states that he took on in great haste. He thus avoided Lake Ngami and brought up at a place called Mankaholob Pass, latitude 28° 26'."

"He pushed on to Sebetone's place, now Sekeletu's, which he had great difficulty in reaching, owing to the flooded state of the Chobé river. Sekeletu was a new man; the old chief, Sebetone, had died during Livingstone's absence, and he was afraid that the superstition of those people might connect the visit of the white man with the death of the chief. However, Sekeletu received him kindly, and not only kindly, but nursed him (he arrived there ill with fever) and provided him with a fowls of canoes, and a large escort, with which he proceeded to survey the Zambesi, the Leamby river of the natives; and, sir, I here produce his survey. This immense river, which runs down the centre of South Africa, southward from its confluence with the Louta, in latitude 14° 11', to Sekeletu, in latitude 17° 31', is the great trunk of the Zambesi river. He invents a long name and other latitude and longitude, and names with another long name, and naming it, says, sir, to be the geographical observation of it. He turned down the river, and there he prepared for his

ward to St. Paul de Loanda. He had seen enough to convince him that if the Louisa, or Leeba, as it is sometimes called, took a westward direction, the road was open to Loanda or somewhere on the west coast.

"With twenty seven of Skelele's people he went up the Zambezi again, and started from the confluence about December, 1853, for the first observation made was at a place called Kabompassa, near the Leeba, latitude 12° 38', longitude 22° 31'. He intended to take the route marked red on the sketch, before me, but the country was so much infested that he could not succeed.

"Wading up to their middle through swamps, with a hot sun overhead, in the midst of summer, with a certain destruction, but they kept it up for some time, and then took a direction northwards, crossed the Chibombo river, where they began to experience hostilities from the natives; but Livingston managed to get through these difficulties, until he reached the confines of the Portuguese territory. There, at Tonga Panza, he met with people, characters such as are frequently found on the borders of civilized countries, who not only robbed and stripped him and his party of everything, food, clothes, and the things some of them were taking down to sell at Loanda, but even threatened to destroy him.

He escaped finally by the Providential appearance of a Portuguese sergeant, who took him under protection, and into the Portuguese territory, and from thence he made his way to Loanda.

"On his return, going and returning, he determined the positions of about thirty-four places by astronomical observation, including several of the most important places within the Portuguese territory. He found the Quango, a river of the greatest importance, and which there is every reason to believe is the main trunk of the Congo or Zaire, running northward, contrary to the information he had received; so that if Captain Tuckey had not been stopped, it is not at all unlikely that he would have passed up the Quango into the Cassange district, the chief town of which is the Portuguese commercial capital of the interior." (Latitude of Cassange town, 8° 37', longitude, 17° 49'; distance from Quango, west, 50 miles.) He also fixed, by astronomical observation, the general course of another river (the Coanza), which is erroneously given on the Portuguese maps; and on his return, the chief Residences of the districts in Angola, viz, of Gologongo, Pungo-Andongo, and Cassange. I merely mention these because they catch my eye. He fixed the position of all rivers he met with, particularly the confluence of the several branches; and left no important place without ascertaining its geographical position. He states that at a place, the name of which I cannot at this moment find, but which is within the Portuguese territory, he found the coffee growing wild, derived from the real Mocho, which had been introduced by the Jesuits; and he saw their big old chests, in which, according to his humorous expression, the Jesuits used to 'keep their grub.' He mentions their neat gardens and rows of pineapples along the roadside. He says, 'I only record that which all must acknowledge to be good of them; I will not touch upon scandal—you will find plenty of that nearer home.' (Cheers and laughter.)

"On his return he took a more easterly course, and fixed by observation several places on the path; he also revisited others where he thought his observations were not sufficiently correct; but on entering the country where he had been robbed, he travelled rather fast; he was stopped however, at the Kassi river, which he would not allow him to pass, and demanded all he had got. From his former experience Livingstone saw no reason for complying, and for the first time he used an expedient. He kept his men that evening near the side of the river, and in the night and his party, taking advantage of the chief's absence, took his canoe, and next morning were on the other side, turning their backs on the chief. You may call this theft if you like, but I call it borrowing. (Laughter.) That was the only instance where he swerved from the direct path. Of course the canoe was sent back.

"He returned down the Zambezi river again to Skelele's town, where he arrived in September, 1854. About midway up this river, at a place named Katongo, there is a slave stockade (latitude 15° 16' 33"). He made arrangements with the chief there to stop slave-selling. He also saw the slave merchant, with whom he had a great deal of communication, and there has been no trading in slaves there since. (Cheers.)

"At Skelele's place he organized a free party, consisting of 114, to travel with him to the East Coast. I find that this first observation after he started was made on November 18, at a place called Kalai; latitude 17° 52', longitude 17° 51'. On the Zambezi, near the cataraet or fall. (The falls are named 'Matavungo Falls.') From there he passed down to the falls so graphically described by him, and with the assistance of men who knew how to manage a canoe in the eddies, he was able to get to the edge of the fall, examine it, and witness the splendid sight of a body of water 1,000 yards wide converging and leaping down a narrow cleft into a chasm, 100 feet deep, but the depth is probably much greater. He returned to Kalai, and from there passed across to the confluence of the Kafue river with the Zambezi, to avoid the Kei Kei hills, which were infested with the fly called 'Tsetse,' so dangerous to man.

"On his path he determined the positions of the most interesting places, as hitherto, by astronomical observations (Lekono rivulet, Katona river, Moz-

as rivulet, Nakashito rivulet, Kasi Hills, Bo-longwe Gonzo). Below was the splendid Zambezi, winding smoothly away from the Falls, a most beautiful sight. Passing on from the confluence (lat. 15° 50', long. about 28° 35') he came to a place to which he called 'Zambo.' There he found the remains of an old town or village; all of what he fancied had been a church; at least he supposed so, from the fact that a bell was remaining. He therefore fixed that place with great precision, believing it to have been of some importance. The position determined by his observations is lat. 15° 37', long. 30° 32'. Zambo was formerly, no doubt, the most western point occupied by the Portuguese on the east border of Africa, though now no longer held by them.

"Proceeding from Zambo, his troubles began afresh. He was without canoe, he was entering the neighborhood of the tribes who were at war with the Portuguese, of which he was not aware beforehand; and he and his party were obliged to skulk and conceal themselves as much as possible.

"I will read to you what he says: 'It was not likely I should know our course well, for the country there is covered with shingle and gravel, bushes, trees, and grass, and we were often without path, skulking out of the way of villages where we were expected to pay after the purchase empty. It was excessively hot and steamy; the eyes had always to be fixed on the ground, to avoid being tripped. After that, I say, let those who delight in pedestrianism enjoy themselves. It is good for obesity, but for me, who had become as lean as a lath, the only good I saw in it was, it enabled an honest sort of fellow to realise completely the idea of the treadmill.'

"Travelling on towards Tetete, he fixed by observation the most interesting or important localities. "He ascertained that a small steamer may pass up a considerable distance, that flat bottomed boats pass up from Quillimane the whole way to the falls; and on passing the falls by land carriage the Zambezi is navigable the whole way up to the confluence of the Louisa. Therefore there is water-carriage the whole way to the centre of South Africa from the East Coast, with the exception of at the falls, and a few rapids. At certain parts of the season the water is shallow in some parts; but if advantage be taken of the rains, water-carriage is available the whole way to the point I have mentioned, with the exceptions referred to.

"With regard to the Portuguese districts in Angola, he says that the coffee introduced by Jesuits, finding a congenial soil, had spread itself inland to the distance of 300 miles, and that it would be possible for any person, merely by cutting down the bush, with proper energy, to acquire a fortune in a short time. The Cape heaths grow here on elevations, and the rhododendron grows there in profusion, and altogether it is a splendidly fertile country.

"He states that towards the interior of South Africa—which he proves by the temperature of boiling water, for he had no other means—there is a regular ascent from the West Coast up to points which he names, and of which he gives the heights; and that there is a similar ascent on the East side; while between these two ranges there is a territory in which the central trunk of the Zambezi and its tributaries flow.

"On entering among the tribes who were at war with the Portuguese, he writes: 'I cannot pretend to a knowledge of the cause of this uncomfortable state of things—uncomfortable rather for me, for I have unwittingly got myself into the midst of the belligerents. We have seen the women and children run away several times, and parties of men pouring into certain points during whole nights. But they have generally come to the conclusion that 'after he had been allowed to pass so many tribes unscathed, it would be a pity to have it said his progress had been stopped here!' in which wise conclusion I most heartily coincide! The river generally is densely peopled by a strong, muscular race of negroes, much addicted to agriculture. We see both men and women constantly employed in the gardens; and as the soil is extremely fertile, they raise large quantities of grain. The maize is nearly of the same size as American seed I have seen sold in Cape Town; and they have been most liberal to both my men and myself; indeed, had they been otherwise, we should have starved."

Some elucidations of trading matters are under the necessity of deferring.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM LIBERIA.

REV. J. B. SIMON. Monrovia, March 4, 1857. MONEY matters here at present are very hard; the produce of the country is very scarce. This rainy season will be the hardest season we shall have witnessed here for many years. Rice is now selling about \$3 per bushel, which, you know, makes it very hard for our poor people. I do not think it can be bought here in a month's time at any price. I understand, from Cape Palmas, that the war at that place with the natives has been brought to a close, and that great State has been annexed to this Republic, as the fourth county, which, I think, is the only course that could have been pursued to save the few remaining people from destruction. Our troops have not as yet returned; they will probably be home now in a few days.

Our troops returned from Cape Palmas on the 5th of March. State of Maryland has been annexed to this Republic, as a county. She is to have three Representatives and two Senators. I hope

she will be an acquisition to the Republic, but fear it will prove more of a burthen.

M. C. Stevens carries away some twenty of our citizens, also the Rev. D. A. Wilson, lady, and child, whose loss we most deeply deplore. We hope and expect Mr. Wilson will be able to return to us for a short time, but we doubt whether Mr. Wilson will ever be able to return. They have done much for the good of Liberia, and they carry with them the warmest affections of our best people.

Mrs. James joins me in kind regards,

I am, truly yours, B. V. R. JAMES.

MONROVIA, March 10, 1857.

The difficulties at Cape Palmas, of which you must have heard before now, are forever settled, I hope; her citizens have petitioned our Government to be admitted as a county. The Legislature will be convened for the purpose of hearing their prayer. I hope it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Things, on the whole, are looking well; never so much farming as this year, in Liberia; much work for mechanics and laborers, some large brick houses being built. J. M. Richardson is building a brick sugar-house, 30 x 60, two stories high; also preparing for his sugar-mill. Some of his cane is twelve feet high, and ready to grind; planted some nine months. Only a year ago thirty acres of his cane farm was a wild forest, covered with vines and trees, many of the trees measuring from 24 to 49 inches in diameter, and ten yoke of oxen working on the same farm. What will friend "Nabhi" say to this, when he reflects on that unpardonable complacency of slanders in his "Four Months in Liberia," in which, he says, from four months' experience, "it cannot be cleared," or, in his words, "No lands can be cleared or cultivated, nor roads made, in consequence of the fertility of the soil!"

The interior settlement, Carysberg, gets on finely; no sickness or deaths yet. Mr. Seys deserves much praise for his energy. We are to have an extra session of the Legislature, to consider the Palmas matters.

I am now living on my own farm. I have built me a house, and have cleared five acres. I drew a ten acre block, and expect to buy five more joining me. I have cassada in abundance, and also potatoes and coconuts, and have been selling potatoes and cassada for the last six months. I have about two hundred coffee-trees, and have just commenced planting sugar-cane. Agricultural pursuits are on a low scale; that is, were so when I came, but persons of late are studying farming a great deal.

WILLIAM HOADLEY.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, March 20, 1857.

I have been appointed magistrate in the settlement where I live. Not that I feel qualified for this responsible office I do mention it, but to show you that my friends in this country think I am fit for something; neither do I feel proud of worldly honors, but humbled, and especially when I think of the good I would do if I were a true American, who would appear and act like the big men of America, and who you could not tell from them, if you did not see their faces. If you would pay us a visit, and go into our Legislative halls and our Courts of Justice, and see our eyes and keep open your eyes, you would forget your own land, and believe you were only dreaming of Africa, while you was in big America.

I must say I am like the Queen Sheba—half was not told me while I was in the U. S.; I never thought the negro race was capable of such elevation; and I never could have believed that I was their white brethren. For my own part, I would advise every colored man in the U. S. to look towards Africa, as his only home and country, where he can only hope to be a man. And here let me caution all who think of emigrating to Africa; they must not come here expecting the next day, after their arrival to be elected to the President of the Republic, or the Legislature, &c. They must come here expecting to go to work, and get a living out of this rich soil, or try their trades; and if any have talents, or worth or qualifications, the country will find it out quite soon enough for its good, and their own.

An educated freed man, in Liberia, that has been here from five or ten years, is just as far above the new emigrant, just out of slavery, as the most intelligent American in the U. S. is in advance of the most ignorant emigrant just landed in the U. S. If our colored brethren in the U. S. will only take the trouble to step long enough to Liberia, they will find this the happiest home for them in the world. You will please say to Larry and her family that I think Liberia is the best and only place for them. We have a fine country; I live on the St. Paul's river, 31 miles from Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, at a settlement called Hensburg. This settlement is the last one made in the country, and occupies a beautiful tract of land, rich, high, rolling, one of the healthiest locations in the Republic, at the head of boat navigation. Along the St. Paul to this place, on both sides of the river, are beautiful farms, many of them well cultivated with corn, coffee, rice, sugar, cane, potatoes, coconuts, plantains, bananas, &c. Brick farms, houses, brick churches, school-houses can be seen here and there, &c. also a fine brick female seminary and a college about to be erected at Clayland, about 6 miles from the settlement of Hensburg. There is no operation, another one will be put in operation next year, besides two iron sugar-mills, worked by cattle, now in operation. Give our most affectionate regards to all our friends, and tell them I was never for one moment sorry that I emigrated to Liberia. The land with you and me is a new world.

Yours, &c. SIMON HARRISON. The Presbyterian Mission has just commenced a school at our settlement; one of the graduates from the Alexander High School has charge of it.

FURTHER FROM LIBERIA.—The following letter was addressed to the late Moses Sheppard, who died recently at Cape Palmas, and was further intelligence of the outbreak at Cape Palmas, and the state of the country, Jan. 14th, 1857.

MOSES SHEPPARD, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor, per schooner Sheppard, was duly received; the same twice also came to hand, and good order. The schooner arrived on the 11th inst., in good order; she is a beautiful vessel, and I am glad to hear of her success. I am, Sir, very much obliged to you for your present, the schooner. Dr. McGill left for Cape Palmas, and will be back in a few days. The schooner Sheppard, who died recently at Cape Palmas, and was further intelligence of the outbreak at Cape Palmas, and the state of the country, Jan. 14th, 1857.

Sunday evening preaching again or exhortation. It is a blessed work thus, while we introduce civilization in these words, to bring with us the 'glorious Gospel of the Blessed God,' and show these degraded native polygamists and idolaters 'the life, and the truth, and the way.'

I am perfectly satisfied of the fact, though we have the means of self-defence. The moral influence which is thus exercised is most powerful, and we all feel as though the Lord God, whose work we are engaged in, will be our 'sun and shield,' and protect us from all molestation.

I am happy to be able to assure the Committee, through you, my dear sir, that my life being spared and health continued, their object in this deeply interesting experiment shall be most faithfully carried out, the Lord being my helper. With the highest esteem, I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN BAYLY.

From the New-York Observer.

UNCLE SIMON IN LIBERIA.

UNCLE SIMON HARRISON was a slave among the Choctaws; he was redeemed by the contributions of the missionaries and others, and sent to Liberia. Here is a letter from him to the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury:

MONROVIA, August 12, 1850.

REV. C. KINGSBURY.—Your kind and affectionate letter, dated at Pine Ridge, Choctaw Nation, Feb. 2, 1855, was most judiciously received by me a few months ago, by the brig Gen. Pierce, a vessel from N. Y., in the employ of Dr. Hall & Co., of Baltimore, Md. The \$100 you have most kindly and generously raised for my benefit and forwarded to the Presbyterian Mission House, N. Y., has been most judiciously and wisely applied, in providing me, &c., and forwarded to me per Gen. Pierce, and never has pecuniary assistance come to me so timely. I feel under the deepest obligations to you and the friends who contributed this large donation for the support of your unworthy servant and his family. Surely the Lord will do good to the souls of the sinners of his grace I will try and serve him faithfully, and do what I can to instruct the perishing multitudes around me in the way of life. How good you are in manifesting such an interest in me and my family! We are all well. My wife complains much of her head, and she is very nervous, and the whole enjoys good health. My boys and myself enjoy first-rate health, and we are doing what we can for the good of this land of our adoption. If I had only a partial education I think I could do much more for the good of my race than it is possible for me now to do.

I have recently been appointed magistrate in the settlement where I live. Not that I feel qualified for this responsible office I do mention it, but to show you that my friends in this country think I am fit for something; neither do I feel proud of worldly honors, but humbled, and especially when I think of the good I would do if I were a true American, who would appear and act like the big men of America, and who you could not tell from them, if you did not see their faces. If you would pay us a visit, and go into our Legislative halls and our Courts of Justice, and see our eyes and keep open your eyes, you would forget your own land, and believe you were only dreaming of Africa, while you was in big America.

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owing to hostilities breaking out between the colonists and the Cape Palmas and Graves natives; he thought he might be serviceable in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties and establish peace again. The loss on the side of the colonists in property was considerable; 48 buildings were destroyed, and the natives' one building was killed. He gave no particulars respecting the causes of war, as we have nothing definite, but we will hear when the Doctor returns. We look for him in ten days. With esteemed respects, I remain,

Yours respectfully, &c.

J. B. MCGILL.

From the Boston T. & V. script.

FROM LIBERIA.

This ship Dirigo, of Boston, it will be remembered, took out the materials for a college to be erected at Monrovia. (A letter from Capt. Atwood to his officers reports that the ship arrived out on the morning of the 29th of December, after a passage of thirty days and 12 hours, being one of the quickest ever made from Boston, and the shortest one made from any port in the United States for more than two years.)

The captain adds: "There is considerable trade here. The principal article of export being palm oil; and from what I witness and hear, I judge the colony to be in a flourishing condition. Some six sail of vessels are now in port, besides the ship. I have a good deal of difficulty in discharging cargo, as we lay outside the bar, and at low water there is not sufficient depth for the lighters to run over it. This, however, is in part compensated for by the low rate of wages for the stevedores' gang—the head man I pay 50 cents a day, and the rest but 25 cents per man. My own crew I employed in peeling the ship in addition to pursue my voyage."

From the Baltimore American.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

THE LATE WAR AT CAPE PALMAS—PEACE RESTORED—ANNEXATION OF MARYLAND, IN LIBERIA, TO THE REPUBLIC—THE INTERIOR SETTLEMENT—PROPOSED TREATY WITH ENGLAND—CAPE MONROE—CHOICE OF ELECTION—STATE OF TRADE, &c., &c.

On the new colonization ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, thirty one days from Monrovia to the Cape, we have intelligence from that place to the 12th of March, at which time affairs were generally in a prosperous condition. The war which had existed at Cape Palmas for the past few months, between the Maryland settlers and the Grebo tribe, has now come to a close, and we trust, a permanent peace established. At one period the settlement at Cape Palmas was considered in imminent peril, and Governor Drayton applied to the Republic for aid of men and munitions of war. The Government promptly responded to his call, and a company of one hundred men, well armed and equipped, was forthwith enrolled and dispatched to Cape Palmas in the Society's ship, which happened to be in port at that time. The timely appearance of this force, the conciliating and judicious course pursued by General Roberts, who went down in charge of the troops, and other concurrent causes, put an end to actual hostilities, and induced the establishment of peace on a basis which promises permanency.

The friendly feelings evinced toward the Cape Palmas people by the Government of Liberia, in furnishing assistance in time of their great need, and the dangerous crisis they had just experienced, induced the citizens of that place to take into serious consideration the subject of annexation to the Republic. Accordingly a petition was drawn up and signed by a large majority of the people, requesting their Legislature, then in session, to have the question of annexation submitted to the voice or vote of the people, which was granted, and a unanimous vote given for immediate annexation to the Republic as a county. A petition for admission to the Republic was drawn up and forwarded to President Benson, who forthwith called for a session of the Legislature to act upon it, and no doubt the measure will be speedily consummated. This change in the Government of Maryland, in Liberia, however, in no degree affects the free operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the Republic assuming the position and responsibility of the State towards the Society.

The interior settlement, or experiment, as it has been termed, to test the climate in the interior, and compare it with that of the coast, is in a fair way of consummation. The direction of the undertaking, it will be recollected, was committed to the Rev. John Seys, a gentleman and favorably known as the Superintendent of the 'Liberian Mission, and as travelling agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. After visiting various regions interior to Bassa and Monrovia, he fixed upon an elevated position some twenty-five miles east of Millsburg as the suitable location for the new settlement, and forthwith made preparations for receiving uncolonized emigrants, of which twenty-two were selected from the expedition by the M. C. Stevens. They were landed at daylight on the 29th of January, and, under the immediate care of Mr. Seys, commenced their march for the interior, expecting to lodge but one night on the way to their abode in the new settlement. Advice from Mr. Seys, under date of March 10th, announces but one case of fever, and that very light, yielding readily to medical treatment. In the meantime at least four-fifths of the party emigrated by the same expedition, landed at the same place, and are now on their way to the new settlement.

Thus far the experiment has been successful, and the most sanguine hopes of its success are entertained.

The new settlement at Cape Palmas is in a prosperous condition, and the people are healthy one. President Benson has been in the place, and has been very successful in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulties and establish peace again. The loss on the side of the colonists in property was considerable; 48 buildings were destroyed, and the natives' one building was killed. He gave no particulars respecting the causes of war, as we have nothing definite, but we will hear when the Doctor returns. We look for him in ten days. With esteemed respects, I remain,

years of the eighteenth century; one-half of population lived over 27 years. In the latter 40 years one half exceeded 32 years of age. At the beginning of the present century one half exceeded 40 years; and from 1899 to 1945 one half exceeded 43. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the sixteenth century, up to 43, by the last rep.

НАБЛАГОВОДСТВО, far and wide, is "the regie shadow of death." Its ceremonies and operations, whether developed in the Obshchina and wretched craft of Africa, or in the cruelness of India and China, make fearful havoc of human life. Idolatry is misery. No Howard or Wilberforce was heard of in heathendom—such Godlike men are the creations of Christianity.

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where they will be safe. We will establish on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Liberia could furnish a harbor for the people where they could find the sympathy and aid that was denied them in the North. They did find the aid and the sympathy that were the success of the American experiment of Colonization, more than anywhere else who were settled here. Of course the first colonization attempt that had been made by the American people was the settlement of Liberia experienced by the American people; did the settlers of new colonies, Liberia, who had suffered in our new colonies. Did the colonists of Jamaica and Plymouth had suffered. Those who settled in California were parallel to the case of those who settled in the American West. The demand in California, in proportion to the number of Americans, were far greater than those in Liberia. There has not been, since the time of the American experiment of colonization as presented as the first step by the Society in the history presented as the first step by the

but cassavas, plantains, eddoes, sweet potatoes, and bananas are abundant. The eddoe, (*Arum esculentum*) is what was erroneously called yam, when you were last in Liberia, and the excellence of the root and its prolificness you so much admired: It is not to be excelled by the finest white German potato raised in Maryland; and as to the returns it yields to the farmer, the accounts which you gave, which seemed startling, did not come up to the reality—nay, the half was not told.

But we have fresh meat, too, in abundance, sheep, goats, both of the finest kind, and certainly the most delicious venison, and in the greatest abundance, I ever knew. Two or three times a week we can buy a sheep, goat, or deer, and so frequently give our people in the Receptacle a cheap and fresh dinner of most superior meat. As to fowls, we have had as many as 75 in hand at one time, and a chicken dinner for our people is no uncommon thing. Surely this is a land abounding in every good thing.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
Every morning and evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, family worship is held in the Receptacle, and a portion of Scripture read, a hymn sung, and prayer put up to God. To all are invited. Thursday evening we have a lecture, and then a Methodist class meets; Friday evening, general prayer-meeting; Saturday, a lecture to the natives exclusively, through an interpreter; and on Sunday, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and a flourishing Sunday school from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. But what will you say when I tell you that on Sunday last we dedicated to Almighty God a "little log church, a Union Church, towards which all contributed—some furnishing logs, some giving work, some lumber, some money. Oh, it was good to be there and bend the suppliant knee in the first place of worship ever erected in these wilds, and to feel that God was there also!

EDUCATION.
I have a regular day school, taught in the Receptacle, heretofore, but now held in the church, and kept from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Mr. John Clark, a converted native—you know him as one raised in the Methodist Mission-schools in this country—is the teacher, and old and young of the immigrants attend it. Young men are now reading the Bible who could barely scribble a little when they came.

THE NATIVES.
These are *Quakers*, chiefly, though some of all the other tribes are found scattered around us. They are friendly; when *trusted*, they are honest; and seem, by a variety of evidences, to appreciate our coming among them and settling. They find employment, and sale for their commodities. They hence are excited to work, and regard us as friends, who will do them good, and not harm.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.
I feel so confident that our Board will strengthen us by sending out a fine large immigration to this place, that I have, in addition to the temporary buildings now erected, made arrangements for building a substantial and commodious Receptacle of our hard and durable timber, and hope to have it up and tenanted by July 1st. Tell your New-York friends, then—tell it over the land—publish it from Dan to Berseba—let all Missionary Societies know that men and women, of any complexion, from any of the States, may come, may bring their children, and in thirty hours from the time they leave the side of their ship—spending the intervening night comfortably on the way—they may arrive at Careyburg, and find a pleasant, safe, healthful spot, where—other things being equal—they may gradually become inured to the climate of Africa, and from hence diverge and go to other fields of labor, and spread the blessings of civilization and Christianity over this much injured land and people.

My Heaven continue to bless you and your Society, and all engaged for the good of poor Africa, in the fervent prayer of

Yours, respectfully and fraternally,
JOHN SEYS

PESSA COUNTRY.

The following letter from George L. Seymour will be read with great interest.
Mr. Seymour's journey to Pessa and his settlement there were noticed by us in former numbers of the *Journal*. He is at least one hundred miles from the coast, and seems to feel as if on the threshold of a vast theatre of usefulness spread before him.

Why may we not hope that his app' to the colored people for aid to establish a Mission of their own will now attract attention?
He is well known as a superior and intelligent man, who emigrated from Hartford, Connecticut, some years ago, and his statements are deemed entirely reliable:

BOSTON TOWN, CARPENTERS' OFFICE,
January 4, 1857.

DEAR MR. FINNEY.—Sir—I have received your kind favor in which you express satisfaction in the pursuit of my journal, which I feel gratified to learn, as I felt impressed to do something more extensively for the good of our brethren in heathen darkness. For that end I have left my coffee farm and residence, and now reside in the Pessa country, as a missionary. We have put up a comfortable log-house. We have a small farm, and on it coffee, sugar cane, Lima beans, black-eyed peas, cucumbers, and water-melons. Tomatoes, egg-plants, Mungom plums, soap roots, rose apples, corn &c., &c., are to be found, with sweet potatoes and

sadras, in a state of perfection or progressing. You will see that there is a beginning at a respectable distance in the interior. All the improvements we see are the result of our own labor, for we wish to establish a Mission on principles of industry, and give no encouragement to any but such as feel disposed to give a practical display of civilized life, as the result of their own personal efforts. We have got up a blacksmith's shop, and are doing our own cabinet work, which, of course, would have done well enough in a New-England kitchen some two hundred years back, yet answers our purpose in Pessa, and any mission-aries that cannot accommodate themselves to the like, for the present, have little business in a field like this. We hope to put up our turning lathe and bench saw, and as soon as practicable, our loom, for we have up our large spinning wheel, the working of which has been a revolution in this cotton-raising and cloth-making district. One new article of commerce out here is cotton. In fact, everything we do or have done, so far, has wrought a change, not forgetting my Yankee brass clock, which, perhaps, preaches as loud a sermon, every time it strikes, as a dozen polished men together could do, from the fact that it is a practical something, which is the only impressive way to get hold of a heathen's mind at first. I should be thankful if each kind individual would furnish me with a small galvanic battery and materials and directions; and some other good person a small lot of common drawings, as these people are more convinced by seeing and feeling than by hearing at present. We have no particular support from any other quarter than that of our own efforts, which we know are owned and blessed of God. The country is abounding in rice, which we purchase for four yards of any kind of cloth for a bushel, or thirty leaves of tobacco for same amount, or a pound of gunpowder or half pound of beads, or two gallons of salt. Any one can see that living here is much less than on the coast, and I feel that we enjoy the hundred-fold promised by the Saviour. Our accommodations are not what they should be, and we calculate to erect a large, commodious dwelling, but we want aid in materials and labor, and know not where it is to come from. Yet, as our trust is in God, we shall begin as soon as possible. I am at this place waiting for the Pessay King and his suite to go towards the sea-coast, to aid in the settlement of a warlike disturbance. It interferes with the caravans here is now sending down from time to time. The last numbered two hundred and forty odd persons, with rice, cam-wood, &c. As to the direction, I can safely say that our course was that of north-east. As relates to the interior settlement and its location, I think it the omen of good for this part of Africa. The situation is a healthy one, easy of access, with good land, water plentiful, and as good as the Croton in its best state; timber at hand for house building; very little swamp land. In a word, if men occupy the place, it will, in a few years assume the aspect of a New-England village. The inducements to commerce are greater as you penetrate the interior, as at this town, for instance, you may walk in any direction and find cam-wood ready for the axe; but it being in the hands of the natives, and a considerable distance from the sea-coast, it is not cut as fast as our merchants would like; but place a few enterprising men at this distance, and it will commence a revolution that may be felt in the commercial world. At this moment a thousand godly men and women are wanted to answer the demands of the native population of this district of country, embracing a space of two hundred miles each way. I have made application, with others, for the establishment of a Mission Society among our colored brethren in the United States; and if you learn anything about the matter, urge it onward. This place or town, like all the interior towns, is swarming with inhabitants, young and old, and the head man of this town has made special application by letter to the religious part of our Liberian citizens for a missionary to reside at this place.

I would say much more, but I refrain for the present until I make a tour some five days' journey interior to our station in Pessa. I will then advise you as to the result of this petition; for I know if they are wanting in Liberia, they are to be found in the United States. Form a Mission Society among our color, if possible, in the city of New York, for interior work. The itinerating system will not apply well to our native population.

Yours, in esteem,
Geo. L. SEYMOUR.

REV. GEORGE THOMPSON ON NEBBIT'S BOOK.

WM. NEBBIT, with a company of others, sailed for Africa in the fall of 1855, in a vessel commanded by Austin Miller. He was on and about the coast of Liberia nearly three months. I have not time, in this brief notice, to speak of many of his descriptions and views of Liberia, but can only point out a few of his most glaring falsehoods, so that we may know what weight to attach to his testimony in general.

NEBBIT'S Assertion.

1st. "The face of the country is one magnificent swamp," and Cape Mesurado, Cape Mount, and the banks of port of Junk river are given as the only exceptions (or mainly so); and except these, there is very little other land free from the inundations of the tide, which rises all over it, twice a day!"

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. Is it possible that Mr. Nebbit ever saw

Liberia—ever went ashore there—and can utter such baseless falsehoods? Did he think no one else would ever visit that place to witness the truth of his words? I have been there, and examined Mesurado country thoroughly in every part. I went about 100 miles back into the country. I visited the place about 25 years after Nebbit. A few miles back from Monrovia is a low mangrove swamp, but within two miles of the sea the land is sufficiently elevated to be inhabited and cultivated. From the junction of St. Paul's and Stockton creek (not more than three or four miles from the sea) the banks of St. Paul are high, and fine for settlements or farming. And the banks of the river are now mostly settled, and under cultivation. I walked from Marshall to Monrovia, on the beach (40 miles), and found nearly the whole line of coast fine for settlement. I went up St. Paul's, Mesurado, and Junk rivers (both branches), and found some of the finest locations for settlements or for farms, which, for pleasantness of scenery, exceeded anything I had seen in any country.

But when we are a few miles back from any point, for hundreds of miles along the coast as fine a country is found as the sun shines upon. It is beautifully hilly, rolling well, and watered with numerous mill streams, springs of the finest soft water, with abundance of fine timber, stone, iron ore, and other metals—capable of being brought under the highest cultivation and having roads made everywhere. From Monrovia to Cape Mount the whole coast is capable of settlement, and much of the way from Cape Mount to Gallinas.

When the hills are reached they continue indefinitely into the interior, altogether making one of the finest countries in the world. "I speak that I know, and testify that I have seen."

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. I saw an abundance of the finest timber everywhere I travelled, unless where it had been cleared off for farms.

Nebbit's Assertion.

3rd. "There is observable from the coast the Kong Mountains."

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. I went to and stood on the top of the mountains Mr. Nebbit refers to, but the Kong Mountains are nearly 300 miles N.E.

Nebbit's Assertion.

4th. "There positively is not, and never has been, a plow, a horse, or a yoke of oxen used in all the country."

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. A man went from settlement to settlement to aid the people in breaking oxen, and I saw oxen that were worked. It is true there are not, as yet, many horses, but I saw numbers, and they are getting more from time to time.

Nebbit's Assertion.

5th. No man there has now, or ever had, five acres of land cleared, and in cultivation.

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. On St. Paul's one man had 400 acres, about 100 cleared and in successful cultivation, in cane, coffee, &c., and I now have a quantity of his sugar, syrup, and coffee.

Another had 75 acres of cane, and was planting 50 more. Another had 40 acres of the heaviest cane ever seen anywhere. Another had 100 acres cleared, and in coffee trees. One man raised one ton of ginger, and saved the whole for seed another year!

There were 2 sugar mills in operation when I was there, and 2 steam sugar mills had been ordered; and in another country there were some 8 or 10 sugar mills.

I saw hundreds of acres of cane, hundreds of acres of coffee, cocoa, and other articles.

Nebbit's Assertion.

6th. "Slavery as abject, and far more merciless than is to be found almost anywhere else, exists there universally. There is not one who does not own more or less slaves!"

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. I can only say, there is no foundation for such a libel to rest upon Liberia. SLAVERY is not there, nor can it be there, with their present Constitution and laws, and I have reason to know that these laws are enforced. The native chiefs who live within and under the Colony have their slaves, as before; but if they run away, they cannot retain them. There is no fugitive law there. The law is right.

There are wicked men there who would, if they could, hold slaves, but they cannot, under the present laws. And I have reason to know that the President and many of the most influential men of Liberia are right on the subject of Slavery.

NEW-YORK TRADE IN MEN.

The authorities seem determined to roll off the reproach which has rested on our port as a haunt of men-traders. Two vessels, the Helen and the Merchant, have been brought under examination, charged with being fitted out for cargoes of Africans. Neither impudence nor cunning has availed to redeem or defend them from the zealous activity of the Marshal. The cargoes of the vessels, the demeanor of the parties concerned in them, and the character of the crews, leave little doubt that they have been caught barely in time to frustrate their nefarious purpose.

WAS HE RIGHT?

We are informed that Captain Leary, of the schooner Fawn, of Baltimore, has just arrived in that city, having sailed from Monrovia April 20th; and that, knowing how anxious the public is to receive the earliest and fullest tidings from Liberia, he did not bring the bag of letters and papers usually ready on such occasions. The reason assigned is, that he would not give a receipt, and the officials would not send it without a receipt.

Thus a want of a little courtesy subjects many to inconvenience. We hope any vessel going to or returning from Liberia will, as a matter of public convenience, have its letter-bag, and cheerfully convey all entrusted to it.

APPROBATORY RESOLUTIONS.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED GENERAL SYNOUD.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1857.

Extract from the Minutes of the Associate Reformed General Synod, held in New-York, May 20, and thereafter from day to day:

"Having heard with pleasure the remarks made by Rev. Henry Conely, Agent of the New York State Colonization Society,

"1. Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization be recommended to the bountiful attention of all our Churches.

"2. Resolved, That the Board of Education be directed to look out for one or more colored young men to be trained for teaching or preaching among their brethren in the United States or in Africa."

THE CLASSIS OF HUDSON.

The following resolution was adopted in the Classis of Hudson, at its regular Spring session, convened in the Reformed Dutch Church of Litchtho, April 28, 1857.

IRA C. BOICE, State Clerk.

"Resolved, That we have listened with interest to the statements of the Rev. Mr. Conely; that we express our continued confidence in African Colonization, and cheerfully commend the cause to our Churches."

The *London Courier* says: "Rev. Dr. Bogue, of Syracuse, long engaged in the philanthropic object of colonizing and Christianizing Africa, preached in Dr. Winer's church, in behalf of that enterprise. His visit here was occasioned by an application of some fourteen of our colored citizens to be taken to Liberia."

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC meeting of this Society and its friends was held on Thursday evening, May 14th, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The chair was occupied by the President, Bishop Potter, and an appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Joseph McKim.

The Rev. Thomas S. Malcolm read the following statement of the doings of the Society and the progress of Liberia.

The entire contributions from Pennsylvania for Colonization purposes, during the year ending January 1st, 1857, were \$10,067.37.

Last December the Mary Caroline Stevens sailed for the first time, with 217 emigrants; the homeward voyage was made in thirty days. This week the Stevens started again on her errand of mercy. About 500 applications have been made for passage, but only 800 can be accommodated. Perhaps some generous citizen of Pennsylvania may be prompted to make a similar gift.

About twelve thousand people of color have left our shores for Africa. More than half of them are emancipated for the purpose. In and around the Republic of Liberia native tribes, numbering about two hundred thousand souls, have acknowledged the Government, thus opening an inviting field for the civilization and evangelization of native Africans.

Two receptacles have been prepared and sent to Liberia for the use of emigrants. They are named Tracy and Brewster, the latter in honor of a liberal citizen of Pennsylvania. The cost was \$12,000.

An interior settlement has been established, fifty miles from Monrovia, under most favorable circumstances.

The recent difficulties at Cape Palmas, between the Maryland colony and the natives, have been happily adjusted, and the Maryland Colony will be annexed to Liberia.

A monthly line of steamers leaves London for Liberia and other portions of the coast.

The Chairman stated that the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, D.D., of Baltimore, who had been announced among the speakers, was too ill to be present. He regretted the circumstance, and said that he had received a letter from the absent gentleman, which would be read:

BALTIMORE, May 13, 1857.

MY DEAR BISHOP POTTER.—I am laboring under the effects of a severe cold, and with extreme difficulty, preached to day, before the General Convention of the Brotherhood. I am satisfied that it would be perilous, and in the face of the prohibition of any physician I cannot venture to travel to Philadelphia and speak to-morrow night at the Anniversary of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society.

May I ask you to do me the favor to read this letter; and what will be better still for the cause we love, supply my deficiencies, and expand and enforce what is here only imperfectly given, for I am suffering from a sick bed.

It was with no ordinary satisfaction I received

and accepted the invitation of the Committee to address the meeting of your Society. Colonization has been my life, in my feeble services. My venerated grandfather was one of its original founders, and more than twenty-eight years ago I recognized that claim, and founded the first juvenile Colonization Society which has been formed in this country.

Long before my grandfather assigned to me the pleasing task of conveying from Virginia to Baltimore twenty-two colored persons, most of whom had been born on his estate, and all of whom he liberated, and at an expense of nearly \$1000 comfortably fitted out and sent to Liberia. Through the kindness of Perry and Bishop Davis I learn that they and their descendants are among the most useful and respectable citizens of the colony. The letters which we receive from time to time indicate their appreciation of the advantages which they enjoy; and a comparison of their social, political, and religious condition in Africa with the same conditions of fellow colored persons liberated by my father, and remaining in this country, would, if any doubt existed on the subject, abundantly satisfy me of the great benefits which Colonization presents to the African race.

In connection with this fact there is an incident not without interest, and quite suggestive, which you will permit me to relate. When buying the goods needed for their outfit I took them with me. Their number and appearance attracted attention and excited inquiry; and when the merchants of Baltimore learned that they were, and that was their destination, without an exception they threw off the profits, and in many cases added valuable presents. The goods and presents, at market value, were probably not less than \$1500. More recently still I was honored by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society with an appointment of Commissioner to visit, in behalf of Colonization, those countries whose Governments had acknowledged the independence of Liberia. I think, therefore, on the score of ancestral interest in this cause, as well as some humble personal efforts to behalf, and the declared confidence of the able and efficient Board entrusted with the management of this vast plan of benevolence, that I am fairly entitled to credit when I say that I deeply regret my inability to be present at the approaching Anniversary.

To my apprehension, the object of your meeting is not to discuss the abstract question of African Colonization. The day has gone by when that can be considered an open question. Its essential element has so pervaded the families of the earth, and become the characteristic feature of the present generation, that it might almost give name to the age, and efficient Board entrusted with the management of this vast plan of benevolence, that I am fairly entitled to credit when I say that I deeply regret my inability to be present at the approaching Anniversary.

Already there stretches along the western coast of Africa for 700 miles a Republic, recognized by many of the most powerful Governments. In agriculture, commerce, arts, and sciences, as well as in morals, she will compare favorably with the early colonies of the North or any other country. And all this has been done by the American Colonization Society.

All honor to the men who formed this Society. They were their own prophets. They had minds to grasp some of the true cause as exhibited in the Scriptures, and to cling to the wide-spread beneficence of the scheme, even though it should be baptized in the blood of its early friends. The wisdom of their plan—the ability of the scheme to accomplish the result sought, is no longer an open question. The general verdict of mankind will sooner or later set to rest that the true friend of the African race is the American Colonization Society; whilst the gracious approval of God must become apparent to the most sceptical, by the manifold blessings of His Providence. Hence I conceive that the real object of such meetings as this approaching Anniversary has now been done, and see if any new light has been shed by Providence to encourage and animate the friends of Colonization.

The complicated nature of those acts and expressions of God's will, which we term Providence, and the remote results which sometimes combine to produce its most striking results, whilst, on the one hand, they make us cautious in reaching conclusions, yet, on the other, stand us with their extraordinary simplicity and power. Franklin, as I have often remarked that he was a co-worker with his kite, little dreamed that he was a co-worker with mine by the electric cable.

We cannot separate the wonders of science and their application to the laws of trade from the direct control of God. And the formidable problem of the ultimate removal of the African race to their native land seems to me about to be solved by one of the simplest laws of trade.

Whenever emigration to Africa, like emigration to America shall become self-paying, the work is done—at least, it becomes then only a question of time. And then the reproductive power of Africa, which will combine to produce the result. And no thoughtful man can look at an Irish laborer in

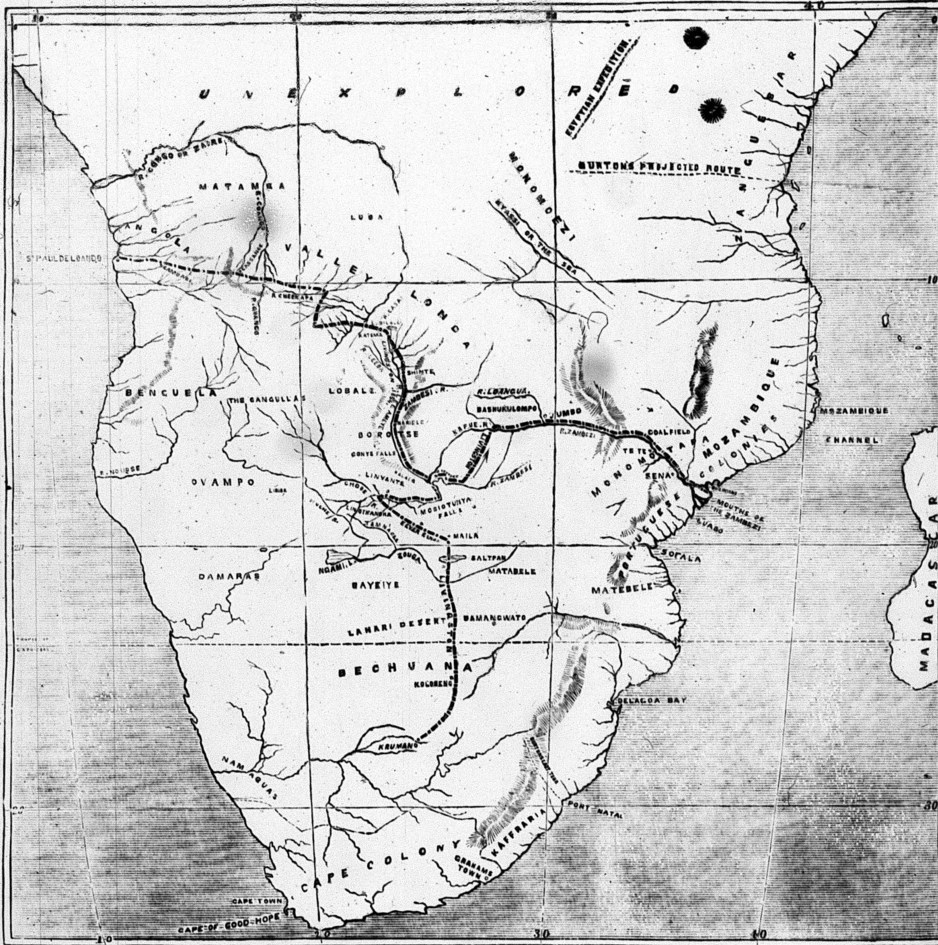
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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.

JULY, 1857.

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A MAP OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Projected by Rev. Dr. Livingstone, to show his lines of travel on his three great exploring tours; and showing also the region still unexplored, attempts to penetrate which are now being made by two expeditions; the first under Lieut. Burton, working eastward from Zanzibar; the other following up the Nile, with the object of tracing it to its source, and meeting Burton.

We live at an epoch full of splendid discovery. No period in history, equally brief—one at the close of the fifteenth century, when Columbus found the Western world, and De Gama the way to the East, alone excepted—has yielded so brilliant a harvest of reliable geographical knowledge as the six years closing with 1855. The period covers investigations of Barth, Vogel, and De Laeture, in Middle Africa; of Oswald, Livingstone, and Anderson, in the South; of Lieutenant Burton, in the East. It covers the perquisitions of Layard, Rawlinson, and Place, in Assyria. It covers the highly interesting but curiosity-provoking excursions of Herndon and Page up the Marañon and Parana into the heart of South America. It covers the explorations of McClure, Collinson, Rae, and Kane, within the Polar circle. It unfolds an index of courage, labor, and patience well rewarded, that might stimulate the most indolent in civilized life into the spirit of adventure. The index is that of a bulky volume, containing stores of facts precious to science, with very little that is not tributary to some department of knowledge. But foremost and chief, as the leading discoveries of the time, and the crown and complement of all preceding research, rank these three:

1. The discovery, in 1849, by Captain Oswald and Dr. Livingstone, of the great Lake Ngami, in Southern Africa, thus partially confirming Greek and Arabian tradition, and the conjectures of geologists, that the unknown deserts of that continent beneath the Lunar range are diversified with expanded sheets of water, and possibly an inland sea.
2. The discovery, in 1850, by Captain McClure, of a Northwest passage to China, three hundred years after Sir Hugh Willoughby first attempted to find it, and after three hundred years of gallant endeavor and matchless suffering in the pursuit.
3. The discovery, in 1855, by Dr. Kane, of an iceless circumpolar sea, the existence of which had been pre-supposed by science.

The latter two achievements have only second-rate honors to subsequent maritime exploration. Not but that there is a world of work to be done; not but that there are as valuable facts in the sea as ever came out of it. But the main glory of adventure consists in pioneering the way, which, once indicated, they who follow are but instruments in the hands of the true discoverer. Is not the dis-

covery of the planet Neptune credited to Le Verrier, who demonstrated its place in the concave, rather than to the star-gazer who, guided by his data, found it? So will the glory of finding the Northwest Passage belong primarily to McClure, who from the heights of Barling's Island, saw seventy nautical miles away, across impassable ice, points which Parry had reached from the opposite side; and like the Spaniard, who "silent upon a peak in Darien," first saw the Pacific, looked down Barrow Strait homeward. Yet no little fame will be his who, working his way through interesting ice, effects, not merely demonstrates the passage. So likewise the honor of proving an open polar sea belongs to Dr. Kane; while a large residuum of credit is reserved for the sailor who shall attain and navigate those unvisited waters. Nor is the field of unexplored labor at the North confined to these two enterprises. The coast line of the North American continent is yet to be defined; the extent and direction of various straits, bays, and inlets separating the Arctic islands are to be ascertained; the islands themselves are to be surveyed; Greenland is to be circumnavigated. All these things will doubtless be accomplished before 1857, the most of them during the current century. An expedition furnished with all the results of McClure, Collinson, and Kane, and instructed thoroughly by their experience of ice and cold, already planned in England; and, if managed with sense, intrepidity, and attended with good fortune, may foregather the labors of a generation or two. The propriety of expediting overland from Canada a subsidiary company, provided completely with the appliances of scientific and geographical observation, will not, we suspect, be overlooked by Her Majesty's Colonial Office.

In South America, the grand labors of Humboldt and Bonpland—only less valuable because effected before the natural sciences had assumed their present better classification—with the minor attempts of Herndon and Page, only what the appetite for information. Paraguay is still a terra incognita; the upper waters of the Amazon have been but cursorily noted; the hammer of the geologist has scarcely disturbed the echoes of the Andes, with their wondrous peaks and table-lands, abrupt chasms, and irregular stratification; the shelves of our museums boast very few representatives of the animal and vegetable faunality which thrives the

profuse plains at their feet. The Southern half of our hemisphere is, in fact, a vast arena for remunerative research—an arena uninterrupted and unpolluted by desert sands. The Emperor of Brazil, we are glad to note, has organized an expedition to so much of the course of the Amazon as lies within his dominions. It is designed to start early in the coming autumn.

Africa more than makes up for the deficiencies of South America in the article of sand. Its animal kingdom is also upon a more stupendous scale, adding that formidable obstacle to other peculiar perils of exploration. Nevertheless, thanks to the enterprise of the Viceroy of Egypt, the intrepidity of Dr. Livingstone, the plant adaptability of Captain Burton, much has been accomplished. The White Nile has been examined within two degrees of the equator; advancing from the vicinity of Cape Livingstone has traversed the middle region obliquely, up to the eighth parallel of South latitude; and, varying his track, he has crossed the same country from ocean to ocean, as shown upon the chart prepared by him, which accompanies the present paper. Upon the latter route, from longitude 25° to the Mozambique Channel, he had been anticipated by Pereira, in 1798. Burton has recently returned from some remarkable investigations in the country back of Natal, throwing light upon tribes unvisited by Europeans. Africa, nevertheless, affords a vast area for research. Ethiopia is still imperfectly known. *A tract as large as the United States is clothed in utter obscurity.* We know nothing of the Mountains of the Moon; but their names. The source of the White Nile is undiscovered. The inland sea we have referred to has never been seen or sounded. Whole nations, known to us by report, have yet to witness that phenomenon, a white man. Such is the field still open for exploration; and it is scarcely to be imagined that the adventurous spirit of our time will long leave it without cultivators. We already hear of hunting parties, and individuals pushing degrees inward from the various European settlements upon both shores, supplying, if not exact scientific and topographical data, additional anecdotes of the aborigines. There is, moreover, the great Egyptian expedition now upon the Nile, recruited from the European schools of science, furnished with apparatus, boats, necessities, and a powerful escort, and instructed to stop nowhere

short of the mysterious head of that river, should the search carry them to the Lunar mountains, or to the moon itself. Burton, too, at the head of a strong company, has landed in Zanzibar, on the eastern side, in latitude 1° South, desirous to urge his discoveries inward until he joins the Egyptian party, and with them to seek the intercontinental sea. Should these projects be realized to the extent the character of the men engaged in them warrants, the dark curtain that has from the beginning shrouded Middle Africa will at last be uprolled, and the land of ivory and gold-dust become as familiar to curious civilization as the land of the olive and myrtle.

Turning to Asia, we find great reason to rejoice that the "golden realm of Cathay" is to be thrown open to the world. The first step having been taken, Chinese obstinacy will do the rest. China is broken. The barbarian will pour in. Foreign intervention will satisfy and tranquillize rebellion, restore activity to industry, and by settling upon solid foundations the guarantees of trade, lend it new vitality. What immense tracts will thus be made penetrable to the curious explorer, what boundless fields opened for educational and missionary effort, what provocations presented to antiquarian and historical inquiry, what temptations to men of science, what curious and secret processes, invaluable to the agriculturist and artisan! Indeed, no anticipations, however enthusiastic, can be fairly pronounced extravagant, when we reflect that this is the eldest empire of earth, the home of one-third of the human family, the mother of those immortal arts, without which mankind might still be in the dawn rather than in the noon of civilization. It will not be long before Japan will yield to the same pressure now applied to China, and expand to the approach of commerce and travel.

There will then remain for examination only one pre-eminent theatre of research, namely the Australian archipelago, still indifferently known even to the Europeans centred about it. Australia, had our own Government possessed it, would long ago have been mapped, sore by acre, in the Land Office, and its entire topography delineated minutely. We have no means of conjecture as to the time the British Government will be likely to take for the same task. Certainly, in the anomalous character of the animal and vegetable life observed there, we

have the prospect of results profoundly interesting to the naturalist; while for data to be supplied only by the foot of that secret continent, the geologist must continue to wait patiently. Time, and the enterprise of his children, will accomplish these things, and greater. In another century, perhaps, the phrases, "unexplored region," "only partially known," and other similar blasons of geographical ignorance, will come to disfigure the map. What may we not expect from the accelerating movement of the age?

MADAGASCAR.

THE REV. Mr. Ellis, the missionary of the London Missionary Society, gives the following account of his journey: "Upon his arrival at the island, a chief, called Isaro, directed the people, and made arrangements for Mr. Ellis's safety and comfort during the journey, and he did whatever he could to make it easy and pleasant."

"Near the capital, the travelling party had to halt for a little time, until the preparations for publicly receiving him had been completed. Among other things, a palanquin, partly covered with a velvet cloak, was procured for him to get any quiet. Some of the interviews with Christian natives were very affecting. But the particulars of these interviews cannot be told at present. All we can now say is, that some whom Mr. Ellis then met were among the noblest witnesses and the bravest sufferers for the Lord Jesus Christ whom the world ever saw."

GREETINGS OF OLD FRIENDS.—The house provided for Mr. Ellis was large and convenient; and, as he was unwell, he would gladly have rested there for a little while. But there was no rest for him. So many were waiting to welcome him, and their welcomes were so full of joy and love, that it was impossible for him to get any quiet. Some of the interviews with Christian natives were very affecting. But the particulars of these interviews cannot be told at present. All we can now say is, that some whom Mr. Ellis then met were among the noblest witnesses and the bravest sufferers for the Lord Jesus Christ whom the world ever saw."

FELLOWSHIP OF THE PRINCE.—Mr. Ellis says that his best hopes, so far, had been more than fulfilled. He had not seen the Queen when he sent off his letter, but he was to see her on the next day. He had, however, received a most interesting visit from the Prince, accompanied by the Queen's secretary, who speaks English well. Mr. Ellis says that the Prince is a very young-looking man, and that his appearance and manners are particularly pleasing. He was dressed like an English gentleman, was very open and easy in his conversation, and in his behavior there was a softness and politeness which showed both good breeding and kindness of disposition. Mr. Ellis and the Prince were soon at home with one another. Their intercourse was more like that of intimate friends who sincerely loved and trusted each other, than of comparative strangers. Mr. Ellis felt that what he had already seen and heard had repaid him for all his sacrifices and sufferings on leaving his home for that distant land. He therefore ends his journal thus: "Ever since intelligence received a short time before my leaving England, I have felt no doubt it was my duty to come here, and the events of this evening have confirmed the impression."

We are sure that many of our readers, whose hearts have been often moved when hearing of the faith and courage of the missionaries of Madagascar, will give hearty thanks to God for this intelligence, and will continue to pray that he may watch over the Church in that land, and give to his servant the wisdom which he so greatly needs, and that success which those who sent him out so earnestly desire.

DEFENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—It is a region covered either with lakes, shallow rivers, swamps and marshes, or else with forest so vast, and thick, and impenetrable, that it is almost impossible to plant so crowded every inch of space, that no one could have passed through it had it a rude road been cut with great labor. Sometimes this road was very narrow and steep, and at other times the men who carried Mr. Ellis had to wade for a long way through deep mud. He says that he was reminded of a favorite saying of the late King Radama, that he should not be afraid of any invading army while he had his two generals, "woods and water."

Mr. Ellis has returned in health and safety, and has secured the renewed gratitude of the British churches for the judicious and happy manner in which he has executed his delicate mission. Although his stay at the capital of Madagascar was limited to five weeks, he received great attention and kindness from the Queen and the native authorities, and we need hardly add, from the Prince, her son, and the native Christians. The laws against Christianity are not repealed, but we are happy to know that their enforcement is greatly relaxed, and that since the year 1849 there have been no acts of violent persecution.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH AFRICA.

THIS series of rock strata called neogene, comprising Lyell's miocene and pleocene, and containing on the whole a greater proportion of recent than of extinct species of molluscs, show that the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas occupied a much wider extent formerly than they do now. The South and the South-west of France, the basins of Vienna and of Hungary, the plains of Germany, Russia, and Lombardy, were all covered. At the same period the Caspian and Black seas were unknown, and the Adriatic was the latest. The basins made in surveying the Isthmus of Suez show that it was

The Nile, the eastern part of Africa, but no one has hitherto proceeded far to the west of Upper Abyssinia, so that the present empire, perhaps, the boundaries of the ancient Egyptian reign of Ethiopia extended. We may expect more information enabling us to compare the actual state of the population there with that which our earliest authors have described. We are now in a position to form an opinion on that matter as far as regards the Silt degree of North latitude. This is due to the reports forwarded by M. d'Arnaud, and also to the numerous objects which he and his successors have discovered since 1844 and since then. These objects confirm an idea of the domestic economy of the people, and of their taste of civilisation. But whoever examines the figures and paintings by the Egyptians—Anknes, Medinet-shoo, or elsewhere, will find remarks among them relating mainly to military success, in which we see traces of rapacity without mercy; arms, offensive and defensive, their costume, and other utensils, in procession before the Egyptian conquerors. It is easy to recognise among these groups of Ethiopians which are composed of Ethiopians. If, therefore, we compare the spears, shields, bow, ornaments, musical instruments, and other objects of such Ethiopian portraits with those lately come into our possession,

tion from the Upper Nile, we will recognize, with
out difficulty, the perfect resemblance which exists
between them. We, on these grounds, assert that
during several thousand years the Ethiopians have
remained stationary. We may even conclude that
civilization has degenerated. Undoubtedly, as
rabo asserts, the population of Ethiopia was, in
his time, less advanced than that of Egypt; but it
was to be expected that during so many centuries
it should have made progress. Of this there is no
doubt. This fact is not destitute of interest in re-
spect to the moral and philosophical history of the
African races. It merits being examined and its
causes investigated.—*Bulletin de la Société de Geo-
graphie, Paris, 1857.*

BARBADOES AND LIBERIA.

Our readers will observe in this number of the
Colonization Journal a document which presents
to us views both instructive and interesting. It is
a letter addressed by certain persons in Barbadoes
to J. J. Roberts, Esq., late President of the Libe-
rian Republic. The designations of those who
sign it are particularly worthy of notice. Out of
nine, six belong to that to which we may assign
the title of the literary and especially intelli-
gent class of society, being schoolmasters, librarians,
etc., or engaged generally in literary pursuits.
Let us consider how this class is likely to stand
as to position and means of support in Barbadoes.
The island contains about 160 square miles, with
a population of about 123,000, giving the rate of 735
persons per square mile; so that if the whole land
were divided into acre lots, there would be nearly
18,000, too few to admit of each person having one
lot; and every lot of 4 acres might have a house
and a family upon it, or every section of 160 acres
might have on it a village of 40 inhabited dwell-
ings, these villages covering the whole country
no more than half a mile from each other. Though
the capital contains nearly one-third of the popu-
lation, yet as the useful land amounts to a good
deal more than one-third of the whole, the popula-
tion of the cultivated territory must even exceed
the rate above mentioned. The island of Malta is
the only other instance of a similar degree of occu-
pation. If the territory of the United States could
be inundated with human life to the same degree,
it would contain about twice the present popula-
tion of the whole world. The population of Barba-
does, as Mr. Hooker observes in his letter, is
greatly over-crowded. Wages, therefore, are low,
not exceeding one quarter-dollar per day. But
the soil is fertile, and when a bit and garden-grove
form a part of the laborer's wages, he can procure
most of the necessities of life by laboring for him-
self on Saturdays.

That there should be such a crowding of popu-
lation on this "peck of land so near great islands
clamorous for laborers, shows that there is much
that is unsatisfactory in the relations of the two
races which occupy those islands.

There appear to be about 60 schools, reinforced
by some 50 Sunday-schools; and church accom-
modations are found, on the whole, for about 14,000
individuals. These supplies are scanty. The
teacher, therefore, ought to be in demand; and if
society were rightly constituted and governed,
there should be found for him abundant employ-
ment and remuneration.

For a white teacher, doubtless, both abun-
dant employment and remuneration would be af-
forded. On him, there is no doubt, the choice
would fall in all cases of competition between the
two, whether the white and colored compete for
public office or for private support. The govern-
ment class is not that which wants the colored man's
help; and though the formal law makes no dis-
tinctions, the all-pervading social law does. There
is a grade of society to which he cannot in reality
reach; and if in appearance, now and then, he
reaches it, it is only to be patted on the back, as
exhibited as a specimen of the extravagantly vir-
tuous liberality of those who have admitted him
among them. The interests of the colored man
are ever found, in the jostlings along the road
of life, to be elbowed off into the ditch. Whether,
as some nations do feel, this is natural and excusa-
ble, or whether, as others feel, it is unnatural and
inexcusable, there seems a certainty that this re-
pugnance to admit the colored man to social equal-
ity will endure as a fact for at least some genera-
tions yet to come. Practically the African is
admitted to social equality only when his rela-
tions are with Africa. That even this modified right
should be granted, is an advance in social equality
which African colonization has promoted if not
procured. An intelligent Liberian gentleman
would be accepted in Europe as the free denizen of
a free country. One of similar qualifications from
this country might be the object of ostentatious
and temporary sympathy, but only as wearing in
some respects the character of a runaway slave. It
is known that freedom in Liberia is a reality, and
that on this side of the Atlantic it has little of its
true dignity, and not much of its social value.

The African in Barbadoes does, therefore, come to
feel that, even with impartial laws and equal rights,
Barbadoes is not the place for him. Wherever
there is an approach to the same state of circum-
stances, or wherever population is equal to or
beyond the amount of profitable employment, then
the same set of consequences will probably, and
may we not safely say must inevitably occur. The
Barbadian sees that this must be the fact, and
therefore, instead of going to Jamaica or to De-
marara, he wisely feels that his most desira-
ble home is in Africa. He sees that there his free-

dom will be real, and not fictitious, and he feels
that in attaining eminence there, by advancing its
interests and his own, he is preparing the way for
his being received and acknowledged as a brother
and an equal everywhere else.

The colored population in the State of New-
York always felt a deep and cordial sympathy
with the condition of the West Indies. They
were, at being put, as to public law, in the condition
in which their brethren in those islands are found.
Let them study what are the results of that state
of things. They will see that all which is due to
Christianized human nature is far from being gained
there, and that their brethren anticipate no proba-
bility of its being gained. They cannot, in the present
circumstances of the world, elevate their race,
may be looked for in Africa more readily and
perfectly than in any other place.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Courier:

SIR:—The following letters show, in an inter-
esting light, some of the workings of emancipa-
tion in the British West Indies. After all that has
been said to the contrary, the colored people are
not in a position, and by that restriction, seriously im-
peded in their efforts for personal elevation and
the pursuit of happiness. They therefore wish
to migrate to some country where they may be
free from the depressing influence of white super-
iority.

President Roberts, of Liberia, was at Barbadoes
on a visit to the United States in 1848, the first
year of his first Presidential term. He then re-
ceived the congratulations of the Barbadoes Col-
onization Society for assisting in the suppression of
the slave trade and the introduction of civilization
into Africa. The officers of that Society also
gave him a copy of their resolutions, expressing their
desire to found a colony in their own persons at
Fernando Po, or such other spot as the Government
might select, under the patronage and protection of
the British Government. If President Roberts was
verbally informed that if this attempt should be un-
successful, they would wish to emigrate to Libe-
ria. Their principal motive for emigrating then was
the superabundance of laborers, and the conse-
quent low price of labor. The depressed condition
of the colored population had then so fully de-
veloped itself. Their effort appears to have failed,
as might have been expected, from the anxiety
of the British Government to depress wages still fur-
ther, by procuring additional laborers from Africa,
India, and China.

As the Colonization Society is limited, by its
charter, to colonizing, with its own consent, free
people of color residing in the United States, it can-
not expend its funds in colonizing those of Barba-
does. Whether it can find other means to
facilitate the execution of their desire will doubt-
less be a subject for future consideration. The
Rev. H. B. Hooker is a man whose powers
of observation and soundness of judgment are well
and extensively known; and he informs me that
he is personally acquainted with some of the signers
of the letter to President Roberts, and knows
them to be entirely worthy of confidence.

Respectfully yours, J. T.
Falmouth, Mass., June 4, 1857.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY:

DEAR SIR:—During a visit to the island of
Barbadoes, West Indies, the last winter, I became
much interested in the colored population of that
island. Since the emancipation from slavery, in
1840, there has been a great increase in the im-
portation of Government provision and private
effort have provided means of instruction, which
reach the larger portion of the children and youth,
and the cause of education among them is advanc-
ing.

Into the matter of education many of these col-
ored people enter with great interest, and have
risen, by this and other causes, far above the mass.
But the landed property of the island is, almost
everywhere, in the hands of white men either resi-
dents or residing in England; and the price
of the soil is such as to be out of the hands of the
colored people who are mostly poor. At the
same time, there runs through the island that
marked line of distinction between the African and
English race, which, as in other parts of the world,
prevents their meeting on the same level in the
intercourse of social life. The colored race is
placed in a position with the wealthy
and educated whites; while at the same time all
the progress really made in education and refine-
ment only renders their condition the more irksome.
The intelligent and aspiring of the African race
cannot rise to the position of the white race; and
they cannot merge themselves again in the mass of
the ignorant and degraded, from which they have
arisen.

Now, the intelligent colored people, sorely tried
by the circumstances of their position, turn their
eyes towards some other land; and they ask
the question, where they could not find a home
in Africa, their fatherland. They understand some-
thing of the principles and operations of the Ameri-
can Colonization Society. Indeed, they once
made an appeal to Governor Roberts, of Liberia,
for counsel.

They also said, the island of Barbadoes
is greatly over-populated, rendering wages very
low, and keeping the mass of the colored people
poor.

With such pecuniary aid as would transfer them
to Africa, great numbers would joyfully embrace
the proposal. Among the colored persons ac-
quainted with the various trades and mechanic arts,
and especially are many conversant with the man-
ufacture of sugar, which seems destined to be an
important product of Western Africa.

Our Colonization vessel, on their way to Liberia,
pass at no great distance from Barbadoes, and could
easily touch there and take passengers for Africa.

I state these facts to you, because the friends of
African Colonization are, of course, the friends of the
African race, wherever they may be found, and
cannot but be interested in the fact that there
are colored people in the West Indies who are
wondering if there is a land of hope by
numbers of that suffering race in the West Indies
islands.

It may indeed be said that this is the proper field
of their philanthropy. But to the question, "Who

is my neighbor?" it has been Divinely answered, All
the sons and daughters of want and woe whom
we can reach with our aid.

Yours, very respectfully,
HENRY B. HOOKER.

BARBADOES, June 28, 1857.
His Excellency J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia,
No. 20, No. 1.

May it please your Excellency:—The present
condition and future prospects, both social and
physical, of the colored classes of this community,
which, in this respect, may be taken generally as a
correct type of those of the entire class throughout
the West Indies, makes it imperative to every in-
dividual of it to consider the time has come to
question the wisdom of the solution of the difficult
question: How are they to maintain that status to
which they have attained? The only alternative
that presents itself to them, is either to yield to the
inevitable fate towards which they are rapidly
being dragged, or to consider the possibility of escape,
gives promise of affording them such an asylum as
they stand in need of.

And when they survey the various circumstances
which, in this colony, have operated to reduce
them to the position in which they now find them-
selves, they cannot but arrive at the conviction,
that there is not precisely the case of individuals
suffering from the unavoidable effects of over-popu-
lation and the causes concomitant thereto. The
history of the world, from the earliest times, fur-
nishes instances innumerable of the surplus popula-
tion of the world, and the progress of civilization, which
is but another name for the triumphs of science, and
the results of enterprising efforts made by portions
of mankind to benefit themselves, abundantly in re-
cord the success with which these difficulties have
been overcome, when necessary, by a community to seek
new homes, and disperse abroad those means of
physical subsistence and social advancement which are
denied them at home.

If, we repeat, ours was an ordinary case of this
kind, governed by those ordinary social principles
which every civilized man is acquainted with, the
solution of the problem could be found in the
course taken by other people similarly circum-
stanced. But ours is a different case. We have
not, like other people, the whole world before us.
We cannot embark for the extensive provinces of
Australia, for instance, or the boundless regions of
the New World, relying upon our genius, our me-
chanical skill, and our enterprise, as furnishing
every guarantee of our earning for ourselves every
physical comfort and social immunity which, in new
and rising countries like those we have just pointed
out, to await every man engaged in the attempt.
We are, in our mind, bound to secure to our
every necessity that we can crave as a creature,
and every honor, privilege, and immunity that
he deserves for his manhood.

To go into a detail of the great difference be-
tween the colored classes of this colony and the
other, we would need to write generally, and the
more favored races, would not only necessitate
our intruding, at very great length, upon the val-
uable time of one like yourself, whose multifarious
duties as first magistrate of an infant province can-
not leave him but very few subjects to devote to the
consideration of the subject to which we treat
in this paper, and from persons who can have no
other claim upon him except that which a common
race gives; but would, besides, be only undertaking
the superfluous task of bringing under notice
a state of things, with every minutest incident of
which we are so possibly more familiar
than yourself. Suffice it to say, that a satisfactory
and real amelioration of our condition can only be
rationally hoped for, by discovering a country in
which, while possessing to the same extent, or
even more, the advantages of our present situation,
some extent, facilities for our advancement, there
are no conventional bars or unnatural obstacles to
our entering in the race of competition with every
class or race of our fellow-citizens, and reaching
the goal, how exalted, ever, if we carry in our
selves the necessary mental and other qualifications
which warrant the indulgence of such aspira-
tions.

Now, looking at the matter from this point of
view, when, on the one hand, we reflect upon the
circumstances which led to the founding of the re-
public of Liberia; the great problem which its es-
tablishment is intended to solve; the nature and
the scope of the mission which it was to perform;
and the feeble simple of its far-spreading domain is
exclusively placed; the liberal and enlightened
Constitution it boasts; and, above all, the able and
statesman-like skill and address with which you
have conducted its executive affairs;—and when, on
the other hand, we consider the profligacy to
which we are reduced, and we numbers of our class
in these colonies have attained in every department
of those agricultural, mechanical, and intellectual
pursuits which are calculated to develop the natural
resources of any country to which Providence has
been bountiful in its gifts, and to elevate its statu-
s in the scale of civilization, we naturally turn our
eyes to that republic, the first magistrate of which
we are happy and proud to contemplate you.

Driven by stern necessity to carry our genius and
our acquisitions elsewhere, if we would avoid, im-
mediate mental abasement and social degradation, we
must, in our present organization, which must inevi-
tably result from the shipwreck of self-respect and
everything which, as a class, we hold dear, we
have elected, we say, to proceed to Liberia, if pos-
sible. But here a great difficulty presents itself in
the way of the realization of our desires. The
means of transport, and the means of subsistence,
we confidently appeal to you in overcoming it, in
any way you can devise. If, by using your great
influence with the Colonization Society of America,
you can induce them to embrace this island, or the
any other part of the world, in the route to Liberia,
and to provide us with a successful opening in
whole West Indies, in the route to Liberia, and
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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL

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All communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

AFRICA SHALL RISE

OF AFRICA! O Africa!
My soul still loves thee true;
Though of thy name I hear but late,
And with exulting joy will keep
Thy interest in view.

The injuries thou hast endured,
Thy sons and daughters killed,
Thy desolation, darkness, woe,
Thy sorrow and thy heritage yet low,
The hardest heart should melt.

The nation round against thee joined
To crush and to consume;
But God will disappoint their aim,
Turn all their hatred into shame,
And these shall be days of bloom.

Yea, dearest Africa, despoiled,
Thy God is on thy side;
For thy defense He will appear,
To lend thy wounds, day every year,
And spread thy glory wide.

Thy night of gloom and sorrows o'er,
Fear not the morrow has come;
The heavenly rays are spreading fast,
And all thy people, to the last,
Shall walk in mid-day sun.

O glory to the Father King,
Who will His Spirit pour;
I'll joyfully be spent for thee,
That thou exalted high may be,
When there are days of glory.

By GEORGE THOMPSON.

LIBERIA.

REV. J. W. HORN'S JOURNAL OF A MISSIONARY
TOUR INTO SOME OF THE NATIVE TOWNS
BACK OF MONROVIA.

Monday, Dec. 22nd, 1856.—Left Monrovia this morning, 11 A. M. in company with Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Williams, of Alexander High School, a few miles on our way, and shot at, but only slightly wounded, an alligator, eight to ten feet, basking in the sunshine, on the dark, muddy bank of the river.

Harrisburg is a small settlement, and a Mission station of the Presbyterian Church. Uncle Simon, as he is familiarly called, is a simple, plain, good hearted man, for many years in the States connected with Indian Missions, and now watches faithfully over the little flock committed to his care. His good wife, with himself, very kindly received and treated us, and sent us on our way with their prayers and best wishes. The place kept here by a scholar of the Alexander High School, a day and Sunday-school for both native and Liberian children.

Tuesday, 23rd.—The day spent in making final arrangements for our journey. We have, at length, agreed with five native men, from a neighboring native town, four to serve as carriers of our provisions, clothing, &c., and one as guide, interpreter, head man, and to carry our guns.

Wednesday, 24th.—About seven A. M. our native men appeared. Everything was soon packed in king-jars, and on the men's backs, and at eight o'clock we departed from our Christian friends and the last of the settlements.

A good about king-jars. They are a kind of long baskets, made of the stem and leaves of a species of palm, (the bamboo), very light and airy, but strong and tough, and well able to bear much freight, when attached by loops, over the shoulders, to the backs of the carriers.

At 8.35 A. M. reached Tom's town, a native town, fourteen houses; did not stop.

Yule o'clock, 25th.—Reached George's town. This is the town of our host man, lately begun, consisting of fourteen houses, in better order than at the last. George, R.'s brother, said he was sick, and asked for medicine. He thought he had been wretched. Believing his imagination more the cause of his sickness than anything else, we gave him several strong doses of quinine, telling him to walk about and be better. Our path here lay over a pleasant hill. Mount Wilkins, from the top of which we had a fine view down the river. Here, during much of the year, religious service and Sabbath school have been held, by one of our hired local brethren, for the benefit of the natives of the neighboring towns.

went forth on his journey. The wretched man had nothing in his little grass bag but his greengrogs. No one of the town could or would tell where he came of whether he was going, or had given him anything to eat. All were leaving him to die of starvation. How cruel are they tender mercies, O heaven! Here we held God-plaver. About thirty-eight persons, men, women, and children, were present, all in a state of almost entire nudity. Went on our journey, coming, over and anon, upon streams of clear, cool water, under overhanging trees. Much of the path was wet and rugged, and over steep hills, interrupted, too, here and there, by log bridges across creeks, difficult and dangerous to be walked upon. The tedious of the journey was, however, relieved by the sight of several fine scenes. At one opening we had a fine view of the St. Paul's, rolling and roaring over a ledge of rocks which stretched quite across its breadth. At another point we stood high over the river on the bank, eighty feet; tall trees surrounded us on every side. The tide of the water, with emotion, we listened to the hoarse voice of the waters filling the silence of the listening woods. We dined at two o'clock, on the banks of a creek of pure, sweet water.

Twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.—Passed through a deserted town, and a little beyond came upon the widest and deepest creek we had yet seen. It was bridged at different points by two immense trees; the largest, a silk cotton, (bombarca), must have been, at its widest part, full four feet in diameter, with a girth of over sixteen feet.

Fifty minutes past three o'clock.—Passed another deserted town. These towns appear to have been well situated for wood and water and farm land, and we cannot conjecture why they were abandoned; some superstition must have been in the way. Our men say, "The people no had good sense." Our journey on we descended into the rugged hills, and at last came to a small town, in the number of large birds (the rhinoceros horn-bill, I judged) were making a strange noise. This singular bird has a large, hollow, protuberance, a continuation of the upper mandible of the bill, through which it makes a noise much like the squeaking wheel of a man's trumpet. We tried hard to get a shot at some of these birds, but failed, as they always saw us through the thick foliage ere we could see them.

Five, P. M.—Halted for the night. Our men had assured us we could not reach the nearest native town before dark; and we had for some time been on our guard, as it appeared suitable to our purpose, when, at length, it appeared.

Camping Out.—Several fine trees had their leafy branches over one another, forming a canopy, through which dew or even rain could not easily percolate. Beneath this the fallen leaves had collected into a russet bed, upon which we might well rest. Our men had put up our shanty for the night; its frame-work of saplings, its roof of plantain leaves wrought into a network, the sides covered with the long-leaved branches of the bamboo, its top with the boughs of goodly trees. A fire was soon blazing beside our little house in the woods, which we kept burning all night.

Thursday, Dec. 25.—Did not sleep soundly last night, nevertheless felt refreshed this morning. Every time we awoke we found the fire burning and some of the men on watch. Most of them, indeed, were up all night, endeavoring to strike fish by torchlight. We had made a drink coffee, and best wishes. The place kept here by a scholar of the Alexander High School, a day and Sunday-school for both native and Liberian children.

Friday, Dec. 26th.—We had been walking for some time along the river side, and in view of a woody island in the stream. At the end of it, and over across the river, appeared a number of rocky islets, between which the crystal waters glided sparklingly, or against which they dashed, and the risk of the river was heavily and darkly wooded; and, taken together, there was much in the scene to delight a poet, especially of the Oasian school. We now turned aside reluctantly from the companionship of the friendly St. Paul's, and struck off more fully toward the heart of the country.

Nine o'clock.—On the banks of one of the finest creeks I had ever seen, clear, cool, sweet water, flowing over a rocky or gravelly bottom. Noble trees, supported by firm, far-reaching roots, stretched their mighty branches across the stream, as though they would find meet in friendly recognition; while, under the rich foliage, wild fruit hung, and anon, wakened into the waters. Our account of their depth even our tallest men found it difficult to carry us unwetted across; but, having reached safely the further side, we enjoyed, before breakfasting, most refreshing bath. Many fine fish are taken at night, in places which they guard, and three of which we ate with much relish. We regretted that this truly beautiful stream could not rejoice in a better native town than is upon its banks, Dunn's town, a miserable looking place, consisting of nine close and three open houses.

An Elephant and Deer Trap.—Forty-five minutes past five o'clock, having a meeting with water. Our path lay, for the most part, over a tableland slightly inclined, in only one instance rising to the dignity of a hill. As we approached the next town some one pointed out the track of an elephant, nearly dead, and, on measurement, found to be twelve inches in each diameter. We noticed also a deer trap, as it is called, consisting of a light fence, walled with bamboo, against which the deer, or rather antelope, are driven, and shot at as they run along, or caught in snares concealed at the bottom of the fence.

Eleven minutes past two o'clock.—Reached Zulu's town. Zulu himself is reported "a mighty hunter." We met him, gun in hand, on the deer

trap, and in his town saw parts of a lately killed goat, and bought a couple of haunches of venison. Just beyond this town we re-crossed the last mentioned creek, flowing on, I supposed, toward the St. Paul's, and now more beautiful than ever with pure and fragrant water-lilies float on its side.

Four o'clock.—Passed a swamp of wild eddies, and almost immediately entered the town of another Zulu, containing ten close and three open houses. These open houses are, generally, a palaver house, a public kitchen, and a rice house. We have hastened through these towns, or more properly half towns, that we might the sooner reach the larger town now just ahead; but our intention is to revisit them on our return, and hold God-plaver at each.

Deble's Town and the "Baricade."—Thirty minutes past four o'clock.—Reached Deble's Town, the largest seen yet on the journey, and, indeed, the finest I have seen in Africa. It is nearly circular in shape, and strongly barricaded, so that we could not enter, but could not shoot could operate successfully against it. The barricade consisted of a double row of timber, the outer the heavier, the pieces being planted close to each other, and bound firmly together by strong withes from the forest. From the upper part of the barricade the up, for twelve feet or more, a lighter fence of small sticks, over which one could easily climb; the whole making a bulwark full twenty-four feet in height. At the gateways, two in number, one at either extremity of the town, the rows of timber are increased to four, while the gates themselves are of solid pieces of the rock of gigantic trees, which appeared clear and solid, containing fifty houses of a superior description, and, as near as we could tell, some three hundred inhabitants.

Our guide soon introduced us to the headmen, for there are two to each town, Faubahn and Bars, telling them we were natives, and not traders, and their people; that we would be glad they should give us a house and provisions while we stayed, for the latter of which we wished to pay. The headmen looked pleased, and said, "It was fine; they were glad to see us. In a little while houses were provided. Faubahn's new house, the largest in the town, two stories high, and about twenty feet in diameter, for it was circular in shape. The ascent to the upper department was by means of a stout post, deeply notched, so as to afford rests for the feet, and movable at pleasure. The second floor was better in the morning, before our men, laid along and bound closely together. On this floor we laid our quilts and shawls at night, and sought repose, but in the morning found, as a German gentleman once said to me, "the marks of the bamboo in our meat." It was terrible, too, to see the fire on the mud floor beneath, as the smoke ascending through the crevices of the bamboo affected us even to tears.

While one of the men was preparing our supper of chicken, rice, coea, and palm oil, with which we were supplied, the other two, we went to the creek beside the town to bathe in its clear, cool waters. Many of the townsmen came out to see us, and could not repress their exclamations of surprise and admiration at the whiteness of our skins.

In the evening we had an interview with the headmen, and explained to them more fully the object of our visit, and talked with them of Jesus and his great salvation. They agreed to call the people together early in the morning, ere they went to their farms, to hear God-plaver.

The "Palaver."—Friday 26th.—About eighty persons, older and younger, were at the palaver this morning. We were met by the singing of a song, and then, after prayer, we began to speak to this poor benighted people of the things which made for their peace. All were very attentive, and evidently felt that we had brought strange things to their ears. They appeared especially charmed with the singing, and ours was an ordinary concert, as in the midst of that host of native and heathen congregation, surrounded by the wilds of Africa, and in the open temple of nature, we lifted up our voices in triumphant strains to Jesus! The people were dismissed with the promise that, all being well, we would return and spend the Sabbath there.

There we saw an old Mandingo woman spinning cotton in a small primitive way. She had a rude instrument, consisting of a needle-like piece of iron, with a reel for its handle. The thread of the cotton was passed once or twice round the iron and around the reel, and then the thread was made to revolve rapidly and to draw out the thread of the cotton. In the height of our God-plaver, the same woman brought us a small calabash of rice and cola-nuts, saying she was a God-woman and recognized us as God-men, having in her mind, no doubt, the sacred teachers of her country.

Friday, December 26th.—Reached Kogbi's half town, where twenty houses, mostly small, are scattered during the day, as this point to another half town on our return, we held a God-plaver, but only about a dozen persons were present, the most of the people being at their farms.

Three o'clock.—Stopped a moment at Banyal's. This is merely an outpost, convenient for watching the farms of the large town now only a little in advance of us.

Forty-five minutes past three o'clock.—Reached Jolu's town, the next best after Deble's we have seen. It is a barricaded town, containing thirty nine decent-looking houses, but more crowded than at the other. The head man received us cheerfully, provided a house, and sent chicken and rice for our dinner. In the evening we called on the head man, the chief object of our visit, and asked permission to hold God-plaver. The old man questioned and hesitated; but as a number

of persons had gathered around, we raised a hymn, which firing their attention and striking their hearts, there and then preached to them "Christ and him crucified." Later in the evening we learned that the head man was dissatisfied because we had sent him no "dash," not even a pipe of tobacco, in return for his. We, therefore, rectified immediately our little neglect, by sending him several pipes, a head or two of tobacco. This had the desired effect, for he soon sent back to tell us the town was no longer his, but ours; we must stay as long as we liked, and do as we liked. So we arranged for a palaver early next morning.

Our house had a sort of little chamber in it, with a raised bedstead of hardened clay, wide enough for two persons. So we spread mats, our quilts, and shawls upon the bedstead, and two of us slept thereon, the others stretching themselves on the mud floor. All awoke at daylight, none complaining of anything worse than a stiff neck.

Saturday, 27th.—The people were ordered not to leave the town this morning for their farms, till the God-plaver had been held. Notwithstanding, not over twenty four men, twelve women, and about thirty children were present.

Ten o'clock.—We are now starting en route home, having advanced some sixty miles interiorward. On passing out of the town we noticed a pair of tub-like vessels connected together, covered over with leopard's skin lying loosely on the top, and having a couple of holders for the hands. The air was conveyed from the vessels to the forge along the hollow of two wooden pipes. Charcoal was used for cooking, and wood for kindling. The natives iron being at hand for the work, a man blew the bellows by raising and then depressing the leopard skin coverings. In this way quite a blast was made and kept up, so that in a few moments the iron glowed and sparkled.

At the forge, we saw many tools, hammers, pliers, punch, &c., in the use of which the native workmen show some skill in the manufacture of knives, spear-heads, small hoes, and the like.

Thirty minutes past ten o'clock.—Reached Banyal's half town. Mr. Wilson addressed the few people here. Leaving Banyal, reached a deserted town at forty-five minutes past eleven o'clock; turning aside from which, according to our purpose, we made Thau's town at sixteen minutes past one o'clock. This town contains twenty-two houses, and the people seemed well past and cheerful. We sang and prayed, and Mr. Wilson and myself spoke of the things of God and Christ to the thirty or forty persons present.

A boy here was playing with a dark colored bird one of the kind we had often seen flying about, chiefly remarkable for its short, thick bill.

Thirteen minutes past two o'clock.—Resumed our journey along a fine path, and in half an hour joined the one a mile or two in advance of this.

Between two and three o'clock took our lunch upon the banks of our favorite creek, which has followed us all the way from Dam's town, and which we have crossed and re-crossed nine or ten times. Pressing on in our journey we reached Deble's town, where we were met by the natives at half past one o'clock, and were glad at the thought of a Sabbath rest Monday.

Sunday, 28th.—Faubahn promised us, when we were here the other day, that if we would return and spend the Sabbath at his town, he would keep all the people from going to their farms. A number, however, went early this morning; but of the rest, a few, who had been called and called in the people from the neighboring half towns. We had three public services through the day, at eight, at eleven, and at half past four o'clock. The intervals were filled up with such religious conversation as we could find means of holding with individuals, or with little companies about the town. The forenoon service was best attended, where over a hundred certainly were present. A man who had received some education among the Mandingos was very attentive. He had a portion of the Koran, and could read and recite the Arabic prayer, and in the forenoon service, one of the head men, took us to his house and showed us his greengrogs, consisting of articles of leather, of glass, and of wood. He told us he had heard what we said, and it was fine, but he had not yet heard it good. If we would come and sit down in his town, and teach him and his people, God-plaver, God-plaver, God-plaver, throw his greengrogs away. "But," he significantly remarked, "I now know nothing but greengrogs, and if I throw greengrogs away, what shall I then do?" But none of us could promise to come and sit down among his people.

Monday, 29th.—Were up before dawn, and at two minutes past seven o'clock took leave of Bars and Faubahn, and set out refreshed on our homeward journey. We walked swiftly, and in a little while reached the first half town (Zulu's). While holding God-plaver with the few people who had not gone for the day to their farms, which looked as if they had just entered the town with look and step elate. The youths were returning triumphant from the devil bush, where they had been initiated into the mysteries of heathenism, and made ready for future life. They were joyously returning to their homes, to the gratification of their friends, and to the gratification of their own vanity on such occasions. The elderly man was covered with greengrogs; the boys, whose bodies shone with palm oil, wore white cloth caps, with blue bands, new bright cloths around their loins, and little bells suspended from various parts of their dress.

At half past three o'clock, thirty minutes past eight o'clock, and by hard walking, reached Zulu's town, where we arrived at nine minutes past nine o'clock. Here, too, we held God-plaver with as many as could be gathered, and saw another had from the devil

bush, no doubt belonging to the same company that had passed on before. There is no water on the way from this to Dam's town, a hard three hours' walk, so we filled up our coffee-pot, and, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock started for Dam's.

Thirty-three minutes past one o'clock.—Came into Dam's town dripping with perspiration, after a wearisome walk. The path was tolerable most of the way, and a little declining, but then we walked so fast and the woods were so close. We soon bought cassava and chicken; and while our cook was preparing them lay down on mats spread on the kitchen floor, and, in doing so, awaited the dinner and the declension of the sun, that we might bathe in our delightful creek.

Knowing that we could not reach any other town or half town by nightfall, we determined to spend the night where we were. On looking about for a sleeping place, an open kitchen seemed the most desirable. So our men set themselves to clearing out the fire, and covering in the sides and ends with mats and boughs of trees. In the evening the people were assembled for God-plaver, and Mr. Williams addressed them. As he was long of speaking, and we were very tired, Mr. Wilson and myself fell fast asleep. I was awakened by the sensation of heat at my feet, and turning found my boots and carpet bag smoking over the spot where the fire had been all day long.

Tuesday, 30th.—Slept but little last night, owing chiefly to the heat and vermin, and were on our way long before dawn. We did not find this time to be a sleeping place, but prepared ourselves for our day's toil by a most reviving bath in its cool water. Started from the other side of the creek at thirty-two minutes past six o'clock, and, walking briskly, reached our house in the woods at thirty-five minutes past seven o'clock. It was indeed a fine house, and left it at seven o'clock. We were indeed very tired, and were not long of getting to bed. A few moments we turned aside on our journey. Here, too, our last oranges were consumed.

Ten minutes past nine o'clock, at the Cotton tree creek, where we breakfasted on cold rice, cold cassava, and ham, our last piece of bread being too mouldy to be eaten, and drank of the pure stream flowing below us.

We had much had walking, up and down hill, over roots of trees, and through muddy places, to Jollo's town, which we reached at eight minutes past twelve o'clock. Here we inquired for the starting place of the morning, and the people assured us they had given him food, and sent him better on his way.

Over the trying path of fallen logs we urged our falling steps to George R.'s town, reaching it by one o'clock; and thence, taking our little rest, we started on our way to the next town, reaching it at all well, and get notes from our families in Mooravia, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

REMARKS.

We ought truly to be thankful to God that we returned home sound in life and limb, for we were often in difficult and dangerous places. Again and again we crossed creeks twelve to twenty feet broad, on a single log, round, and two or three inches thick, with many feet beneath us to the water, where to have faltered or slipped would have been certain injury or destruction to our bones.

Besides the hills over which we traveled, our path was a gentle ascent even to the end. The hills were not high, but they were steep, and the banks of the rivers, and everywhere bound together and obstructed by interminable vines, and creepers, and bushes, and brambles; not so in the country beyond the settlements; the forest appears more open, with numerous small trees, and with here and there a tall tree, and a few large trees, and a few wild fruits. There often lie thick upon the path, to be crushed beneath our feet; but as we knew not the good from the bad, we ventured to cut out only one or two kinds of plums; but the monkeys and birds made an abundant and various feast. There is one thing which renders the journeying so tiresome, and even comparatively pleasant to strangers: the paths are densely shaded by the thick and never-falling foliage of the trees. Only here and there the sunshine struggles through openings in the leafy screen, and falls in little patches on the ground. A sudden light flits through the forest, and, a chastening effect on the feelings.

The paths are tolerably circuitous, for the natives always turn aside for a protruding root, or a fallen branch, or a wet spot. Those who should wish to make roads into the interior ought not to think of striking out in new directions, but, following the native paths, should straighten and improve them. I never saw a better watered country. Though we advanced certainly not over sixty miles, yet, counting smaller and larger, one with another, we passed fifty streams of water; and some of them bore beautiful streams of clear, cool, sweet water, and flowing on their bosoms the loveliest water-lilies, and flowers upon elevated banks, from which rose up many a lofty and unobscured tree. We often admired the judgment of the natives in their choice of sites for their towns, generally elevated, on the banks of creeks, and in the neighborhood of good farm lands.

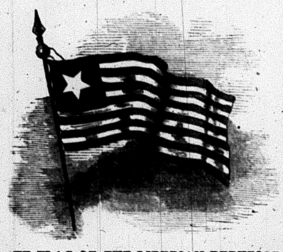
We everywhere found the natives living in the simplest manner, like a superior sort of animals. Their houses vary in shape, some of them round, some oblong, some square, seldom containing more than one room; a few, with a little chamber above the house, and a small, deep, earthen water tub, the body of the house is walled, perhaps plastered; the roof thatched; the floor hard mud. Both males and females were in nudity, except a narrow cloth around the loins. Their wants are few and

* Probably a straight path of 25 miles from Monrovia would cross the Atlantic.—See Oct. Jour.

natural, and easily supplied. Rice, cassava, and palm oil are the staple articles of food. A few ducks, fowls, goats, sheep, sometimes cattle, may be seen about their towns, but no fruit trees, save the banana or plantain. All the adults have been initiated into the mysteries of the "devil bush," whatever they are, and trust in chains and green, but "God is not in all their thoughts." They appear, I repeat, like a superior sort of animals, hardly better. Yet they are better in my view; they are more innocent and happy than those of their brethren who have come in contact with a corrupt and a corrupting semi-civilization. They received us as God-men gladly; they listened attentively to our Gospel; some of them said one thing, and some another; some said it was true, palaver, others said it was foolish; but all were willing to hear. The heathen towns all over this section of country are, as far as I know, open to the advent of Christian missionaries. These, as men of faith and prayer, must go to them and "sit down" in the midst of their benighted and degraded inhabitants, giving them "line upon line and precept upon precept." Then shall they be converted to Christianity, and Christ have, in fulfillment of the promise, "the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession."

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST, 1857.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

DEATH OF J. M. RICHARDSON.

LIBERIA and the Colonization Society have met with a heavy loss in the death of J. M. Richardson. In several preceding numbers we have had occasion to refer to his enterprising spirit, and but very recently to record the shipment to him of a large steam tugboat by gentlemen of this city. It now appears that on board the packet O. M. Stevens, Mr. Richardson, in the midst of activities, and in perfect health, having just received letters communicating the information that a mission was secured for him, and having replied to these letters, had started for Monrovia, and when nearly half way from his farm was drowned in the St. Paul's river.

It will be difficult to find a successor who can fill his place.

We give place to several letters relative to the sad event, showing the profound grief with which the news was received, both in Liberia and the United States.

The last letter seemingly ever written by Mr. Richardson, and which was found on his body when it was recovered from the water, was only received a few days ago by the steamer Asia, from England, and vividly presents the hopes and spirit animating him at the moment of his decease.

We wait with both fear and hope to see upon whom, in Liberia, will be laid the responsibility of completing the enterprise so suddenly interrupted by his death.

By the late Mr. Richardson, we have been informed that he was going to Monrovia to make some arrangements in regard to the settling of some of the demands arising from the estate of Mr. Jordan. This letter being found upon his person, directed to you, after putting on a fresh envelope, I send it with the accompanying note. I have written more fully to Mr. Scheffelin, and by the next opportunity will do the same towards you just as soon as I can find more about affairs.

These will not admit of my saying much at this period; and my being his only relative in this country, is why I do this.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. SPENCER ANDERSON.

To REV. J. B. PINNEY, Colonization Society.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th inst. is received, also Mr. Scheffelin's of April 4th, both referring to the kindly manner in which you have acted in securing sufficient loans from different parties to secure me a sugar mill, &c. You will please accept my sincere thanks for your disinterested kindness towards one of Liberia's adopted sons. I hope some day to be able to show in a more tangible way how sincerely I appreciate your great kindness. As for Mr. Scheffelin, I never expect to be able to repay his great kindness, and only hope that my efforts to raise something to export from Liberia, and thus lay the foundation for a true independence, may partially repay his efforts by his living to witness the same, and that after death he may reap his reward in heaven. It is true I have not written to you, nor have I to one only lately. My great object is to make my work, and not my pen,

speak. With regard to Mr. Jordan, I have done nothing more than duty required when I took charge of the estate. It was put down at 1500 dollars. A man was hired at one dollar per diem to take care of it. I soon saw that such a course, added to the expense of selling at auction, advertising, &c., &c., would give a very small amount to the creditors. I suggested to a friend of mine the intrinsic value of the farm, and what might be done if well worked, and how easily \$5000 could be made on it. I also showed the creditors how they might secure all of their money by waiting a little while for it; otherwise they would lose it all. They therefore gave me power to sell it at private sale, thereby saving the auction expenses. Since I took charge it has not been a dollar's expense to the creditors. The case is all ground up, actually netting 1000 dollars, which enables the present proprietor, D. J. Beams, to pay down. I think he will pay all in two years.

With regard to the road to Bopora, I am very sanguine about its success, and believe it would put Liberia on a very different footing than she now stands, by cutting off the immense trade which goes to Sierra Leone, opening up the interior for the admission of the Gospel and civilization, by encouraging industry, &c., &c. There is no doubt of the intelligence and industry of the interior tribes. Since the 1st of February I have bought from the Mandingos, who inhabit the Botten coast and interior, 1500 country-made cotton cloths, averaging two yards long and one yard wide, nearly all of which I have sold to Knight & Co., Yontes, Porterfield & Co., who carry them seaward, and exchange for oil. I have also bought some 600 lbs. of raw cotton and quantities of palm oil from the same source. Now, I argue if this can be done with narrow paths, interrupted by wars, and everything carried on natives' backs—I say if this can be done by an individual, with limited means, what might not be done with a good road and a combination of means and a little encouragement to the natives? But as sanguine as I am, I can not will do nothing pecuniary until I have raised a competency for myself. Nevertheless, I shall give all my influence, if I have any, to the opening of the road. The English Government is expected to do something towards furnishing means to make roads into the interior.

There is also a movement on foot here for placing some of our religious denominations under English protection.

I mention these as articles of news, but hope they will never occur.

Liberia certainly wants aid, but I hope such will come from America. It will not be expected that, sent out here as we are, we are sunk in ignorance and degradation, without means, &c., that we could make very great strides towards improvement in anything without a great amount of means. This, of course, is foreign to the subject of your letter, but they are thoughts which come upon me when I look at the distressed state of the country.

Your obedient servant,
J. M. RICHARDSON.

MONROVIA, MAY 18, 1857.

REV. J. B. PINNEY.

DEAR BROTHER:—I have received your letter per last English steamer, which came on the 1st inst., enclosing a letter to Mr. D. B. Warner, and one to Mr. J. M. Richardson.

I have never taken up my pen to address a friend with more painful feelings than I now feel. Our dear and worthy friend, Mr. J. M. Richardson, is dead!!! He was drowned to-day, about 12 o'clock, in the St. Paul's, near Caldwell. He was on his way to Monrovia, to pay over to the creditors of Jordan's estate the sum \$1000; his canoe upset, and he sunk to rise no more; he was a good swimmer, but it is supposed he had in his pockets some five hundred dollars or more, which must have been his own. We only found in his trunk some four hundred and odd dollars. He was known to have on his person a large amount. What a mysterious Providence, surely! God's ways are not as our ways, and he truly moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. The loss of this truly great and enterprising man will be most deeply felt through the breadth and length of Liberia. Such a man as the late J. M. Richardson is only a man of an age, and I know of no man in this country that can supply his place, or take his place and carry out the great enterprise which he had so successfully entered upon. God has been best in his wise Providence to lay upon us his afflictive hand, and what can we do but be silent, and bow beneath the rod? I feel completely paralyzed; I can only put my hand upon my mouth and say, "O, Lord, thou doest all things right." I have never felt more cast down than I do at present.

I have just dispatched three men to take charge of his estate, take an inventory, and make an appraisal of everything—the saddest task in all my life. I can give you no correct account of this state of business, but think his estate must have been but a trifle; his sudden death must and will turn everything upside down. I shall use every means in my power to have all saved that can be; but you know how it is with estates in your country, where everything depends on the head of one man, and it is much worse in this country. I hope you have not sent the mill. The arrangements which he had made with the creditors of Jordan estate were not, of course, completed, and could not be until he paid over the \$1000, which he expected to do to-day, but God ordered it otherwise. I wrote to him only Saturday, after

receiving your letter, to close this business as soon as possible, as I could remit to you by the steamer that is expected here to-morrow, but you see all our expectations are brought to naught, in a way and at a time we least expected.

May 24.—The body of Mr. Richardson has been found and buried on his farm. The appraisers have got through with his estate, and it amounts to about \$12,000. His cousin, Mr. William S. Anderson, will take charge, and, if possible, carry on the farm and business, and we hope, do well. He is a smart young man, and has been with his cousin a good deal. There was no cash found on the body of Mr. R.

Yours, &c., B. V. R. J.
BALTIMORE, July 11th, 1857.

MR. SCHEFFELIN.
MY DEAR SIR:—On the hour of starting for Boston direct by steam comes the news of Richardson's death. Sir, I never yet so felt the chill of any man. I say this deliberately, while a chill creeps through my whole frame—'tis awful. The hand is truly heavy upon Liberia. Roberts would not have been a greater loss.

I see you at once question what is to be done? Were I present, likely you might ask me the question. McGill or the McGills are our agents, my confidants. Were I in your place, I should consult them; but I have Dr. McGill's counsel in the letter announcing Richardson's death, an extract of which I forward herewith. J. HALL.

Extract from a Letter of Dr. McGill.

Monrovia, May 10th, 1857.
YESTERDAY our community were startled by the painful intelligence of Jacob M. Richardson being drowned. He was on his way down with \$1000, to hand over to Judson's creditors. His canoe was heavily laden; when opposite Caldwell it sunk. \$400 that was in a box has been found. It is supposed that the balance was on his person. The body has not yet been found. Richardson was an enterprising and driving man, always engaged in projects beneficial to others, if not to himself. We all sincerely lament his decease.

That sugar mill Mr. Scheffelin was to send out is now, I suppose, on its way. What is to be done? It is a pity that it should arrive here to fall in the hands of some fellow who would soon ruin it. Suggest something to Mr. Scheffelin.

Death of a Pioneer Liberator.

We knew the venerable old man Blake, whose death is recorded below, when residing in Liberia, in 1845-6. He was then a respectable, orderly citizen, busy at his trade as a ship-builder. His life was rendered unhappy by the alienation and final separation of his wife, and he went on his weary pilgrimage with a heavy heart.

We met him again last spring at the Colonization Office, Baltimore, just after he had landed from the O. M. Stevens, and again, as often before, listened to his stories of the old times. Like an old soldier recounting his battles, Blake loved to dwell upon the scenes of trial at Sherbro Island and Cape Mesurado, in the very commencement of the Republic.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 25.

One of the emigrants, and perhaps the last surviving member of the first company of eighty-eight colored persons who sailed from New-York Jan. 21, 1820, in the ship Elizabeth, to found a settlement on the shores of Western Africa, died in this city yesterday. His name was Joseph Blake. He was, we believe, a native of Philadelphia, having, for several years previous to his embarkation, worked in one of the shipyards of Kensington as a journeyman ship carpenter. The same calling was followed by him in his adopted country—many of the trading craft of Liberia having been constructed by him or under his direction. Being afflicted latterly with rheumatism, he made a visit to the United States, and arrived in this city last May, where he sought and obtained relief to such an extent, that he proposed returning home next Fall, in company with a fellow Liberator, Strangely to say, his death was mainly caused by exposure to its rays unarméd for over a third of a century.

Mr. Blake passed through many stirring scenes. He was one of the band who, under Samuel Bacon, Benson, and Croser, attempted a settlement on Sherbro Island, where, owing to the marshy ground and bad water, with the total absence of accommodations, the want of proper regulations, and the continued fatigue and exposure incident to their situation, the short time, and twenty of the party, died in a few months. The survivors established themselves at Sierra Leone, until, in 1822, under Dr. Ayres and Commodore Stockton—then a Lieutenant in the United States Navy—they were removed to Cape Montserrat, now the city of Monrovia, and capital of the Republic of Liberia. Mr. Blake accompanied both these gentlemen in their search for territory, and was present when, through the address and firmness of Stockton, this noted slave territory was purchased for the American Colonization Society, as the site of their African Colony. He participated in the early struggles and wars of the infant settlement, and lived through a long and eventful life, and finally, in his old age, he was called to the colored man. Joseph Blake was one of the founders and defenders of Liberia. Such a work excites our admiration. What the Mayflower, at Plymouth, has proved to America, the Elizabeth, at Sherbro, bids fair to become to Africa.

COFFEE CURING IN BRAZIL.

COFFEE in the hull, when picked from the tree, is placed on the large flat disks, (floored with cement), to dry. It remains on the driers about

48 hours, when the hull is sufficiently crisp to be easily broken. It is then taken to the mill, where the hull is broken off the berry, by the same operation as grinding bark in a tanner's mill, only the large wheel is made of wood instead of stone.

VOYAGE TO LIBERIA.

UNDER this caption we present our readers with an interesting account of the first voyage to Liberia of the Mary Caroline Stevens. It is from Dr. James Hall, whose devoted services have been given to the cause for twenty-five years, and not the least of which was the care with which, through the summer preceding his voyage, he had unremittently given a minute superintendence of the building and fitting out of the noble packet in which he sailed.

DR. BARTHE'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the business notice of the above work, three volumes of which, handsomely illustrated, have been published, and are imported and for sale by D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York. They are a mine of information relative to the ancient negro kingdom of Bornou and Hausa, as well as of the regions north and south of them. Two more volumes are to follow, which promise to be even more interesting, as introducing us to the regions west of the Kawaara River, and to Timbuctoo, formerly the great centre of commerce south of the Sahara Desert.

As a specimen of the work and an illustration of African life and manners, we also present our readers copious extracts from the volumes already issued. The early death of Richardson and Osweg, the companions of Dr. Barth, left him single-handed to complete the object of the expedition, and this noble work witnesses to his fidelity and success. The history, condition, and relations of the tribes dwelling there are vividly described; and we see the African, in many respects, much further advanced in civilization and power than has been supposed. They are nevertheless represented as in a state of turmoil, ravage, and desolation. Four races are struggling for position and mastery. The aboriginal pagans, themselves of discordant origin, are the prey of the other three, who are Mohammedans, and rush upon this central bulwark from the east, the north, and the west.

An element of mighty change has, however, come to light, in the circumstance that a line of access to its very heart, leading through the focus of these converging invasions, is found in the Benueh, which, by being navigable to lat. 9° 30', northeast from the apex of the Gulf of Guinea, will connect the central plain of the continent with the shores of the civilized world.

Two conditions are presented there, which ought to have great influence on the demeanor of the civilized world towards that country: 1. Men are merchandise, and, therefore, the land is becoming unpeopled. Of the numerous walled towns almost every one has become too big for its people. The remaining families find some little corner to be enough for them. Ruins fill up the rest. It is a country in want of people, and has none to spare. No schemes, therefore, ever offered to the world can be more futile than those of getting free emigrants from Africa.

2. The means of productiveness in land, climate, and water are exuberant. Whatever, therefore, the African can do anywhere in furnishing the world with "sugar and cotton," he can do better in his own home. He will come under the beneficent influence of the merchant and the missionary and become able to bear his part well in the great transactions of mankind.

In respect to this effect there may be a great struggle. There is now a crisis in the case. But upon the whole the prospect is hopeful. If our African Colonies can be extended to Yoruba, and rapidly strengthened to afford teachers and traders for these regions, the present era will be an introductory one to the widely-extended reign of truth, peace, and prosperity over these regions.

Slavery and the Slave Trade.

Dr. BARTH found Slavery, as an institution, generally prevalent. The slaves were worse treated by the Arab than by the negro masters. Among the latter, he says, the slave is generally well treated, is not over-worked, and is very often considered as a member of the family.

Dr. Barth urged increased efforts to open up a lawful commerce, by way of the east and west branches of the river Niger, (Kawaara), in order to restrain the slave-trade across the Atlantic, and across the Sahara.

"But I must here speak about a point of very great importance for the English, both as regards their honor and their commercial activity. The final opening of the lower course of the Kawaara has been one of the most glorious achievements of English discovery. It ought to have been followed by more enterprising men. But it seems that the English are more apt to perform a great deed than to follow up its consequences. After they have opened this noble river to the knowledge of Europe, frightened by the sacrifices of a few lives, instead of using it themselves for the benefit of the nations of the interior, they have allowed it to fall into the hands of the Arabian slave-dealers, who have opened a regular annual slave-trade with those very regions, while the English seem not to have the slightest idea of such a traffic going on. Thus American produce brought in large quantities to the market of Naga has begun to invade the Central Africa, to the detriment of the commerce and the unequalled scandal of the Arabs, who think that the English, if they would, could easily prevent it. But this is not a legitimate com-

merce; it is nothing but slave traffic on a large scale, the Americans taking nothing in return for their goods and their dollars, but slaves, besides a small quantity of naptha. On this painful subject I have written repeatedly to Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, and to Her Majesty's Government, and I have spoken energetically about it to Lord Palmerston since my return. I principally regret this recent discovery of the Kawaara, who in his eloquent language would have dealt worthily with this question."

"Very few firearms, as far as I became aware, are imported into this market, although common shot and musket balls are imported by way of Nyff, at extraordinary cheap prices, by the Americans. Pistols and blunderbusses are privately sold by merchants to princes or great men."

But to our extracts from the work:

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The journey from Tripoli to Hausa was rendered interesting by the discovery of many monuments of ancient Roman power and civilization, even as far south as Moorak, such as gateways and sepulchres with Latin inscriptions. These are illustrated by beautiful engravings. Of some of these Dr. Barth writes:

"These monuments serve to show that the domination of the Romans in these regions was not of momentary duration, but continued for a length of time, as the different styles of remains clearly prove. It may be presumed that no common soldier could presume to dishonor the honor of such a tomb; and it is probable that these sepulchres were destined to contain the earthly remains of some of the successive governors or officers stationed at the neighboring place. Like a solitary beacon of civilization, the monument rises over this sea-level level of desolation, which, stretching out to an immense distance, south and west, appears not to have appalled the conquerors of the ancient world, who even here have left behind them a reminiscence of a more elevated order of life than exists at present in these regions."

And again, when within two days' journey of Moorak:

"I found it (Roman monument) in tolerably good preservation, and without delay made a sketch of it, as it seemed to me to be an object of special interest, as the southernmost relic of the Roman domination. It is a remarkable fact that several years before the beginning of our journey the Roman empire had penetrated as far as this place, and that their dominion here was not of a merely transitory nature; this monument seems clearly to show."

DIFFICULTY OF TRAVELLING.

In order to reach Timbuctoo, Dr. Barth assumed the costume of the country, the name of Abd el Kerim, and for some time the profession of Mohammedanism.

"It may be possible to travel without arms in some parts of Southern Africa; but there is this wide difference, that the natives of the latter are exclusively pagans, while all along those tracts which I have been exploring Islamism and paganism are constantly arrayed against each other, either open or secret warfare."

The traveller in such countries must carry arms. In the regions of Central Africa there exists not one and the same stock, as in South Africa, but the greatest diversity of faith, of rather nations, with customs entirely distinct. The great and constant struggle between Islamism and paganism is here continually going on, causing every day the most painful and affecting results, while the miseries arising from Slavery and the slave-trade are here revealed in the most repulsive details. We find Mohammedan learning disgraced on the ignorance and simplicity of the negro races, and the grand magnificence and strict ceremonial of large empires side by side with the barbarous simplicity of naked and half-clothed tribes."

POLYGYAMY AND FEMALE MORALS.

The polygamic natives could not understand the celibate state of the European travellers. Men and women made it the text of an infinite of witty remarks, which were too broad to be committed to writing:

"I had a fair sample of the state of morals at Agades the following day, when five or six girls and women came to pay me a visit in our house, and with much simplicity invited me to make merry with them, there being, as they said, no longer reason for reserve, as the Sultan was gone. It was indeed rather amusing to see what conclusions they drew from the motto: 'Serki yafati.' Two of them were tolerably pretty and well-formed, with fine black hair, hanging down in plaits or tresses, lively eyes, and very fair complexion. Their dress was decent, and their demeanor was very free, and I too clearly understood the caution requisite in a European who would pass through these countries unarmed and respected by the natives, to allow myself to be tempted by these wifons."

At another place he is put to the painful necessity of refusing the proffered hand and head of a young Moian lady of the ruling class:

"The pagans, however, at length left me when, if I came on, but the Fulle girls would not go, or if they left me for a moment, immediately returned to me, and I was obliged to adopt the view of the unmarried girls made me a direct proposal of marriage, and I consoled her by stating I should have been happy to accept her offer, if it were my intention to reside in the country. This poor girl had certainly reason to look out for a husband, as at times for the entire day beyond her first bloom as a lady of twenty-five in Europe."

Haj Beshir, the Grand Vizier of Bornou, is a genius who, in his mammoth-harem of 300 to 400 female slaves, contrives to combine science and sensuality with much originality of design:

"In assembling this immense number of female slaves for the entire day beyond her first bloom, he adopted a scientific principle; in fact, a credulous person might suppose that he regarded his harem only from a scientific point of view, as a sort of ethnological museum, doubtless of a peculiarly interesting kind, which he had brought together in order to study the various features of each tribe. I have often observed that, in speaking with him of the different tribes of Negroland, he was at times struck with the novelty of a name, lamenting that he had not yet had a specimen of that tribe in his harem,

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

AFRICA CALLING.

FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

There is a pleasant land.

Far off the sea.

Where flowers are ever fragrant

By breezes from

Rich, delicious fruits abound,

And Spring the year around—

In Africa

But mortal darkness reigns

Over it all land,

Oppressed with torturing pains

By wicked hand.

There know no father's love,

Scat to sinners from above,

But in their darkness, rove.

Some shining rays

From Calvary,

In Gospel "hither day,"

Some faintly see,

To us they lift their cry,

"Come and help us we die—

O, Christians, to us die—

In Africa!

"Come, teach us of your God"

Teach us to pray;

Tell us of Jesus' blood,

Who died, you say,

On Him we will believe,

And our "groans" will leave;

Our "sins" will leave;

Our "sins" will leave;

Our "sins" will leave;

Our "sins" will leave;

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Our "sins" will leave;

ceive your early and attentive consideration. The large number of schools for which grants have been applied under the existing regulations, will, for a time, considerably increase the expenditure which must be incurred for educational purposes.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Honorable House of Assembly, I appointed a commission to consider the present Law of the colony with a view of ascertaining and reporting what improvements could be introduced into it. The commissioners, comprising all the judges of the Supreme Court, have given the subject great attention, and have presented two valuable reports, which shall be laid before you, and which will, I trust, form the foundation of useful legislation.

I have also appointed a commission to examine the existing Statute Law of the Colony, with a view of bringing together and classifying all those enactments which are still in force, and of ultimately amending you to clear the statute-book of many useless and obsolete ordinances which now encumber it.

The question of Public Works is one which demands your early consideration. I particularly recommend to your attention the measure which will be submitted to you for making and maintaining the various lines of communication which traverse this country, as also the proposals which will be laid before you for the construction of important bridges at points where the want of such convenience materially interferes with the internal trade of the colony.

A correspondence will be transmitted to you for your consideration, which contains a proposal for the construction of a harbor of refuge in Table Bay. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of such a work for the commerce of the world.

If Great Britain had desired to exercise the power of legislation in this colony, it would have been easy, by the imposition of light harbor dues, under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, to have provided means for the ultimate repayment of the cost of a work which would have been used by the vessels of all nations. But as various interests are concerned in the question of the kind of duties which, while they will ultimately supply the funds necessary for this work, will at the same time best promote the trade and commerce of the Cape of Good Hope. The subject has been left for your consideration. If, as I cannot doubt, it is your desire to see such a harbor constructed in Table Bay, I recommend you at an early period of the session to determine in what manner provision should be made for ultimately raising the funds which will be required for this work.

I have been directed by Her Majesty's Government to bring under your notice that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act of 1855 require that the local Legislature should give their assent to the erection of light-houses, and should signify their assent to the construction of harbor dues, that due on the colonial light-houses ought to be levied. When you may have taken these steps, the Queen will then, by order in Council, appoint dues to be paid for the light-houses in the colony. I am further directed to inform you, in reference to this subject, that a very small part of the revenue to be derived from the light-houses in this colony will be paid by the trade of Great Britain, and will be collected in its ports.

I have directed that surveys and estimates should be made for two lines of road—the first from Cape Town to Wellington, by way of the Pearl, with branches to Wynberg, Stellenbosch, and Malmesbury, some of the most important districts at this end of the colony. The total length of this line would be 92½ miles, and its estimated cost £1,200,000. The second line would be from Elizabeth to Graham's Town, by way of Uitenhage, and planned with a view of embracing the traffic which comes through the Zuurberg Pass. The length of this line is 135 miles, and its estimated cost is £204,303.

The proposed line alone upon these two lines is so great, (not costing annually about £140,000,) that it is estimated it will defray the interest of the cost of the construction, and the annual charges which will be incurred in working them, and maintaining them in an efficient state.

The information which will be thus laid before you will enable you to determine whether it would be better that the government should undertake these great public works, or whether it should rather guarantee a certain rate of interest to companies who may execute them. The subject of railroads is one of such great importance to the future interests of the colony, that I feel sure you will bestow upon it that careful consideration which it demands.

I have recommended for your consideration such great public works, in the hope and expectation that you will, during this session, make some provision for introducing into the colony immigrants from Europe. Unless some extensive system of immigration be adopted, none of the proposed public works can be carried on. To attempt to do so, would, by withdrawing from the already quite inadequate supply of labor from the pursuits in which it is unfortunately engaged, destroy those sources of industry which are at present yielding such large returns to the settlers throughout the colony, and consequently reduce our exports, and cripple our trade.

On a former occasion, I requested you to bear in mind when you were devising plans for securing to the colony railroads, harbors, or efficient frontier defense, that every one of these advantages would necessarily follow from a large increase to your European population—that almost every other means that you could devise for obtaining any other great advantages would be uncertain, and might be only temporary in its results—but that a largely increased European population would infallibly and permanently secure every one of them, as well as many other advantages for you; and I would again

seriously press these same remarks upon your consideration.

If you determine to sanction the establishment of a system for the introduction of European immigrants into the Colony, the particular point which will demand your attention is, whether this should be done by an annual grant, or by the power being conferred upon the Government to raise, if necessary, a loan for this purpose.

Already, during this year, nearly three thousand Europeans have been added to our population by the arrival of the Anglo-German Legion—a body of men who are led by excellent and experienced officers, and who, I am quite satisfied, from close personal observation, will make good and useful settlers, whilst, in the event of future hostilities, they would prove a most valuable addition to our forces.

Unfortunately, they were not accompanied to this country by so large a proportion of women and children as you were led to expect, and they were thus placed in a position most trying to discipline. But the Home Government, seeing the difficulty which had arisen, have signified their willingness to have the great rise which has taken place in the price of nearly all the necessaries of life, adapted to remove a defect, which, if left unremedied, could not but produce most disastrous results, and a plan has already been submitted for their approval, which will, I trust, quite remove the difficulty arising from this cause.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The estimates of the revenue and expenditure for the current year shall, without delay, be laid before Parliament.

You will find that whilst the revenue of the past year was estimated at something less than £305,000, that for the current year is estimated at nearly £387,000. This great augmentation in the revenue of the country is mainly to be attributed to the rapid increase which is taking place in the amount of our exports, and to our consequently increasing commerce and trade.

This augmentation of our revenue affords the means of increasing the, at present, very inadequate amount of remuneration which is given to some of our public servants, and hard-worked classes of the public servants, who have the great rise which has taken place in the price of nearly all the necessaries of life, apparently renders an augmentation of their salaries at once an act of justice and necessity. You will, accordingly, find, when the estimates are laid before you, that I have recommended to your consideration an increase in the salaries of several classes of public officers.

I have thought it my duty to recommend you not to make any large savings from the revenue which is placed at the disposal of Parliament; but whilst I have refrained from recommending any great increase of expenditure, in the whole, upon public salaries, I have recommended a large expenditure upon immigration, and upon public works of undoubted utility, with the view of fostering that great development of our resources which is now taking place, and which shows that, under judicious management, this colony may rise to a very high degree of greatness and importance.

The prosperous state of the finances of the country will enable the Government to provide the contribution which this colony is to pay toward the expenses of bringing out the Anglo-German Legion from the ordinary revenue, without raising any loan for the purpose, as was at one time contemplated.

From the same source, also, can be defrayed the cost of introducing as many immigrants from Europe as the colony probably conveniently and profitably absorb.

When I am aware what measure Parliament will take for sanctioning the introduction of immigrants into the colony, and it is thus ascertained that the supply of labor will, in some respects, be equal to the demands of the country, I shall, from the Government, be enabled to recommend you to sanction the construction of additional roads, which are urgently required in some of the most important districts.

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

The great increase in our commercial prosperity, which began to develop itself in the year 1855, still continues. In the year 1854, the value of our exports was £266,000; in the year 1856, that value had nearly doubled itself, having risen to £1,240,025. The quantity of wool exported during the year 1854 was 8,557,467 lbs.; in 1856, our exports of wool had also nearly doubled themselves, having risen to 15,000,000 lbs. Indeed, generally, the condition of the colony must be admitted to be one of prosperity, for which we can feel too grateful to Divine Providence.

One evil only has recently threatened our safety and welfare; and from its importance, it is necessary I should speak of it in a few words.

At the conclusion of the late Kaffir War, the Kaffirs were, at a public meeting, informed that they should, for the future, be placed under the government of their own chiefs, to be governed according to Kaffir laws and usages. Consequently, when appeals were made to the Government by the chiefs, it was ruled that, in accordance with the principles upon which the Government had decided to act, such appeals against the chiefs could not be entertained.

The Kaffir laws and usages, which were thus made the paramount law of the colony, make no provision for legalizing the indulgence of the chiefs and great people in every vice of which the most depraved nature is capable, and for subjecting a whole nation to the worst and most degrading tyranny and oppression upon the part of a few. In fact, to allow such laws to be administered, would be to prevent, hopelessly, the introduction of civilization and Christianity into this country, and to permit a few vicious, ill-disposed chiefs to defeat with certainty the manifold objects which were being

made on so great a scale for the improvement and social advancement of their race; whilst to assist in the administration of such laws was not to rule, but to be the servant of vicious barbarians—to aid the bad in oppressing the good.

Although, therefore, it was represented to me that to attempt to interfere with the system which was in operation would endanger our safety, and prove hazardous to the peace of the country, even if the Kaffir chiefs should apparently acquiesce in the measures introduced amongst them, I thought it unbecomingly longer to aid in carrying out such a system, and from a fear of doing so to permit in what I believed to be wrong. In fact, all risks appeared to me preferable to a continuance of what was taking place—and this more especially, as all persons well acquainted with the country admitted that the state of things which then prevailed was, in fact, so ruinous to the colony, that no measures were in progress which could bring about the final settlement of the country, or which would lastingly maintain peace; that, on the contrary, another war must inevitably come, and that the only question was, for how long a time it could be delayed. Under these circumstances, I thought it my duty to act on my own judgment, and to incur any necessary risk in carrying out those plans, in the ultimate success of which I had confidence—only taking care that these were brought into operation in an unobtrusive manner as possible, and with every precaution which humanity could suggest.

I, therefore, as I informed you on a previous occasion, made arrangements by which a European magistrate was located in each district in British Kaffraria, and a simple mode of administering justice was adopted, which gave a security to the property of the colony, never previously been enjoyed by that country.

As a necessary part of such a system, the fines and fees formerly taken by the principal and petty chiefs of Kaffraria, for administering Kaffir law amongst their people, became, as in all other British possessions, the property of the Government. The Kaffir chiefs being paid for the duties they now performed by a fixed stipend provided by the Government, which was made as nearly as possible equivalent to the advantages they had derived under the former state of things.

The result of such a change of plan was, that all the bad parts of the Kaffir system soon began to break down, and the influence and authority of the chiefs to decline, whilst life and property became more secure, and the well-disposed amongst the Kaffir race evidently began to regard the Government with confidence and hope.

How far that feeling sprang from those proceedings I cannot say, for several causes for discontent have been alleged on behalf of the Kaffir races; but I have thought it right to state, for your information, everything in which I have been personally concerned, and which has been the subject of many meetings held amonged after the power and influence of the chiefs, especially of the paramount chief or his subordinate, began to decline, when reports were spread that a powerful combination had been formed amongst certain of the Kaffir chiefs for the purpose of overthrowing our rule, and driving us out of the country.

At length these rumors took a defined form: a prophet had arisen upon the other side of the Kei, under the direct and open patronage of the paramount chief of Kaffraria, who revived the ancient predictions of the Kaffir prophets, and had been before by Lynx and Umlangeni's foretelling: the final success and triumph of the black race, the resurrection of their ancestors from the dead, and the total destruction of the whites.

To bring these events about, the people were to destroy all their cattle, and to work as slaves; also to burn their houses, to get rid of their ornaments, and to refrain from cultivating the ground, so that they might, at the usual time of harvest, be utterly destitute of all means of subsistence. The only things which were not to be destroyed or disposed of, but which were to be preserved or obtained by other means, were horses, and ammunition.

The believers in the prophet foretold that the results of such proceedings were to be, the propitiation of the spirits of their ancestors, and their consequent reappearance from amongst the dead to aid their descendants, and the total destruction of the whites and unbelievers, by supernatural means.

Those who did not believe in the prophet asserted that, under this sort of superstition, by which the chiefs worked on the terrors and prejudices of the most ignorant and superstitious of their tribes, lay hidden a deep political plot; that the arms, horses, and ammunition were preserved or obtained by war; that the cattle and corn were destroyed, because the care of them had been found to be an incumbrance in former wars, men's thoughts being then divided between preserving their own property and assailing their enemy; that the means of subsistence were destroyed, because starving and desperate men would more readily and fiercely attack scattered farmers on a vast and extended frontier, by the pillage of whom their wants would be readily and abundantly supplied.

Whatever the object of the chiefs might be, the measures were not, however, encouraging the prophet, and in many instances, particularly beyond our territory, compelling their people to comply with his behests, was full of peril for the Government. A race such as the Kaffirs, reduced to starvation, and excited by hopes of great successes, were provoked to crime, and would necessarily commit the most atrocious crimes, and thus to embark in military operations, which would inevitably bring on a prolonged contest.

To have done this, however, would have been to have played the game of the chiefs. We would

have reinstated them in all their former power and influence. At its close they would have been, as regarded their influence over their followers, far more powerful than at its commencement; all that had been accomplished to bring them under European law and influence would have been undone. The growing prosperity of the country would have been destroyed. Capital and emigration would have ceased to resort to the colony; flourishing homesteads would have been laid waste, flocks and herds have been swept off by barbarians, our commerce and trade checked, and evils which can hardly be estimated have been inflicted upon this country, which is now so flourishing.

The Government, therefore, calmly and unflinchingly pursued the course on which it had entered, and took all measures requisite for securing the ultimate welfare of the country, exactly as if war was a contingency which it was impossible could happen. But as regards preparations for war it acted as if it must inevitably come; and, day by day, as far as the means at its disposal permitted, it strengthened itself, and prepared at all points to crush such spark of rebellion when it first broke out, and ere it could grow to importance. In all of which objects the local authorities received from the Home Government that liberal and generous support which you may have witnessed, and which, I trust, their efforts must have been aided by.

It was judged to be probable that the parley upon which the Kaffir chiefs appeared to have resolved to enter would end in the breaking up of their nation—in the destruction of their own power—and in a complete change in the habits of the entire Kaffir race; so that, in the event of the destroying their homesteads, the milk and flesh of which had, from time immemorial, formed their chief means of subsistence, they would be necessarily compelled to become cultivators of the soil, and in a great measure to sustain themselves and their families by a more laborious and industrious mode of life. In adopting this policy, I was voluntarily to destroy their cattle was voluntarily to destroy their entire policy, and to sweep away all their national habits and customs.

If these ends were attained, great advantages would evidently result to the colony. But the means by which they appeared to me to be brought about, were necessarily to involve so vast an amount of human suffering and misery, that although the Government determined unflinchingly to follow the line of policy which it had marked out, if the Kaffirs persisted in their plans, yet every effort was made to divert them from their present policy, and to induce them to voluntarily give up their national chief, and in the strongest terms, the certain destruction towards which they were advancing, and neglected no means within my power, or that of the authorities and missionaries in the country, to deter them from their present policy, and to induce them to pursue; but this was all done without effect.

As was foreseen, however, the chiefs had over-estimated their power over their people. Their influence had already suffered a greater decline than they were aware of, and they were unable to draw from the well-disposed, and many of their people now refused to obey the commands of the prophet, and would not destroy their cherished cattle. Hence arose two great parties in the nation—the believers and the unbelievers; the latter including the great majority of the people, and missionary stations, or who were retained in the pay of the Government as a village police, or who had adopted European customs. The believers gradually destroyed all their corn and live stock of every description, and would not cultivate their land; one part of them apparently resolved to starve, and that they would be attacked, and that a war would be brought on; the other part of them, whose superstition led them faithfully and truly to believe in the prophet, earnestly trusting, day by day, that his predictions would be fulfilled.

At length, on the 15th of February, the means of subsistence of the Kaffir race had, by the month of February last, so far diminished, that it was requisite that some decisive step should be taken by their chiefs. Their prophet, therefore, fixed upon Wednesday, the 15th of February, as the day upon which his predictions were to be fulfilled. When the sun rose that morning, after wandering for a time in the heavens, it was to set again in the East, and a hurricane was then to sweep from the earth all who had not believed in and obeyed the prophet, whether Europeans or Kaffirs. Then the ancestors of the Kaffirs were to come down from heaven, and destroy the cattle of the unbelievers, and with quantities of property of every description, all of which were to be shared out amongst the followers of the prophet, who were to be, at the same time, restored to youth and endowments as before.

During the few days preceding the 15th of February the believers in the prophet slaughtered all their remaining cattle and live stock, and destroyed what means of subsistence they had left. They had previously re-stocked their huts in the most careful manner, that they might raise the most abundant crops of food. On the Wednesday, they themselves up in their awaiting the events which it had been predicted were to take place.

The 15th of February found them disappointed, destitute, and, in many instances, prepared to commit any outrage. So complete was the state of destitution in which the followers of the prophet had reduced themselves, that one of the greatest chiefs, who had formerly owned immense herds of cattle, had not a single head left; none of the greatest chiefs had preserved more than three or four; one of the leading chiefs had been obliged to work with a hoe, and to make a small amount of money on children digging for wild roots, as the only means of subsistence left to them. Bands of marauders soon collected together, and began to attempt to pillage indiscriminately either Europeans or their unbelieving countrymen. Many robberies

With due energy and skill, therefore, they may sustain a line of action, putting their locality in New-York. The character, position, and relations of our city fit it for being a centre into which knowledge may become convergent from every region of the earth. To secure and systematize it will be the office of the Society.

As Colonizationists, we have a deep concern in these efforts. We need the experience of all hands to be brought to bear on our undertakings. We need that our generations be brought up to

comparison with those of other colonies elsewhere. The wider the view we can take of human effort in that respect, the better it is for us. We gain something from the examination of any one of these, and must, therefore, profit by information widely collected. Especially do we hope that Africa will be illustrated by efforts of this Association. The Society will surely not overlook that region which, by sending its people there, our country has formed an organic connection; and we cannot doubt that a deep sympathy will be felt with the efforts of our colonists, to enlighten, civilize, and render accessible that vast continent.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

This interesting thought contained in the following communication, on the important subject of Education, we commend to all who have doubts as to the necessity of a College in Liberia:

Communicated for the Colonization Journal.

It must be obvious to every one that the peculiarities of a country will always influence the character of its inhabitants, and of its institutions. A man must therefore be prepared for what he meets. Education and experience are the agencies for this end. Education has to anticipate experience, and prepare for it. The peculiarities of experience must be met and provided for in education. All useful training must suit the character of the country, its climate or general policy, as determined by social constitution and by position in the world. To educate effectively for a country requires that the process be in it, and of it. Much may be got from abroad, but this can only form a commencement of that which is internal and appropriate. All which is borrowed must be put under a process of modification, to suit its new locality.

The commencement of social instruction in Liberia must be derived from this country. The first lessons given by its teachers are American, given in American modes. For a time no other proceedings are possible. But such proceedings ought not to continue long. The peculiarities of their position modify the aims and duties of the people. They have things to do which can never come in the way of a colored man in this country, and a state of external nature deal with very different conditions. For a time, a man's proper training must be at home, in the midst of it. Having barbarism to subdue and soften, a tropic land to occupy and cultivate, the philosophy of nature there to investigate and expand; having, above all, our faith to illustrate and establish among the savage people with whom we dwell, the process of his intellectual and moral culture must derive its fashion from these peculiarities of his position. Institutions, therefore, which are to be powerful must be local.

The Liberian has, in respect to education, to get rid of much which we ought to have got rid of, but still retain. Let him start fair, unincumbered by our incumbrances. How to do so is a problem we may help him to solve. The analysis of it may instruct us not a little. But having thus started him, it is his own experience mainly which must instruct him, and to which he must refer, and how he has to learn it. That needful experience must be found and exemplified in an institution or institutions capable of affording tuition in its highest grade or order. This is needed as a head and guide and nursery to all other institutions, that they also may start fair and end. This is one of the wants of Liberia; which we may hope to see effectively and easily supplied.

As Harvard College, in Massachusetts, or Yale, in Connecticut, or Oxford, in England, are and have been formative institutions, moulding and educating the whole community, and proving also an honor in themselves and source of honorable influences, so we trust there is yet to be an institution in Liberia, the germ of immense benefits.

A beginning has been made, but much remains to be done. A large building, with means for its erection, was shipped to Liberia in the fall of 1856, which will be a nucleus for future progress, and for the present adequate to accommodate the students and teachers.

This, however, leaves libraries, chemical and philosophical apparatus, mineral and geological cabinets, endowments of professorships and scholarships, and the *et ceteras* of an efficient institution to be provided. We trust that many of the pious, who pray that Ethiopia may stretch out her hands unto God, and believe an enlightened civilized Commonwealth like Liberia eminently adapted to cooperate in hastening that event, will remember this work, when devoting the property of which they are stewards.

There is one legacy of \$50,000 for the aid of a good College in Liberia now in danger of being lost, unless others who sympathize in it will lend their aid. Who will respond?

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

REV. MR. BUSHNELL, a missionary in Africa, recently gave an account of the churches in Hartford an account of his labors in that country. He has been engaged in this work for thirteen years. The Congo river, upon which his Mission has several stations, is a large stream, thirty miles wide at its mouth, and emptying into the Gulf of Guinea. Tea miles from the mouth of the Congo, on the site of an old slave factory, at a place called Baraka, is the first station of the Christian mission. The language of this people has been reduced to writing by the missionaries, and has been pronounced by eminent scholars, in this and other countries, one of the most remarkable in the world. In its melodious flow it is like the sweet warbling of birds. It is perfectly regular in its structure, and though never till now written in spoken words, the slightest grammatical error being at once detected by the acute and intensely musical ear of the people. Mr. B. read a few verses from one of the Gospels, which fully justified his encomiums upon the simplicity of the language. It is also highly poetic and figurative, characterized by a richness of metaphor and simile which is not to be found in any other people seen by his language. They are not

gentle, poetic, quick, and imitative, with an intense glow of spirit, which, indeed, is true of the whole African race. A sacred hymn set to some favorite tune, like *Oratorio*, if only heard once, is caught up by the quick ear, and passes at once into the song of the people, and is sung by those even who have never seen a missionary. Thus religious ideas are borne on the wings of melody to brains and minds that would otherwise have never known it.

Mr. Bushnell rebuked the sentiment sometimes advanced by Christians now in this country, in apologizing for Slavery, that a Provisional Government for the Christianization and Christianization of Africa. He said that the internal slave trade in Africa was dependent entirely upon the foreign, and that where this had ceased, the internal trade, and the slave dependent upon it had also ceased. There is no reason to believe that Slavery existed at all in Africa prior to its introduction into Christian lands. For centuries Africa has been desolated by this traffic.

Of the natural inferiority of the African race—this is another favorite argument with apologists for Slavery in this country. Mr. Bushnell spoke with strong denial of the assumption. It is true that the race are mentally inferior—not in Africa—and Slavery has made the difference.

Several incidents in his missionary experience of a deeply interesting character were related, which we cannot give space to repeat.

A brighter age has begun to dawn. About 14,000 church members have been gathered in different parts of the continent; the country has been, to a great extent, explored, which, strange as it may seem, had not been done until the last year. The English and American, through the vigilance of the British cruisers, is being driven into narrower limits, and the time is not far distant, the missionary believed, when the Gospel should finally triumph, and the Saviour's sweetest praises arise from this long neglected, awfully abused land.—*Hartford Paper.*

From the "African Repository."

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

DEATH OF A. M. RICHARDSON.

Several letters have been received by the "Daily" from Sierra, and one from Monrovia, bearing dates up to the 22nd of May. Mr. Anthony Sherman, in a letter to the Financial Secretary, says: "One of our most worthy citizens and most enterprising farmers, JACOB M. RICHARDSON, came to his death by drowning on his way to Monrovia with a cargo of shingles and some country cloth. His canoe was too heavily laden, and the sank. Liberia has lost one of her most useful citizens. His body was found, and buried on his farm."

The energy of Mr. Richardson in his agricultural labors, has been admired by visitors as well as by his countrymen, and his death has been much deplored. He was a man of high character, and has been cherished by his industrious and enterprising example would be widely imitated, and result in extensive and valuable improvements throughout the Republic. By his sudden death we are taught to be distrustful of confidence in man, and to trust alone in Him who is infinite alike in wisdom, goodness, and power.

LATE ELECTION.

We learn that President Benson has been re-elected to the chief magistracy of Liberia without opposition, and at Siouci it was believed that Col. Yates was elected Vice President over the opposing candidate, and that, at the last, however, had not been positively ascertained.

BASSA MOUNTAIN.

The following letter, from a very intelligent and faithful missionary of the Episcopal Church, will lead us, we trust, to an early settlement of the highland district purchased by the New-Jersey Colony Land Society, interior from the coast towns of Grand Bassa.

RECEIVED, BASSA CO., LIBERIA, MAY 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of February 17 came to hand yesterday. I have not many facts to present additional to what Mr. S. says stated about the St. John's Mountain. The reason I did not do so is, that I have not seen your visit (for some time past) in November was that I knew that would give full details; and so my letter was then necessary.

I may merely refer to our visit in few words, (for I have not been there since). I consider that mountain, and others of the same chain, as by far the most important to the region, as they are the part of Liberia. Or, in other words, I am of the opinion that every hill or mountainous region in intertropical Africa is far more healthy than the low marshy coast, or even the inland valleys. If all things considered, I think it still more desirable influence of the climate of Africa (at least this part) upon new immigrants and foreigners, than I think by living in mountainous districts it may be at least partially escaped, and so the health of the residents must be better than those who live in the low country.

I must say the St. John's Mountain equalled my expectation, as to elevation, beauty, and fertility. I was delighted with it. I long to open our first native station on its summit, which, I judge, is from six hundred to seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. There are not, however, many nations within five miles of the top; still, being probably healthy, and most desirable in several respects, I choose it before any spot I have seen in all the Bassa country yet, as a starting point at least.

But viewed as a site for a colonial settlement, all things considered, I think it still more desirable than as a Mission station. The land is very fertile—loam on a clayey foundation. Abundance of the very best building timber is growing on the spot. Water is excellent, and not distant. When the rice crops are good abundance of rice can be bought at a low price, and other produce; though we found a partial famine there, as we might anywhere this year.

A road cut directly from the falls of the St. John's (nine miles from the mouth) to the mountain, I think, would be in ten miles, or twenty miles, at the most. So two young men, a boat and three hours' walking, will be able to carry one to the summit of this beautiful mountain.

As thus far good news reaches us about the little sickness among the new immigrants at Careyburg, at Mt. Fairbairn, will not your Society send a few Bassa country with a settlement, also, on the top of the St. John's? I love your noble cause,

and I shall be rejoiced to see new settlements greatly multiplied on those beautiful highlands, if longer experience proves that they are more healthy than the settlements on the coast.

Yours, in the best of bonds,

J. RAMBO.

LETTER FROM BISHOP PAYNE.

In the *Presbyterianian* of yesterday we find a letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, which will encourage the hearts of the friends of the missionary cause. This letter, addressed to the Rev. Thos. H. Hunt, of Knoxville, and we re-publish it with pleasure:

CAPE PALMAS, WEST AFRICA, Nov. 1, 1856.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—I will be gratified to you, I am sure, from time to time, to have direct information in reference to our work in Africa generally, and that at Siouci Station in particular.

I visited this place in May, and found it in great distress. A war had broken out between the colonists and their native neighbors, resulting in the loss of more than one hundred of the former in battle, and by starvation, and the destruction of scores of native villages, as well as many of the natives themselves.

At the time of my visit peace was concluded with one of the native parties engaged in the war, and I have learned all others have since come for word to sue for peace also. It will be some time, however, before the place can recover, as besides the interruption of intercourse, and consequently of commerce, the small settlements along the river were broken.

In the meantime the prospects of our Church there have much improved. Rev. Mr. Pinkney, (colored) leaving on a visit to the United States, in May, was succeeded by the Rev. N. Greene, (colored), with better education and more qualifications for the work. He has opened a school, a day-school, in which Dr. Snowden, (also a colored man, from Boston), gives lectures gratuitously on anatomy. I have secured a lot for a place of worship, and requested our Foreign Committee to appropriate \$1000 (one thousand dollars), to erect a commodious and modern place of worship for our congregation there for some years to come. Should the time have arrived for your Convention to make any systematic effort in behalf of the Siouci Station, (as it was hoped might be the case some years ago), I suggest this as a proper object for their consideration.

The general aspect of our Mission at present is, on the whole, encouraging. That has happened to us which is reported as so interesting a feature in the Missions of the Church Missionary Society in their last Report. The number of foreign missionaries remaining about the same—sometimes even diminished—while the number of native ministers and the converts multiply. Thus we have at present, connected with the Missions, four colonist and two native ministers, with two colonists and three native candidates for orders, and some twenty or twenty-five converts. The number of converts has increased to about two hundred and fifty. And the native agency, as usual, is felt through the native population generally. If, like the Church Missionary Society's Missions, we should report converts, as distinguished from baptisms, the number of converts would be many hundreds. Indeed, assent to the truth of the Christian system, has become very general in the Grebo tribe, (with a population of twenty thousand), and has extended partially to several neighboring tribes.

A most interesting field of labor for Liberians and American Christians is designated by Providence for them, between the coast from Cape Mount and Bereby—about 300 miles—a well-ascertained range of mountains, running about east and west, from forty to one hundred and fifty miles interior. Nearly the whole of this region is accessible, and is entirely unoccupied, except by the parties just named. For other portions of this great continent it is surprising to see how God is preparing an evangelizing agency. How well South Africa is prepared, of course, you know. It is almost as well settled as the mission in any part of the United States. But has your attention been called to the wonderful composition of the Colony of Sierra Leone?

I have lately received from England "*Polyglott Africana*," being a collection of specimens of one hundred and thirty different languages, and the number of tribes there represented is said to amount to two hundred! These various tribes have been brought, through the universally prevailing African system of slave trading, from almost all parts of the African continent, but more especially from the regions watered by the great *Niger* and *its tributaries*. At Sierra Leone hundreds and thousands of them are becoming civilized and Christianized. And, what is most gloriously wonderful, they are voluntarily returning to their own homes. And when steam navigation shall be opened up the Niger, much more than a multitude of them may will seek and find their very homes, and carry to those homes the rich treasures of the Gospel!

*How wonderful and great
The work of God is here!
To witness such a scene,
To see the heathen
So soon become
The children of the King!*

I do feel that we have a great and glorious work before us, and most anxious am I to have our Church in the United States fully aroused to a sense of her responsibility in reference to it.

You, at least, Reverend and dear brother, will not cease to feel interested in us, and ever pray for your friend, and fellow-laborer in Christ,

J. PAYNE.

DR. LIVINGSTON, the missionary traveler, at the late Anniversary of the London Missionary Society, mentioned, as an illustration of the abiding effects of knowledge, that the black people of a certain district of Africa could nearly all read and write, their forefathers having been taught these arts by the Jesuit missionaries; and the people held the memory of those men in the highest respect, and keep up the churches which they had built; but, with the same words, that the black people of a certain district had not wit enough to give the people the Bible. If they had done so, as the Protestants have done in Madagascar, Christianity would have spread through the whole of the interior, and he should not have had the honor of discovering the country from which he lately came.

VOYAGE TO LIBERIA—No. 11.

"GETTING UNDER WAY."

We did hope to have gotten our good ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, under way in our last number, but our task, it seems, partook too much of the nature of the subject, and our interruptions. We closed our last article with some reflections on the closing services of the emigrants, on the last Sabbath they were ever to enjoy in America. On the evening of that day indications appeared of a more favorable wind and pleasant weather. The mist and clouds, which had blown away—the cold increased, the wind commenced hauling more northerly, even verging upon the west. We could distinguish with the glass that it was even more favorable in the Bay, below the Rip Rap, the courses of vessels passing up and down; and we turned in at night, with profusion from the pilot that we should get to sea on the morrow. The morrow came, the 8th of December, clear and intensely cold, thermometer at 28°; wind due north, yet all hands were early astir.

The scene from the deck was interesting, and soon became exciting. The harbor was full of vessels, wind-bound, like ourselves, of every size and variety, from our full-rigged queenly ship to the humble oyster dredger. The appearance of it, not the nature of preparation was manifest in all, and before we heard the joyful chorus of the anthem bursting up from the windows, the air was plink of the windlass palls. Others were looking, shouting, and shouting home their sails; many of the smaller fry, pilot boats and the like, were already heaving to the stiff breeze and shooting towards the harbor.

Our good ship was the last to give indications of movement. The wind would barely allow fore and aft to lay their course, and the pilot did not feel exactly safe in trying a new ship among so many vessels, where repeated tacks might be necessary. However, on manifestations of impatience by all on board, from the Captain down, he decided to do what has effected so much in all doubtful cases—to try.

Accordingly, the windlass was manned, sails loosed, and in a shorter time than could reasonably be expected, although nearly the last of all, the Mary Caroline was fairly under way.

Qualities of the ship.—To us this moment of getting under way, says the *Portuguese*, is a moment of intense interest. We had not seen the last eight months in building the ship; in planning, contriving, and arranging everything in and about her, every hull and spar. As she lay at the wharf every thing was to our entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction and admiration of all, especially of those most interested in the great labor she was destined to perform. But the great questions as to her sailing qualities, her worthiness, safety, and ease, as a sea boat, remained yet to be tested. That she would, must answer to our purpose, we could not doubt, but we had bargained for something extra, for a ship of great sailing qualities. For a few hours were now to determine whether she possessed them or not. We, therefore, watched every movement with interest and a not altogether unpractised eye. First, the windlass, that most important engine in an African coast, that most heavy swells of the vast Atlantic, worked freely and well. Next, the yards swung easily on their trusses; the chain sheets and all the running rigging played smoothly through the iron and double pulleys, and the sails, when they were hoisted, fitted new sails should, allowing room for expansion in use. Then, as the anchor was run up to the cathead and the good ship paid off, the moment of trial came. The pilot had put on as much sail as she would bear in the stiff breeze then blowing;—a fore-and-aft, in open road, exposed to the heavy swells of the vast Atlantic, worked freely and well. Next, the yards swung easily on their trusses; the chain sheets and all the running rigging played smoothly through the iron and double pulleys, and the sails, when they were hoisted, fitted new sails should, allowing room for expansion in use. 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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

For the Colonization Journal.

THE PEBBLE AND THE MILL-STONE.

This absurdity of the old system of astronomy which made the sun revolve about the earth, was lately shown by a comparison of the above-named objects. The relative disproportion of magnitude between the sun and the earth is similar to that between the pebble and the mill-stone. Neither of these comparatively insignificant bodies could afford a stationary force adequate to sustain the revolution of bodies so vastly greater in magnitude.

In every moral and Christian enterprise of comprehensive aim, there are isolated points in the grand scheme, of little consequence compared with the sublime whole and the combined results. But many of the co-workers forget that *omne majus continet minus*—every greater contains the less; and confine their attention to some one item and make that the exclusive object of their zeal. The great wheel of Providence, so vast in circumference, but turning imperceptibly the whole connected machinery, moves too tardily for these ardent philanthropists. In the plan which Infinite wisdom has adopted, their progress of reform seems too slow, and behind the electric spirit of the age. They imagine that a little concentric wheel in rapid motion will accomplish the whole contemplated work in far less time than the great slow wheel. But after years of toil, and mispent time and treasure, they are compelled to learn that the *less* cannot be accomplished without the *greater*—that the rapid is dependent on the slower motion—that man can effect nothing good or great, except so far as he moves in the sphere of the Divine economy, and becomes a co-worker with God. Another manifest evil results from confining the attention to an isolated object. The mental powers contract as they fix their intensity upon a single point and revolve around it. The necessary consequence is bigotry, intolerance, and monomania. The balance is not preserved, nor is the heart expanded by the inspiring visions and the complete but harmonious operations of a broad field of benevolence.

Compare now the aims and prospective results of Colonization with the single object of emancipation. This is indeed an important and a necessary work to be one day accomplished; but what is it in contrast with the abolition of Slavery in its great world-wide of bondmen and the erection of free States upon a great continent degraded to the lowest point of misery and oppression? What is the present liberation of less than four millions of civilized Africans from bondage compared with the projected deliverance of nearly two hundred millions of the same race, and the transformation of a lost continent into a mighty Christian Republic; thus opening a glorious asylum for the entire exiled and kindred people? Will not the restoration of Africa to an honorable rank in the family of nations secure a final and high elevation to all her captive children? Does not the greater contain the less? And which of the two schemes of philanthropy tends most to expand the heart and encourage the hands? Which promises the grandest actual results? Mere emancipation from legal thralldom can extend only to nominal freedom. There remains still for the colored man the grievous oppression of caste—the disheartening, deadening bondage of the spirit; and the more he is elevated by character and education the more wretched he becomes. He feels more keenly the chain that binds him, but cannot break it; nor can the highest civil authority abate the law of prejudice. Devoid of citizenship, and doomed to associate only with his own kindred, he must needs be the victim of sorrow and despair. Do what you will for the African; emancipate, educate, elevate, you can find no true social position for him still, as with the cry of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," you send him to an ancestral home and make him a free citizen in the Republic of Liberia. The idea of his finding equal rights in this proud country of Anglo-Saxons is as visionary as would be the attempt to make

the mill-stone revolve around the pebble. Our own Pilgrim Fathers were wise in fleeing from the oppression of the mother country, and seeking a land of unmoisted freedom. The enlightened and oppressed Africans must follow their example. If they will, they may secure for themselves and their posterity the same glorious reward. Every indication of Providence in saying to them, *Arise and depart: this is not the place of your rest.*

M.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

SAD NEWS FROM AFRICA.

Famine and death are at the doors of many of the people; our own missionaries and sons are reduced to the necessity of living upon the cabbage of the palm tree, which is cut down ere the time of the ripe fruit comes. Brethren, help! and help quickly! You may send any special donations in clothing, or flour, or beans, or rice, or kiln-dried meat, direct to care of Rufus Thomas Carlton, 300 Africa. The rice crop of this country has failed for two or three years past, and this, together with the late war, has led to great distress.

If you prefer to send money, for the purchase of such articles, do so.

N.B.—Read the letter of Rev. J. W. Horne, A. M., in this week's paper.

AFRICA.—The Rev. J. W. Horne writes from Monrovia, July 9th, 1857:

Dear Brother—I am likely I shall go up the river to-morrow, or I must write this and leave for the steamer, due here on the 14th.

School Examinations.—On Monday last I held a half-yearly examination of the lower department of the Academy. The president, Revs. Payne, Roberts, Mathews, Williams, (Presbyterians), and other, were some ladies, were present. The number of scholars was larger than usual, and I noticed that many of them had made decided progress, in arithmetic and grammar in particular. Mr. Ware has been very punctual and diligent in his work.

Yesterday I held an examination of the scholars of the higher department. The president and ex-president, Revs. Payne, Roberts, Mathews, Hon. Mr. Warner, Payne, Chavon, and a number of ladies and gentlemen besides, favored us with their presence, from ten till three o'clock, and appeared most judiciously and much gratified. I am happy to inform you that this proved one of the best examinations we have ever held; with a single exception, all acquitted themselves passably, many respectably, and a few admirably. I am sure from remarks made, from the general appearance of things, that the scholars were all much gratified.

The president, both on Monday and yesterday, remained through the whole time, and was the first in attendance. I feel greatly obliged to him. The classes, in the more primary English department that have been under Mr. Le Page's tuition, were not examined, as he was taken with fever and had to leave the buildings. They will be examined as soon as convenient. The number in my own department, in daily attendance, so far this year, is twenty-seven. Of all this I shall make a formal report to the Board as soon as I can get a satisfactory result.

The Weather and Health.—Now I have to say that the weather has been dreadful of late—rain, rain! Everything soaking, and the air full of moisture. As a consequence we have all been quite sick. The fever has at length taken hold upon Mr. Le Page, and is dealing hardly with him.

Great Distress, Famine and Death.—We in the Republic have been, and are, in a fearful condition for want of food; at some points worse than at others. Several of the poorest of the people have been starved to death, and many more with the bones of our ministers and their families, on the country stations, are literally without food, living on green plants. Brother Tyler and family, for example, on the Bassa District. The natives around the settlements are cutting down the palm-trees for the palmbag.

This distressing state of things has been coming upon us for several years.

There are several obvious causes:

1. There are a number of idle and worthless persons in the communities, who will not work, but are not ashamed to beg.
2. Every emigration from the States increases the number of this sort of persons. They consume a great deal, and produce nothing.
3. The natives, several years ago, lost their rice crop, by a bad season, and by a general attendance upon the Devil Bush, when they should have been on their farms. They have never been able to recover themselves. What rice they have gathered for a year or two past has not been enough for food, so they have saved none for sowing. I fear, looking at all things, that matters will grow worse and worse; and if they do, I predict that the end of all things will be here in a few days. May God save us!

10. The Stevens and the President Benson, both from Baltimore, came in yesterday. To this mo-

ment I have not a line from any of you in New-York. I see there is a box for me, as per bill of lading, and I am hoping there are letters for us.

Our first class expects to be graduated at the end of the year, and are looking for something in the shape of a diploma. Indeed, one of the gentlemen addressing them the other day told them they might expect something of the kind. Now will you, if you please, get it up for us.

FAMINE IN AFRICA.

Information has been received at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Rooms in this city that there are apprehensions of a general famine in Liberia; that already several of the poorer people have died of starvation; that some of the missionaries on the country stations are without any other food than the natives are cutting down the palm trees, for the sake of the palm cabbage to sustain life. One of the missionaries there remarks that this state of things has been coming upon them for years, and attributes it mainly to three causes: first, the great number of idle and worthless persons in the community, who will not work and who live by beggary; second, that this class of persons is constantly increased by the immigration from the United States, numbers of the immigrants consuming a great deal and producing nothing; and third, to the failure of the natives' rice crops several years ago, owing in part to bad seasons, but mainly to the natives' general attendance upon the Devil Bush when they should have been upon their farms. They have never been able to recover themselves. What rice has been gathered for a year or two past has not been enough for food, so they have saved none for sowing.

This is a gloomy prospect, and the missionary who gives the information, the Rev. J. W. Horne, predicts a yet worse condition of things, and that "the end of all things out there is at hand." The distress does not seem to be confined to the natives, for he commences his account in the words, "We in the Republic have been and are in a fearful condition for want of food; at some points worse than at others." We incline to think, however, that the writer has felt something of the depressing effects of the climatic fever, under which he represents himself as slightly suffering. If the present suffering and the prospects are as bad as Mr. Horne depicts them, the friends of Liberia in the United States will not be slow to lend the sufferers a helping hand, and the Colonization Society will doubtless endeavor to initiate measures that will prevent a recurrence of the difficulty.

Mr. Horne reports the half-yearly school examinations as very satisfactory.—Commercial Advertiser.

For the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The Distress in Liberia.

My attention has been called to some notices of distress in Liberia contained in the Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, 2d inst., originating from a letter from Rev. J. W. Horne; and I have been inquired of whether any confirmatory information has been received by us. I have answered, "None at all, nor can I." I have not been in Liberia since Boston, Baltimore, or Washington. Still as there were doubtless hard times when we last heard from Liberia, and we had every ground to anticipate such distress, I do not doubt that Mr. Horne had a basis for his gloomy apprehensions. I have therefore thought that a brief review of the causes to which this distress may be attributed, would be prepared on accordingly which I inclose.

Respectfully yours, J. B. PINNEY.

RELIEF FOR LIBERIA.

In the Autumn of 1855, the four farming settlements on the Sinoir River were attacked by a ruthless band of an uninvited native foe without warning, their unarmed inhabitants slaughtered and driven down to Greenville on the coast, and the homes of eighty-nine families reduced to ashes; while nearly one thousand destitute and helpless persons, deprived of their little, were thrown on the charities of others for support.

It was some months before the authorities of Liberia could reduce the murderous incendiaries to terms and compel them to sue for pardon.

Meantime the season for rice planting had passed unimproved, and there was anxiety to be but scanty crop of this great staple in the summer of 1857. President Benson, in a letter dated June 1st, 1856, made a brief but vivid statement of the distress then existing, and referring to the heavy military expenses, and the necessity of reducing the natives to peace, stated that the authorities of Liberia might be unable, without aid, to render the needed relief. He asked if the New-York Society could not aid them with a few thousand dollars. This letter was published in the Colonization Journal of August, 1856. In the October number of the same Journal a more detailed account of the sufferings and want at Sinoir was published, from the pen of Rev. Rev. R. Wilson, a most respectable Liberian and missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, testifying that the great suffering in Sinoir country was such "as was calculated to awaken sympathy in the breast of any person who is in Christian land." To this appeal, and by the solicitation of the Rev. Wm. Pinney, of the Episcopal Church, over \$500 were raised in New-York and with \$225 more, in answer to the same appeal, contributed by the Baptist colored church in Augusta, Georgia, were sent to the corresponding secretary, a most needed agricultural implement, was sent out in the Caroline Stevens, on her first voyage in Nov. 1856.

But before the arrival of this limited relief in the Stevens, the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas had experienced the horrors of a famine, and of war with the natives in that vicinity. The men-

intended, and far too small, for the relief of Sinoir country, had to be divided, and in part used to relieve the most pressing wants at Cape Palmas. The Government of Liberia, too, before exhausted by the expenses at Sinoir, had to step in and at a heavy expense interfere and make peace at Cape Palmas, and thus its ability to relieve the sufferers in both places was lessened.

With these facts in memory it is not difficult to see that letters written before the rice crop of 1857 was gathered would necessarily give accounts of deprivation, poverty and suffering.

All this may be true, and yet no peculiar culpability be attached to the people of Liberia. That some colonists are idle and lazy is doubtless true. Where is it otherwise? But that they exist in any greater numbers now than in former years is not probable; though there doubtless are many more destitute and needy persons.

When in a small community over one thousand persons have been stripped of their all, by confiscation, suffering must be expected. The testimony, however is direct, that the usual crops of potatoes and other vegetables planted in Sinoir country were unusually large last year, and our latest letters assure us that new rice was beginning to come in to the market in July at Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado.

We are inclined to the opinion, therefore, that by this time, the crisis of severest suffering has passed. We think that the state of Mr. Horne's health will justify the opinion that his apprehensions were intensified by weakened nerves, and that natural despondency incident to personal ill-health.

We nevertheless think that some thousand dollars furnished, to be sent out in the Mary Caroline Stevens on her next voyage, on the 1st of November, to be wisely used in enabling the most needy to rebuild their houses and replant their fields, would be a timely and proper aid to an afflicted and struggling people, and earnestly wish that such a sum may be raised.

From the Missionary Herald of July

GABON.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

AMONG the Mpongwees, the rising generation are better instructed, and less governed by superstition, than the older men, and these young men are fast taking the place of others in business. Formerly trade was entirely in the hands of the old men, but now others have obtained a large share of it. There are more constant attendants at church, less subject to country customs, and have some idea of right and justice, which the old Mpongwees seem not to have. They appreciate the knowledge derived from schools, and understand, to some extent, the value of money. Some are willing to marry one wife, and to live in a civilized manner. Darkness, however, still prevails to a sad extent, especially among females, over whom we have never been able to exert much personal influence. Rocking of life, they run into war without reason, and often suffer for their rashness. They do not hesitate, on the slightest pretext, to begin wars which must bring death upon some of their own townsmen or family, or perhaps upon themselves individually. Notwithstanding the danger of this state of things, and the suffering from hunger which often prevails, the communication with plantations being out of or rendered poorer by the besiegers, no one seems to fear such a state of things, or tries to avoid it, and many are uneasy unless at war with some one. No other employment is pursued by the people, and the consequence is that the people of the Olombo M'pola are perhaps the most idle in this part of the country, and visit all the other branches of the Gaboon with their wars. But the brethren at N'gongwe, though living in the midst of such a people, have not experienced any personal loss, and are not personally impoverished from their feuds; and they have been able, in several cases, to check the development of this quarrelsome spirit. Yet the only hope of permanently removing this condition of things, is in the prevalence of the Gospel of peace.

BOAT SEIZURE.

Last week I sent the boat up the Olombo M'pola, to Mr. Preston, and on its return it was seized and plundered by the bushmen, and detained with two of the men. This was on account of a debt due to a bushman from a man at this place. The Mpongwees sent up and demanded the boat. We shall endeavor to have it settled so that the same thing shall not occur again. This is the first instance of the kind since we have been traveling in the Gaboon. The French have received such orders that they can do nothing, although it would require a great deal to sail all right. The place we now leave our surprise, beyond French territory, and they could do nothing even for their own missionaries there. I wonder if all nations have so fine a sense of bushman sovereignty!

SEVENTH-RAMPART.

From various causes the heathenism of the Mpongwees presents itself in blacker horrors than ever. Trial and murder for witchcraft is more open and avowed than heretofore. Trade and business have passed from the hands of the old men, and they are most of them bankrupt in property and reputation; and now, having nothing to hope for from white men, they become desperate, and seek for a name and reputation by extra devotion to country customs. But there are a few who are protesting against these things, half sincerely, half fearfully; saying, and then denying. And there are a few of our scholars who are asking what they must do to be saved.

VISIT TO CORISCO.

Corisco (an island occupied by the Presbyterian Mission north of the Gaboon) is a charming place. The breeze is coming in almost constantly from the ocean, making the atmosphere salubrious, and it is a delightful place for health, and for that interchange of Christian feeling and fellowship which is so important for the well-being both of soul and body. Much has been said about the healthiness of the interior, about ascending the mountains, etc.; but as all this has so far proved impracticable, let us, with the strength we have, now and then bid farewell to the bush, and visit Corisco, bringing them over from the mainland, not only on account of the benefit that may arise from their being separated from their friends (who are very apt to interfere with their superstitious notions and fears), but also on account of the salubrity of the island. There are now six missionaries there, and a number of native scholars. The people generally appear to regard the missionaries with a great deal of respect and affection. There are three stations, where seventy or eighty youth are under instruction. Two young men, who have been lately received to the church, are now engaged in teaching; and others doubtless will soon be raised up, who will, on the island, be able to visit the town and preach the unspeakable riches of Christ.

ZULU.—The tabular view of the Zulu mission for 1856 has been received. There are reported twelve places for stated preaching, with average congregations varying from 24 to 175 at the different places. The whole average Sabbath attendance thus reported is 638. Ten persons were added to the churches during the year. The present number of members is 192. Seven schools are reported, with a total of 136 pupils. Most of these "are mere family schools taught by the missionaries, the pupils being the hired servants." Mr. and Mrs. McKinney arrived on the 20th of January, and are to be stationed at Amamintote (Umlari), where the high school for young men is located. Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinney will divide between them the pastoral labors of the care of the school. Mr. Bailey will give to Amahlongwa, Mr. McKinney's former station.

A letter from Mr. Abraham, dated March 9th, speaks of the difficulties among the Zulus as yet unsettled. It was feared another battle would be fought, and other hundreds of the people slain. But the war was still continued, and the prospect was that a large part of the Zulu people might remain within the territory of the colony. But though there had been a large accession to the population, there was no increase of the congregations at the missionary stations. The people manifested no readiness to improve, and the missionaries adopted improvements of any kind. As their fathers lived, so will they live.

LIBERIA MISSION, AFRICA.—Monrovia.—Rev. David A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson; Rev. Edwin T. Williams; Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. M. James, teacher of the English school; Miss Caldwell, school teacher; Mr. H. W. Erskine, Christian teacher; Mr. H. W. Erskine, Christian teacher; Mr. D. Simpson and Mrs. Arnold, assistant teachers. Harrisonburg.—Mr. Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; Mr. Melville, teacher. Greenville.—Rev. James M. Frost; Mr. Charles Fawcett, assistant; and Mrs. Mary E. Parsons, teacher. Sata Kru.—Mr. Washington McDonough, teacher. Church members, 163; boarding scholars, 12 boys; day scholars, 164.

CORISCO MISSION, AFRICA. Evangelists.—Rev. James L. Mackay, Rev. Cornelius DeHeer, and Mrs. DeHeer. Miss Carrie Kaufman, teacher; And-Is, native assistant. Ughu.—Rev. George McQueen and Mrs. McQueen. Alonga.—Rev. William Clemens, Mr. Clemens. Church members, 7; boarding scholars, 23 boys, and 11 girls.—For Miss Reed.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.—The Emancipation Convention recently assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, agreed upon a series of resolutions and a constitution, and upon little more. The resolutions declare, in substance, that the people of the North should, in a generous and fraternal spirit, co-operate with the people of the South in the expense of putting an end to slavery; that the American people should make the common Government their agent in this matter, and should call upon Congress to pay each State that shall abolish slavery two hundred and fifty dollars for each slave emancipated; that each emancipated slave should also receive twenty-five dollars to meet his immediate necessities, when thus thrown upon his own resources; that the enhanced value of the soil in each State, thus emancipating its slave, would more than compensate for the temporary interference with the sugar and cotton trade to foreign slave owners; that the State sovereignty should be respected, but that each State should be left to its own choice as to the matter of emancipation, the appointment of the purchase-money, and the necessary legislation; and that the action of the convention is justified by the interest which the people of the North have in the perpetuity of the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

lumbian armed schooner Jacinto, Capt. Chase, arrived at Monrovia. With his assistance an expedition was fitted out for the destruction of the factories at Tradetown, lat 5° 45', of 36 Colonial militiamen, aided by Capt. Cochran, of the Indian Chief, as volunteer. They sailed on the 10th; arrived off Tradetown on the 11th, where they found the Colonial brig of war El Vincidor, Capt. Cottrell, at anchor. Capt. Cottrell agreed to unite in the attack. On the 12th they landed through a heavy surf, and under a galling fire from the natives and Spaniards, they finally burnt the town; when an explosion of 250 kegs of powder completed its destruction. Nothing had contributed more to the suppression of the slave trade in this quarter than the burning of Tradetown. Mr. Ashmun was confined to his room from May to October, by the injury received at Tradetown. 27th July, brig John, of Portland, and schooner Buca, from Baltimore, arrived. They were robbed by a piratical vessel manned by Spaniards, of \$2800 and \$2860. 18th Aug. Dr. Jesse sick and returning home; which left Mr. Ashmun the seventh time the only white man in the Colony. Oct., the schooner Catharine, of 10 tons, launched; the first vessel built in the Colony. 1827. U. S. schooner Shark, Lieut. Norris, arrived 12th January, with arms and ammunition for the Colony. Early this year Mr. Ashmun made a treaty with the principal chief of Tradetown. 11th of April the brig Doris arrived from the United States with 93 emigrants. 27th August, the ship Norfolk arrived from Savannah with 142 recaptured Africans. In August an infirmary was established; the schools put in efficient operation: Mr. Ashmun goes to Sierra Leone for his health; he soon returns. Dec., the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, from the Mediterranean, touches at Monrovia on her way home; Capt. Nicolson leaves 8 colored mechanics who wish to remain. 1828, January. Mr. Ashmun made a fatiguing circuit of inspection to the factories south of Monrovia. Jan. 15th the brig Doris arrived from Baltimore with 107 emigrants. 17th, schooner Randolph, from S. Carolina, with 26 emigrants from by one man. Feb. 19th, brig Nantiles, from Norfolk, with 104 emigrants. 25th, Mr. Ashmun taken with fever. Mar. 25th, the schooner the Irish Doves from United States, via St. Bartholomew, leaving the colonists in tears; arrived 10th May, and took passage, after some weeks, for New Haven, where he arrived 10th August, and expired on the 25th, a victim to his labors and sufferings for the colonists. He found them on the brink of extinction, and he left them in prosperity and peace. Rev. L. Bacon preached his funeral sermon; his life was written by Mr. Gurley. When Mr. Ashmun left, he left the care of the Colony to Rev. Lot Cary, a colored man. He was born a slave near Richmond, and became a good physician. 4th April Mr. Cary made a treaty with the chiefs for land on the St. Paul's "as far North-east as he shall think proper to occupy." Mr. Cary killed by an accidental explosion of powder, while making cartridges, Nov. 10th, to attack the slave factory at Digby, 15 miles north of Monrovia. The colonists elected Mr. Waring his successor. 23d Dec. Dr. Richard Randall arrived as the Society's agent, with Dr. Joseph Mecklin, Jr., as surgeon. 1829, February. Dr. Randall makes an exploring tour up the St. Paul's River. 17th March, ship Harriet arrived from Norfolk with 155 passengers, among them was the Moorish Prince Abdullah Rahhman, who had been a slave in Mississippi. While waiting to hear from his brother, the King of Teembo, he died suddenly of fever, 6th July. His children were slaves in the U. S. Two of the citizens made an excursion to Boporo, King Bostawain's Town, 100 miles inland. 19th April, Dr. Randall died of fever from over exertion; he was succeeded by Dr. Mecklin. 1830, 4th March. 91 recaptured Africans arrived from Florida, via Barbados, six months' passage. 27th Feb., the brig Liberia arrived from Norfolk with 58 emigrants, and Dr. Anderson as physician. March, Dr. Mecklin compelled to return in the Liberia for his health; succeeded by Dr. Anderson. 12th April, Dr. Anderson died of fever; Rev. A. D. Williams, colonist, took charge. King Long Peter and his tribe adopted the laws, and put themselves under the protection of the Colony. The Liberia Herald, the first newspaper in Liberia, commenced this year by Mr. Russ—was a colored man, graduated at Bowdoin College, Mass. 2d Dec. Dr. Mecklin arrived back in the Coroline with 107 emigrants. 1831. Several arrivals of emigrants; commerce and prosperity of the Colony increases; schools established at Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millburg, June, Colonial schooner Montserrat captured by a Spanish pirate off Cape Mount, and her crew carried off. 9th Dec., Dr. Mecklin obtains from the chiefs a session of a small tract at Grand Cape Mount. 1832, 14th Jan. Ship James Perkins, 36 days from Norfolk, arrived with 339 emigrants. Jan., Dr. Mecklin makes a purchase of land of the chiefs at Bassa, St. John's River. June, the sons of King Bramley and some other tribes, the Dey and Gurneys, attack the Colony; the natives are repulsed, and sue for peace. 16th Dec., the settlement of Grand Bassa commenced by 38 emigrants, under the most encouraging circumstances. 1833. The Brothers Lander discover the Quorra river to be the Niger, last year. Feb. 17th, Rev. J. B. Pinney arrived as missionary in the brig Roseoke from Norfolk, with 127 passengers. Having visited the settlements and obtained various

information, he left for U. S., and arrived there in July. Dr. Mecklin, from sickness, left for the U. S. in November and arrived in December, and resigned. April, the U. S. sloop, Bahr, La. Page, called at Monrovia; \$2000 pledged by Henry Shelton, of New York city, for a high school at Monrovia. 10th Dec., the U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Voorhes, visits Monrovia. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, of Dec. 14th, he says: "A French oil ship was lately cast away south of Grand Bassa. The settlers took the crew to Monrovia, and they were then sent in the Government schooner to Goree, lat 14°." The French Government sent down a vessel to thank them for their friendly assistance to the French crew. 649 emigrants arrived this year. Settlement of Maryland, in Liberia, began at Cape Palmas, under Dr. James Hall, as superintendent. New York Colonization Society formed in 1833: next year united with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. 1834, 1st Jan. Rev. J. B. Pinney, Colonial agent, and Dr. Todden, Colonial physician, arrived in the ship Jupiter, from Norfolk, with 50 emigrants and several missionaries. Ardent spirits abandoned in traffic with the natives, and temperance societies formed. 18th Feb., the Maryland Society, by their agent Dr. Hall, buy land on Cavalry River, Cape Palmas, and 30 settlers arrive in the brig Ann. 5th Feb., a tract of land at Bassa Cove, St. John's River, was bought for the N. Y. and Penn. Societies. 10th Nov., Gov. Pinney sends an exploring expedition under Mr. D. W. Whitehurst, north of the St. Paul's, also to effect a peace between several tribes at war, in which they were unsuccessful. They went as far as Baugh, 15 miles from Digby, on the coast, and returned 18th Dec. All the head men in favor of the slave-trade. 1835, 5th Feb. Governor Pinney again sends the mission under Mr. Whitehurst, with the addition of Rev. J. C. F. Finlay, to King Bostawain, at Boporo (lat. 7° 25', lon. 10° 45'), to effect a pacification. They arrived at Boporo, capital of the Coidoo country, 21st Feb. The king was very friendly to the Colony, but they did not succeed in the pacification object of their mission. On their way passed a town with several human heads over one of the gates; and five human heads were over a gate of Boporo! While they were at Boporo, the Condoe town of Quighash was taken 12th April, by Bostawain's men. Every soul was massacred, with the cattle? But 300 women and children brought prisoners to Boporo! The Bousa people are cannibals, and when an enemy is killed they get as much of the body as they can eat! On the journey, near Boporo, they passed the bones of an elephant that had been shot, and its flesh carried off to be eaten. Boporo is in a valley, surrounded by mountains. The party left Boporo 4th May, and arrived at Monrovia 14th May.

WORTH ON AFRICAN SLAVERY.

This quiet course of domestic slavery has very little to offend the mind of the traveler; the slave is generally well treated, is not overworked, and is very often considered as a member of the family. Scenes caused by the running away of a slave in consequence of bad and severe treatment, occur every day with the Arabs, who generally sell their slaves, even those whom they have had some time, as soon as occasion offers; but with the natives such scenes are very rare. However, I was surprised at observing so few homeborn slaves in Negroland—with the exception of the Tawarek, who take great pains to rear slaves—and I have come to this conclusion, that marriage among domestic slaves is very little encouraged by the natives; indeed I think myself justified in supposing that a slave is very rarely allowed to marry. This is an important circumstance in considering domestic slavery in Central Africa; for if these domestic slaves do not of themselves maintain their numbers, then the deficiency can be supplied only by kidnapping, or more generally by predatory incursions; and it is this necessity which makes even domestic slavery appear so baneful and pernicious.

The Sheikh of Bornoo and his Vicer "both assured us of their ardent desire to open commercial intercourse with the English, but at the same time they did not conceal that their principal object was to obtain fire-arms. They also expressed their desire that two of their people might return with us to England, in order to see the country and its industry, which we told them we were convinced would be most agreeable to the British Government." "But the following incident will show how European traders, endeavoring to open those countries to European intercourse, have to struggle against the intrigues of the Arabs; who are well aware that as soon as the Europeans, or rather the English, get access to Negroland, not only their slave trade, but even their whole commerce, as they now carry it on, will be annihilated.

We had scarcely reentered our house when—the rumor spreading through the Arab quarter—the manner in which we had been received, and of the matters talked of—El Khodr, a native of Dar-Fur, and the foremost of the native traders, went to the Sheikh with the news that seven large vessels of the English had arrived at Nupeh, and that the natives were afraid of them. This announcement was soon found to be false, but nevertheless it served its purpose, to cool a little the friendly and benevolent feeling which had been manifested toward us.

On the route from Bornoo south to Adamawa, at Kofs, "a village which had been razed and destroyed entirely," "several tribes already had been built up again;" and as the dwellers were rising,

as the people were returning to their hearths. "A most interesting and cheerful incident in these unfortunate and distressed lands, where the traveler has every day to observe domestic happiness trodden under foot, children torn from the breasts of their mothers, and wives from the embraces of their husbands, was here exhibited before us. Among the people recovered from slavery by Ibrahim's exertions, was a young girl, a native of this village, who, as soon as she recognized the place from which she had been torn, began to run as if bewildered, making the circuit of all the huts. But the people were not all so fortunate as to see again those whom they had lost; there were many sorrowful countenances among those who inquired in vain for their sons and daughters.

At the entrance of another village, Lahuala, "the first person who came to meet us was a mother, roused by the hope of seeing her son return as a free man from Kukawa, where he had been carried into slavery, and filling the whole village with her lamentations and curses of the Kanuri, when she heard that her beloved had not come back and that she should never see him again.

REVIEW.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY. Vol. II.

Let us consider the questions: What is our land? and, What is contained in it? We will find that they have been the earliest asked, when men had leisure to inquire, and that they will be among the last to be fully and adequately answered, when the sciences which we have instituted and systematized for observation and for measurement, have completed their work as to its structure and constituents. The romance of travel may die away when the world is well traveled over, but it will be succeeded by the romance of investigation, which any one may seek for and find within his own town ship: in what its surface bears on it, or conceals; in what its streams course or nourish; in the ocean girding its shores with hidden life, or in the air which gives living vigor to all things wearing an organized form, though there also the invisible wing of death flutters occasionally. In any such domain of Nature your intellect may be a traveler; nor does it need to advance far in order to be beyond the bounds of our present knowledge, and so become an explorer having novelties to speak of. Above all things suited to awaken and reward your inquiries among the constituents of the surrounding world, is Man. You have a personal concern in his condition, history, combinations, perils, acquisitions and victories. In respect to these there are many things only beginning to be sought out. The Association, the title of whose annual journal heads this notice, is an organization to help forward such inquiries. It is exactly such a one as our position and circumstances call for; and is destined, we doubt not, to fulfill two great ends, namely: to direct and systematize inquiries, and to collect, systematize and diffuse information.

The Bulletin contains various articles of great interest; and some of them are well fitted to illustrate the point that a journeying intellect will get out into new regions, without needing that its possessor go far from home; or that well-trodden regions may teem with discoveries. Look at this grand view in Sumner's paper on the Topography and History of New York. From the channel of the Hudson, he says, "the light canoe of the savage hunter, turning up the Mohawk, could float into the tributaries of Lake Ontario, and making a portage round the Falls of Niagara, continue on its way through Green Bay, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, into the Mississippi, and thence up the Missouri into the very gorges of the Rocky Mountains—a distance by the course of the streams of more than four thousand miles. Only a single mile separates the head waters of the Missouri from those of the Columbia River. From the mouth of that stream to the Bay of New York, with the exception of this one mile, there is an unbroken river chain of water." p. 181.

What a New Jerseyman may see without leaving his own county, is indicated in Lieutenant Vie's paper on the Topographical Survey of that State. The sea is there found to be gaining on the land. This is one line of one leaf of the history of that part of the continent; perhaps it is a slow hitch in what Mr. Vie entitles, "some indications on the boom of the earth, of the pulsations of the great heart within it." The phenomenon, if determined, shows that the land is again collapsing downwards, as it has done before, when, beneath the ocean, it received on its surface the deposits which are now quarried and carted to fertilize the fields.

The Streams of the Ocean as discussed by Prof. A. D. Bache and Lieutenant S. Bent, U. S. N., offer some curious phenomena, serving to modify greatly the ideas which yet linger among us in regard to the causes of the great movements of the sea. The Gulf Stream, like most great rivers, has in its bed more than one channel. In fact, in the neighborhood of Cape Canaveral in Florida, four channels spread out like expanded fingers, with shallow ridges separating them. These ridges form a sort of corrugations in the ocean's bottom, steeper and narrower towards the coast, and softening down wider and flatter towards the broad Atlantic. Now a circumstance has come to light there, through the intelligent and earnest scientific researches of the Coast Survey, which, perhaps, more than anything ever previously discovered, illustrates the behavior of the sea under those agencies to which it is subjected. This circum-

stance is, that over these bottom undulations of ridges, and grooves, and in correspondence with their rise and fall, there is spread a carpet of colder water; and occupying the foldings which it thus forms as it sinks into the deeper furrows of the bottom, flow along above it the warm currents from the Straits of Florida. These warm currents widen out on the banks of Newfoundland, and slip across the Atlantic basin in the direction of the proposed telegraph. Under the warmer streams, the lower cold stratum creeps slowly from the north.

Similar occurrences take place on the shores of China and Japan.

The memoirs which fix these phenomena as facts, such as are contained in this Bulletin and in the records of the Coast Survey, will be deeply studied, as the basis of the most interesting inquiries and developments regarding the ocean.

Other matters of great importance are treated in the work now under notice. The scope of investigation taken in charge by the Society is a wide one. To prosecute their inquiries earnestly and successfully, the Association has divided itself into sections, of which an outline was presented in our last number.

This communication should have appeared in a previous number, but was mislaid. We are happy to believe that the cause is making friends in all directions, and regret that our space will not allow the insertion of the article alluded to.—Ed. Col. Journ.

1837, July 20, 1837.

REV. EDITORS.—I send you for insertion in the Colonization Journal, if you think proper, several Troy editorials. The Times is Republican; the Whig American; the Budget Democrat.

They unite in giving favor to the Colonization cause. This speaks well for the editors, well for the citizens of Troy, and well for your cause. These editors had, a day or two before, one of them in substance, the other two in full, published a cordial recommendation of Colonization given by eight clergymen of this city, of different denominations.

Six of the eight daily papers in Albany had, a few days previously published a similar recommendation, given by ten clergymen, representing the different denominations in that city.

It must be encouraging to you, Sir, and to all the friends of African Colonization, to know that clerical and editorial gentlemen are so generally inclined to favor this cause. It has my best wishes.

—VIATOR.

LETTER FROM MR. GERBET SMITH.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir:—In your leader respecting my gifts of land to colored men, you find more occasion for commending me and for blaming them than the case really affords.

It was not I, but my father, who toiled to pay for the land. It is easy to give away what we easily get.

I sold the best and gave away the poorest of my land. Some of it was given to school-rooms of colored men, and some of it to colored men. My consenting to sell any of it shows that I was perhaps a better land-reformer in theory than in practice.

I confess that my expectations from this measure have not been fully realized. Of the three thousand colored men to whom I gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold possession of their grants. What is worse, half of the three thousand, as I judge, have either sold their land, or been so careless as to allow it to be sold for taxes.

Much, however, can be said in excuse for them. The great body of the land, which I gave to colored men, is in the counties of Essex and Franklin, some twenty to thirty miles west of Lake Champlain. The winters there are long, the snows deep, and the soil thin. White men who dwell there can support their families only by very hard work and very frugal habits. Why, then, considering the character of the colored people, should we expect them to do much in such a country? Most of the parcels I gave them in the central part of the State they are occupying. Is it unreasonable to suppose that they would be occupying the other parcels also had they been equally inviting?

I referred to the character of the colored people. It is improving, but still far from what it should be. Among them are intelligent and noble men and women. But the mass are ignorant and thriftless. And I have the right to complain of them, since we have demanded justice in their behalf, and they have contributed to ruin and perpetuate their undesirable character. They have not the right who deny their manhood and shut them away from the ballot-box and school, and omnibus and table; and thus do what they can to necessitate a bad character in the colored people.

For colored men, who are the object of your treatment of them, I think myself that it is sometimes too rigorous, though, in the main, I candidly approve it. You are their friend in demanding that they shall, by their own good conduct, redeem themselves from their deep degradation. You do not justly want them, when you declare that their own shall enforce good further than the arts of the worst slaveholders to uphold slavery.

So far from making their wrongs and outrages an excuse for their continued degradation, the free colored people should, in view of these wrongs and outrages, exert themselves to the irrepressible determination to equal and surpass their persecutors in all that honors manhood. They should swear that they will be Parisians and Lepers no longer. To this end, they should quit the towns, in which they are wont to congregate, and where they are but servants, and should scatter themselves over the country in the capacity of farmers and mechanics. They should cease from the habit of wasting their earnings in periodical balls. They should never wet their lips with intoxicating drinks, nor dabble them with tobacco. They should never so war upon their self-respect as to join a church which

spares slaves, or joins a political party which knows law for slavery.

It was, perhaps, needless for me to say even this little in reply to your article, but for nearly a quarter of a century, my lips and pen have been urging them to save themselves and deliver their enslaved race.

GERBET SMITH.

Peterboro', Aug. 5, 1837.

GERBET SMITH ON THE NEGRO AS A FARMER.

We publish elsewhere a very curious and instructive letter from the Hon. Gerrit Smith to the philosopher of the Tribune, on the subject of the former's extensive gifts of land to free Negroes. This document does honor to Mr. Smith as a generous man, but will tend very little to increase his reputation as a student of the character of the Negro and benefactor of the race. He acknowledges that of three thousand colored men to whom he gave land, probably less than fifty have taken and continue to hold their grants; and that half of the three thousand have either sold their land, or given it up for taxes. He proceeds to excuse the blacks for doing this, on the ground that the location was where "the winters are long, the snows deep, and the soil thin," and that "white men who dwell there can support their families only by very hard work and very frugal habits." We are not of the school that believes that the Negro, because he will not work hard and does not possess frugal habits, should have better lands than the white man, and we think that portion of Mr. Smith's excuse for the Negro is a very poor one. The first reason given for the sale of the land is, that the Negroes did not give to the land the labor which it required to make it productive. But the truth of the matter is, that Mr. Smith was disappointed in his expectation to make an agriculturist of the free Negro, because in doing so he violated one of the great laws of the soil, and was of the school of that inferior race. If he will look abroad through the world, and study the Negro in every land where he is free to follow the promptings of his nature, he will find that everywhere he abandons the country and congregates in towns. Africa itself is a country covered with a mass of wretched people, who are not more industrious than the Negroes of our wilderness and virgin forest. There is no broad agricultural district anywhere, but the necessary labors of tillage to support life are carried on on little plots immediately round the congregated huts.

Mr. Smith is a philosopher, and he is in the habit of carrying his philosophy to the point of the elements of Cuba, he stated that "the free colored people make a false shift residence in the towns to the labor of agriculture." If Mr. Smith will study the result of this land gift to the free Negroes with critical care, it will teach him a very instructive and important lesson.—N. Y. Times.

DEGRADATION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

There has now become a popular theme both in and out of the States. Col. Prince has set the example in the Tribune, and the N. Y. Tribune (the latter no doubt from the best of motives) follows in the wake of the gallant Prince. The vices, ignorance, indolence, destitution, and villainous characteristics of the colored people, are painted in the Tribune's most startling rhetoric, and to make sure that the work shall be well done, it calls for the aid of the South to employ its eloquence, while celebrating West India Emancipation, in furtherance of the popular idea of our degradation. It wishes Mr. Smith to be faithful to as Mr. Smith replies, in a letter which may be found elsewhere in our columns. The compassionate and the philanthropic are not to be deterred by this thimble-rickety, it is in keeping with his characteristic charity. He admits our shortcomings and regrets them; but fully comprehends the causes, operating to produce and perpetuate them. Far be it from us to shield our people from the keenest criticism of their race, and to shield them from a condition without it. Nevertheless there is one difficulty about these newspaper reproaches. They place those who are constantly looking out for occasion against us, fail to reach those who deserve them, and only meet the eyes of that class of our people who are really endeavoring by every conceivable means, to improve and elevate themselves above the evils and vices charged upon their race. It is a remarkable fact that there are ten thousand to reproach us with our degradation, where there is one who will earnestly lend us a hand to rise from our low condition. Many persons of great talent in this country, who are themselves aware of their condition and prospects.

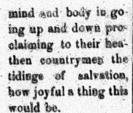
The general impression is, that these colored men are not a desirable constituent of the population. Few of the Canadians consent to be in the views expressed by Col. Prince, or fail to condemn the sweeping charges which he is against the character of the colored people as they exist here. But there is no general expectation of their becoming as a body efficient colonists in this climate and amid Canadian society. Some do well as farmers, where a number settle together. But neither in wealth nor in enlightenment do they advance beyond their condition. Prejudice begets and opposes them here, as in the

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From the Carrier Dove.



They are men of remarkable strength, one would think. If they should all be enlightened by the Spirit of God, and become followers of Jesus, and give their strength of

There are natives living where these men live, who do this; beside the native ministers, Rev. J. Musu Minoe and Rev. C. F. Jones, we have Samuel Boyd, and G. T. Bedell, and N. S. Harris, and T. C. Brownell, and Wm. H. Kinckle, and others, who have devoted themselves to this work. May God raise up many more who shall go and do likewise.

—these doubtless are among the principal causes of the present distress.

We should add, in the words of Dr. Hall, "the great staple of food in tropical Africa is rice, and the labor of the natives for this staple is not more than the labor of fifty cents a day, and one dollar per bushel, payable in trade goods. The colonists or emigrants from this country, therefore, generally depend upon the natives for their supply, as they can earn more in traffic or mechanical labor, at the same time, than they can in the raising of rice or any breadstuff, wherein their labor is worth no more than that of a native husbandman who can be hired at \$4 or \$5 per month. The present famine is owing to the small rice crops of the past and present year, and this partially caused by the small number of natives who have been unable to the growth of this article, and partly by the increased demand for palm oil. Foreigners and Liberians have been able to offer such high prices for that article as to induce the natives to devote their time to its production, their farms and forests to be cleared to give room for it."

The fact as stated by Dr. Finney, and repeatedly reported to the Society, of increased crops of rice and other vegetables at Sinou, during the last year, and the fact that since this report of famine the new rice crop has been gathered in; with another, that a great variety of vegetables are cultivated easily at all seasons, gives reason to believe that the pressure of want is before that relieved. Such we believe to be a fair statement of this case. But in evidence that even Sinou, where this affliction of want must have been (if at any place in the Republic) severe, the people are not overwhelmed by misery, we introduce an extract from an account of the visit of President Benson to that place, forwarded by the last conveyance, from the Rev. H. B. Stewart, dated Greenville, May 23d, 1857:

"In my last, I intimated that his Excellency President Benson was then at the county of Maryland, and would on his return visit the citizens of Greenville. On the 11th instant he arrived in the government schooner Lark, Captain R. Cooper, took lodgings at the mansion of the Hon. Edward Morris, General Superintendent of the number of men he had taken there, and his gratulations. Such a shaking of hands had not before been seen among our citizens, nor ever had they before the opportunity to show their disposition to do honor to the chief executive of the country. Every heart seemed lighted up with joy; from both sexes and every age the inquiry was heard, "Is the President come?"—not excepting the natives. All were eager to render respect to him who had been with us in our greatest difficulties, who was our savior in our greatest calamities, and who was our President Benson. He is a stern adherent to our Constitution, adopted in 1847: this is evident from all his acts.

[illegible]

From Clay-Ashland, under date of the 21st of May, a very intelligent and worthy citizen, Rev. Wm. C. Burke, well known to us and formerly of this district, among other things writes:

"The Rev. Mr. S. says is getting a party at Orangeburgh. The emigrants, from the fact that they have already been sick at it, are not going to go. I sincerely hope that the society will not continue that settlement, and other settlements still more in the interior; as emigrants from the high lands of America will always do better back from the sea-board. And besides there are many other advantages which may be had by going back in the country. This is a rich country; but we know but little about its wealth, as we have been sitting down on or near the beach ever since we have been in the country. In our little town we have quite a drove of long-horned cattle from the interior. (Aue, aue.) We have also some very fine sheep. The sheep, I think, in this

country are the same message. These words are not only heard but also lived. The people of Liberia are not only hungry but also poor. In consequence of the late wars with the natives and the failure of the rice crop for the last two years, rice cannot be bought for \$1.00 nor \$2 per kroo; flour cannot be had at \$15 per barrel. If we were not living in such a glorious country as this, we should all perish from hunger. But who can starve where the palm-trees grow! yielding wine, oil, cabbage, turpiss, and many other useful things. I think the present hard times will prove a blessing at last. It will teach us a valuable lesson—that is to cultivate the soil, and to provide for ourselves, instead of depending upon the natives for our breadstuff. The Lord knows how to afflict us

We begin with the *Washington Courier* in his concern that the "South should be awake to the mighty trust which is given into her keeping, in the institution of African Slavery." But we cannot see how the extinction of the highest hopes of the African race, as involved in the growth and permanency of the United States, could be a means to create a sense of the value and moral responsibility involved in this trust. If to demonstrate the ability of the African race, in Africa, and under favorable circumstances, for self-government, be put to sleep the hopes of the African race, it is to waste our money; or if the utter failure of all hope of such demonstration tend to awaken such sense, we can see how the overthrow of Liberia might effect that result. But we expect no such calamity. This Republic is too wise to allow that it, and its people, will ever slumbers watches over it, and it rests secure in the hand of the Almighty.

In our opinion, Liberia was never, on the whole, in a more safe and promising condition than at present. Her republican Constitution works well. Her President is a man distinguished for talents and virtues, and eminently devoted to the interests of his country and race. Her citizens have conducted themselves through several wars with the native barbarians with unbroken courage and complete success. They have won for themselves and their native allies a profound peace. By the voluntary annexation of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, they have acquired territory, numbers, and strength. At the settlements of Robertsport, at Grand Cape Mount, and Careyburg, the highlands of the interior, are represented by an exceedingly favorable to agriculture, commerce and health. By treaties with several of the greatest nations by

character is made known, and she is strengthened in her interests and position. The cause of education is receiving new attention and support, and during the last year measures have been adopted for the establishment and endowment of a college for the education of the natives. The natives, from some distance in the interior are seeking access by newly opened avenues to the coast, bringing with them the products of their countries, to exchange them for the goods and manufactures of civilized nations. By this commerce the people are becoming more civilized, and the natives are rising, and spread the influences of civilisation by communion with her inhabitants, but hold intercourse with the nations of Europe, and win regard from the civilized world. Her noble efforts against the slave-trade are appreciated, and the efforts of her missionaries to convert the natives to right religion are moved for its suppression, and there is good office of her government and citizens, and are cheered onward in their great work for humanity. It is well said by an able and truly Christian writer, that "there is a providence of individual men, and a providence of nations, and a providence of empires." It is not easy to tread among the ruins of buried or prostrate nations without learning a moral lesson. And the more we know of the mighty power of right and wrong—whether by the rewards or the sorrows which they bring—the more we know of God, and the greater confidence

The great and good men who founded the American Colonization Society, listened to the voice of history, and believed in that Divine revelation which announces the original unity of the human race. They were familiar with the memorable words of Paul to the men of Athens illustrious for their genius, eloquence, and refinement: that "God had made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined that we should abide together, because thy blood is in us." "We should be afraid," he said, "if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he be not far from every one of us." "If in addition to this tie of common unity by which all men are bound, these learned Athenians had

conscious of an intellectual advancement far beyond all surrounding nations, were taught by this inspired Apostle to recognise in MAN the offering of God, a being that idolatry must debase, because ignorant to know and worship the Infinite Father of spirits, they were left no longer ignorant of the capacity and dignity of human nature or the grandeur of its destiny. And who were historians, but that men ignorant of letters, philosophy and Divine revelation—buried, savage men roaming over the desert or rude, ignorant tribes and shadows of primitive forests—men wild and fierce as the beasts they pursue or the thorny wildernesses in which they find their Jara-bee gathered into Christian communities.

families, elevated and ennobled by arts, laws, government and Christianity. Thus antiquity (according to Lord Bacon) interpreted the miracles of the Harp of Orpheus, by the soft tones of which the birds and beasts, the stones and trees, charmed and subdued, were drawn in a mute subjection, and stood around as in a theatre, to signify the empire wrought in barbarous men by gentle manners, drawn from the habits of life to learn the lessons of the habits of civilisation. And in every age, but more especially this, has it been made clear that there is a unity among men in all the high faculties of our nature, and that tribes and communities of barbarians may be raised even from the worst condition, to cherish the spirit and the hopes

and be adorned by the honors of the Christian life. No disciple of Christ should allow success or failure, in a particular instance, to disturb essentially his philanthropic efforts, or shake his confidence in the immortal dignity of human nature. One soul of man is greater than the material universe, and must witness and survive all its changes.

True, the improvement of individuals, and growth of communities in knowledge, civilization and religion, is gradual—"first the blade, then the ear, afterward the full corn in the ear." But this improvement often exists when little observed, and is more aided by heavenly influences than human culture.

Surely the duty of the people of this country to Africa is indicated by that Providence which has permitted so many of her children to be brought to our shores, not solely for our benefit, but theirs, that they might be trained and disciplined and that they might be able to take advantage of the land from which they came, and its uncivilized millions. To bring these millions to a sense of their spiritual condition; to show them their misery and the means for their relief; to lead them to know, to love, and to worship God, the Father of all, the God of civil society, and to rear the fabric of just and good government, to stand up before the world in the character of civilized and Christian nations, is a work for this country and this age, to be forever remembered to the glory of God and the benefit of man. Let the friends of Africa then move onward calmly and firmly in their great enterprise, undaunted, undoubting, in the light from Heaven.

"I am," says Dr. Upham, "in his letters from Europe to Europe, the expression, 'one of those who are willing to testify that man in his central nature is the same everywhere—in his joys, his griefs, his hopes, his affections, he is one. He may differ in his location, his history, his modes of thought, the form of government under which he lives, his language, his multiplied associations. But his heart, which embodies the secret of universal alliance, is one.' I have learned the folly of separation. He sighs for unity."

"This is the world's hope. And I will add, that it is this that points to the world's great duty. And this duty is to recognize more and more the idea of central unity; and to believe in and to aim at that unity continually, under the name and form of universal brotherhood, as the great object, and the great duty of the age."

gribs that do not survive. I have seen the same thing in different countries, that we speak different languages, that we live under different governments—although these things are undoubtedly of the nature of dividing elements and tendencies—cannot have the effect essentially to separate us while the cords of the heart are united together. The cords of the heart are the cords of the affections, and they unite all things together. War and all contention have become *obsolete ideas*. I do not say that they have become obsolete in *practice*. But I will venture to say, that in the estimation of reflecting and enlightened minds, and considered as the means of effectual protection and of real and permanent good, they are rapidly passing away. The cords of the heart, the world and by the world I mean particularly the great masses of men who have at last awakened to wider and clearer perceptions) is beginning to discover, that amid multiplied differences there is a common centre; that the differences among men are incidental and temporary, and that the central element is one and the same. The cords of the heart have been revealed to us as a matter of speculative truth to them; and Christ's bleeding and meditating heart will make it good, as a matter of practical and positive realisation. Through the clouds and smokes of the world's long centuries the harmonical sky is dawning. I have been a Trafalgar, and have seen the waves and the smoke of the day of blood of Nelson; and I have seen the lifeless dust of Wellington carried to its grave; I have stood at the tomb of Napoleon. The day of warriors is over; and I once more from the heights of Bethelhem the voice too long disregarded (his voice uttered in numbers because it is the harmony of the universe, and uttered by angels because it is the instrument of angelic life) which proclaimed the millennium of angelic life, which proclaimed the millennium of man and heavenly peace on earth.

African Repository.

EMANCIPATION.—I. N. Robertson, who lived in Charlotte county, Va., died on the 22d ult., and left a will emancipating about 75 slaves, and dividing his real estate and other property among them. Provision is made in the will for their removal to Liberia.

On the morning of Monday, September 21st, the Rev. J. Bowen, LL. D., was consecrated for the see vacant by the death of Bishop Works by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The primate was assisted by the Bishops of Peterborough and Victoria, (China). The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gribble, a London Clergyman. The Bishop designated was presented to the Archbishop by the primate. Above many other persons, several of whom were his life in Canada, had received his education chiefly in Ireland, graduating in Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained in 1840 or 1847 to a curacy in England. He did not long, however, retain this post, feeling disposed to seek a larger field of missionary enterprise. We take from the Record the following brief statement of his subsequent clerical career: "He was appointed to a great number of his present labours and dangerous ones will be described."

"In 1840 he visited Palestine under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, in a missionary capacity, though at his own expense, and he has since been engaged in similar tours. He remained in Nineveh, Babylon, and Egypt one or three years. In 1854 he again visited the people of his former labors, and preached the Gospel in Arabia, in Nazareth, and other places, where he gathered many converts. He returned to England last year, and has since resided on his living (Orton Longwyll), but it being but a small population he has made frequent tours, to attend up others on behalf of the Church Missionary Society. He is a man of a liberal and benevolent turn of mind, his seat is Milton-house, Pembrokeshire, where he has considerable property. He is unmarried, and from his former habits and strong physical powers, added to his sterling worth and benevolent feelings, he is well calculated to select one more fitted in every way for the important post he is called upon to fill in nursing the infant churches in Western Africa."

The Record, of September 23, 1856, states that Bishop Selous is about to leave England for his African Diocese in a few days.

"At a recent meeting in London, to measure the progress of the cause, Mr. Montgomery Martin said he had recently visited the West Indies to ascertain if the emancipation of slaves had produced ruin there. He found there a free, happy and prosperous population, more numerous than they had ever done during the existence of Slavery. Since the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies, not a drop of blood was shed by a popular disturbance, nor a single crime by mobs was committed, nor was there any destruction of property throughout the whole of the West Indies. A letter from the Hon. Mr. St. John, Governor of Jamaica, March 16, 1837, says: 'Let it suffice that, with the high price of sugar, the good seasons which we have been so long favored, and other favorable circumstances, our prospects are brighter than they have been for many years.'

"Many of the planters are extending their credit to the utmost, and are recovering from the late depression; while numbers of laborers have purchased deserted estates, and are engaged in the cultivation of sugar, and are thus raising themselves into that middle class which Slavery annihilates, and without which no country can prosper. In every respect, there is a decided palpable progress. The change from Slavery to Freedom is a great one, and will be a great benefit. The laborers are, for the most part, orderly, industrious, and happy. Schools and places of religious worship are being extended over the land, and are generally well attended. In fine, every thing augurs a steady advancement toward a permanent and general prosperity."—*Morning Star*.

AFRICAN SLAVERY AND TRADE.—But I must here speak about a point of very great importance to the English, but which I shall honor as the commercial activity. The final opening of the lower course of the Kivwira has been one of the most glorious achievements of English discovery bought with the lives of so many enterprising men. But it seems that the English are more apt to perform a great deal than follow up their conquests. After they have opened their way to the knowledge of Europe, frightened by the sacrifice of a few lives, instead of using it they sell for the benefit of the nations of the interior they have allowed it to fall into the hands of the American slave-dealers, who have opened a regular annual slave-trade with those very regions. It is not that the English have neglected the idea of such a traffic going on. Thus American produce brought in large quantities to the market of Napo has begun to inundate Central Africa to the great damage of the commerce and the unequalled scandal of the Arabs, who think that the English, if they would, could easily prevent it. But this is not a legitimate commerce; it is nothing but a traffic in human beings, and it is not worth anything in return for their merchandise and the dollars but slaves, beside a small quantity of natron. On this painful subject I have written repeatedly to her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, and to her Majesty's government, and I have spoken energetically about it to Lord Palmerston since my return to England. I have also written to the Hon. Mr. Richardson, who in his eloquent language would have dealt vigorously with this question.

Very few fire-arms, as far as I became aware, are imported into this country, although commerce has begun to be imported by way of Nyssa at extraordinary cheap prices by the Americans. Pistols and blunderbusses are privately sold to the natives to prince or get men killed by each.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

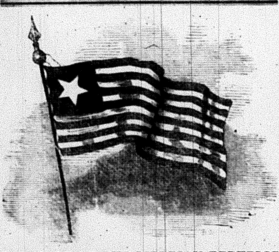
NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 1857.

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THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
 ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

THE HARD TIMES.

Every word of distant or home benevolence will feel the pecuniary distress of the commercial world. The Bible, and Tract, and Sabbath-school societies whose objects are approved by all the churches will feel it in some measure. Even the missionary and educational Board of different churches will not escape. How much less can the Colonization Society, which cannot appeal to denominational aid, nor rely upon an undivided favor.

The opponents of this Society, if they have not secured their primary object of immediate emancipation, have at least created an extensive alienation from the Colonization movement. To overcome this, as in all cases of detraction, its friends have relied on time and results, and the period has not yet arrived when general and spontaneous support can be anticipated.

To those, then, who do feel an interest, and are willing to give it a full support, we appeal for sacrifices in this hour of trials.

Let not the great experiment of negro and African elevation be abandoned or deserted.

The Mary Caroline Stevens, with a precious load of emigrants, will be on the ocean when this is read, but there will remain many bills for provisions and outfit yet to be paid.

THIRD VOYAGE OF THE PACKET.

THE M. C. STEVENS arrived in Baltimore October 29, and will sail on their third voyage on the 23d of November. We learn that the Rev. Mr. Cowan, of Kentucky, will go out to survey the different settlements, and from personal observation to be able on his return to testify of the state of affairs. We trust his report on his return will give a new impulse to emigration from Kentucky. The Rev. Samuel Williams and wife, and Rev. Francis Burns, return by this opportunity, to renew labor as missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Board. We fear that neither of them have the robust health with which they first visited Liberia, and would counsel them to be chary of over-exertion.

Emigrants to the number of over one hundred have assembled at Norfolk, and others are expected from Kentucky and the West to take stowage passage.

Thus, in less than two years from the day when Mr. Stevens made his generous donation, the packet will have conveyed from our shores, over seven hundred passengers.

NEWS OF THE MONTH.

AMONG our items will be found several cases of emancipation, and a notice of the results of emancipation in the West Indies.—The *Western Democrat* furnishes the name of Joseph Fulton, of Phelps, Ontario county, as the liberal friend to whom we referred in the October Journal as having resolved to aid education in Liberia, by endowing a professorship with the liberal sum of \$25,000. Noble generosity and true modesty are so united that we felt some delicacy in giving the name, but now that it has transpired we can but express our very great gratification, when first apprised of it, by one of our agents, the Rev. H. P. Boyer.

During the month, a pleasant band of missionaries sailed for Africa from New-York, in the brig Ocean Eagle.

Amid so many pleasant items, we regret to record the death of a missionary at Cape Palmas, Mr. Holcomb, and also a Vice-President of the American Colonization Society in Mississippi, the Rev. Mr. Wises, an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always an earnest advocate and liberal supporter of Colonization.

LIBERIA INTELLIGENCE.

EARLY in October, by the arrival of the fine packet ship M. C. Stevens from Liberia, we received letters as late as August 9th.

By the Europe, which arrived at Boston, October 23d, letters and information were received to the 20th of September.

The trade of the coast was dull, and Palm-oil scarce.

An American-built brigantine called the Sarah Jane had been taken into Sierra Leone by the British ship *Alecto*. \$12,000 were found on board of her, but no papers.

A slave with 191 slaves on board had been captured by the British steamer *Antelope*, off Mijah. Revivals of religion are noticed in some of the settlements. The natives who were so warlike in 1856 are now submissive and friendly. They have suffered for provisions even more than the people of Liberia.

Several letters refer to the increased amount of farming, and hold out the hope that, made wise by suffering, the population are determined to rely less upon the natives, and more upon their own farms. We regret to learn that the College is to be located at Cape Mesurado, and hope there will be a reconsideration of the decision. Health, economy, and justice—all, in our opinion, favor an interior location.

We have heard from Rev. Mr. Seys, and seen Rev. Mr. Rambo of the Episcopal mission, and learn that for some time before the new crop came in, many Liberians were reduced to the necessity of eating the palm-cabbage to save life. We hope news so sad and discreditable to their morals and industry will never come again.

In a land of fair fertility, favored with perpetual summer and perpetual growth, with abundant rains and heat, nothing can excuse any population from deep content, if long in want of food.

If indolence and dishonesty shall so prevail as to permit it, a heavy responsibility will rest upon the Liberian settlers, for the advocates of perpetual Slavery will find in such a state of Society their strongest argument to justify Slavery.

Already an eminent divinity of South Carolina has published an article intended to show that this will be the result of our experiment. We do not, and will not believe it, until compelled by a longer trial.

One of our correspondents in September alludes to the departure from Liberia of a Government Commissioner. The object is not stated by the writer; we presume it is to obtain some modification of existing treaties, that the commerce of Liberia may obtain relief from the competition of overwhelming capital. The Commissioner was the Ex-President Roberts, whose arrival in England on the 6th of October, and his intended return to Liberia on the 24th of November, is noticed in the daily papers.

Amiel Miller, a young student in the Alexander High School, came home in the Stevens to study with a view to ordination to the Christian ministry.

BOOK NOTICES.

COTTON IS KING.—A copy of a new edition of this work has been presented us. It is too important a work for a short notice, and we intend in our next number to give it more extended.

FOUR YEARS IN LIBERIA.—This work, a small octavo of sixty-five pages, is for sale at our office at ten cents per copy. It gives the experience and observations of a candid and sincere, as well as intelligent Liberian, the Rev. Samuel Williams, who emigrated to Liberia some years since from Pennsylvania. It is a complete refutation of Nabli's scandal.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S WORK.

We learn with great pleasure that a work of travels worthy of this heroic Christian traveler is now nearly ready for publication, and is expected to come out about Christmas.

The surreptitious work which was issued by stealth by an Oxford Professor, and has been scattered broadcast over our land, was as bare a fraud and robbery as has disgraced British or American publishers. We hope and believe the real work will have a large sale in despite the pre-issu of the fraudulent work.

KAW-NENDEI MISSION.

This station was abandoned by the white missionaries in 1856 as too unhealthy in its location, near the sea.

On the 12th of March a proposition was made to the Christian population to remove up to the upper station at Good Hope. After consultation they nobly resolved to abide there, and promised to build and keep in repair a school-house, and teacher's house, clothe and feed their own children, if only a teacher could be supported. They offered to pass stringent laws in favor of the Sabbath, and to require their children to attend school. They are not willing to admit that their religion cannot be upheld because American missionaries have left.

There are 33 church members in good standing and a Christian village, of people a few years ago pagans.

Emigrants by the Mary Caroline Stevens.—The emigrants by the Packet which sailed for Liberia in May, had a meeting on her deck, and passed a series of resolutions, which we publish with pleasure at their request.

Resolved, That the emigrants tender their hearty thanks to Captain Hoops, his officers, and crew, for their attention during the passage.

Resolved, That we recommend to the public the packet-ship Mary Caroline Stevens, as a ship of the first time for convenience and comfort.

Resolved, That we feel grateful for the abundant supply of provisions and the excellent manner in which they were prepared for the use of the emigrants.

Resolved, That we are under many obligations to Rev. A. D. Wilson for his daily religious instruction during the passage, and for a series of reform lectures.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Colonization Journal.

LETTERS FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

Government House, Monrovia, August 21, 1857.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of May and June, by the Stevens and the Atlantic. By the former, the remaining blocks of the monument for the lamented Governor Buchanan were landed safely at the city of Buchanan (Bassa).

I am exceedingly rejoiced that philanthropists in the United States have provided a monument to perpetuate the memory of one of our earth's greatest men. I knew Governor Buchanan well, and if it did not appear somewhat vain, I would claim to have been somewhat a favorite of his. Liberia has never seen his superior; and no event during my life pained my heart much more keenly than his unexpected removal from us in 1841, by the ruthless hand of death. The monument will be duly erected. I oftentimes—as early as in 1838—heard him make most grateful mention of the name of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, as the gentleman, perhaps, under whom he had commenced the study of divinity.

I wrote to you a few weeks ago that the box of watches, spoons, etc., kindly sent by you in the Utah, for the widow of the late John Fuller, as part of the effects of her husband, was found on the return of the ship from the leeward, and delivered to her.—I have received your several orders for coffee. I will have a few bags shipped to you in the Stevens, and will write you further on that subject before the ship sails. Your excellent paper, the *Journal*, does you an honor to the flag—"the Lone Star." The *Liberia Herald* will be renewed soon as our printing-paper arrives from England. You have, no doubt, seen this, heard of the death, by drowning, of J. M. Richardson; surely, that event was a mysterious dispensation of Providence. I am happy to say, however, that the spirit of farming, especially cane culture survives him, to which perhaps nothing more happily contributed than his industrious example.

As several distinguished passengers of your acquaintance, especially the Rev. Messrs. Seys, Horne, and Rambo, all of whom bear with them our best wishes, go over in the Stevens, you will be able from them to get all the news of importance.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully yours,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, New-York.

MONROVIA, August 11th, 1857.

DEAR SIR.—By the ship Atlantic I received from your office a package of papers, for which you have my grateful thanks. I hope that I may continue to be the recipient of such favors; for situated as I am amid the impervious jungle of Grand Cape Mount, with but few rays to dispel the shades of paganism, there is nothing more reviving to the mind than a knowledge of affairs in foreign lands. Books and papers are highly appreciated by us here, and I shall distribute the papers among those who are desirous of information.

The great cry in Liberia has been the scarcity of provisions, that is breadstuff. I, too, joined in the general clamor, as no doubt many more did, without knowing the true state of things. In three different visits up the St. Paul's River I found that starvation was not so high as was anticipated. I walked through several farms, and saw cassandas and sweet potatoes enough in the maturity of their growth to have defied hunger. In reality the great scarcity was in flour and in foreign produce. Our farmers, taking the advantage of circumstances, ran their cassandas up to sixty-two and a half cents, and now, as the market is stocked with breadstuff, we can purchase as many as we want for the common price, twelve and a half cents. Rice was very scarce and equally as high. There is a growing pride among our citizens to eat no more of foreign products than they can possibly help.

I regret to hear that the Liberia College is to be located at Monrovia. Being a student in Allegheny city where temptations are numerous, and in the quiet village of Thetford where there is nothing to divert the students from their duty, I am under the impression that the Board will regret it when it is too late to be remedied. I have had some experience, too, in Monrovia, and am of the opinion that there are influences in this place which are calculated to retard the progress of some students, which would be more satisfactory under different circumstances. But as the Board in their wisdom have decided on Monrovia, let us look at results and then we shall be better able to judge.

I expect to return to Robertsport about the 10th

inst., to commence my operations at that place. That is a growing settlement, and bids fair to rank with the first town in the Republic. It is the great resort in the dry season for health, and will likely be the Niagara of Liberia. There is a beautiful lake about four miles up the river, twelve miles in length and six in breadth, on which we can sail with a great deal of amusement.

J. W. CHESTER.

CAPE PALMAS, LIBERIA, AUGUST 10th, 1857.
 REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir.—Permit me to acknowledge your kindness in sending so regularly to my address the numbers of your paper, the *New York Colonization Journal*.

The information this periodical is diffusing makes me wish it a wide circulation, and prompts me to request its continuance.

We are again beset with calm and quietude in this not long since distracted country. The Grebo and Gray tribes are expeditiously building up their towns upon the land accorded to them, much to our surprise, are very well satisfied. King Will, at whose town I have preaching on Sabbath, and his head men having given it for a mission station, expresses his belief that God afflicted them with the recent evils, because they refused to obey his word. He says, they intend in future to "mind" God's word. At his request I have at once begun preaching at his town, without awaiting the erection of a meeting-house, as I had intended to do.

The civilized population are improving their condition and recovering from their losses. But there are many poor widows who will never reinstate themselves in houses of their own. Dr. James Hall in his unostentatious manner extended assistance to them and the sufferers in general before his departure from Palmas on his return home, which has won a great relief.

Wishing you continued success in your noble operation, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

J. S. PATYNE.

MONROVIA, AUGUST 10th, 1857.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir.—My school now numbers fifty scholars; the primary school taught by Catherine is discontinued. My school is flourishing now, and perhaps more so than at any time since I have been teaching.

I have two of the New-York beneficiaries in my school; Sarah V. Johnston whose time will be up soon, who is now qualified for teaching, and who ought to have a school—but I have no prospects of getting a school for her at present—and Henry De Brown, the late Dr. James' son, a fine and promising lad of twelve years. He will be soon able to write you, and from his own letters you can judge of his improvement. The other scholars that have been in my school, have been advanced to Mr. Wilson's school.

I am truly yours, B. V. R. JAMES.

SOMBO-JONE.

We find in the *Sabbath-School Visitor*, Sept. 1st, 1857, from the pen of the Rev. E. T. Williams, a Presbyterian missionary, an interesting narrative of the conversion of a native girl of the Vey Tribe at Cape Mount, Liberia.

For the credit of Liberia, we regret that any of her young men have been seduced to live as the heathen do, and would feign hope such cases are rare.

The narrative, while painful in that respect, contains several other points worth noting.

First, There is developed the exceeding witness of all the heathen, manifested even more among the women than the men.

Second, That only "a few young men" of Liberia are accused of joining in the vile heathen practices; and we may add that these first settlers at Cape Mount were a volunteer company of soldiers, paid by the Government of Liberia.

Third, That there is a general habit of prayer among the Liberians, so much so that even a heathen girl had her fears excited, when she found her young Liberian neglecting prayer.

Fourth, That the Gospel is preached in these outlying Liberian settlements, and sinners are converted, and backsliders are reclaimed.

Fifth, That the proper fruits of repentance were brought forth by this backliden Liberian youth, as seen in the sacrifice he made of property in sending this girl to a mission school for instruction at his own expense.

Sixth, All this occurred at a point where the slave-trade had prevailed until the Liberians captured the territory, and thus drove off a traffic which, according to Mr. Williams' account, had added much to the debasement of the heathen, and which we all know was attended with most sanguinary and destructive wars.

We cannot claim, or scarcely expect that Liberia will so differ from our own and other Christian nations, that none of her people can be seduced from the path of holiness; but we may at the same time rejoice to believe that a large proportion of her influences are for peace, security, and Christian civilization.

Before these Liberian volunteers were settled at Cape Mount, slave-traders and other foreign merchants had visited and lived there for a century; and yet it is doubtful whether the natives ever heard or saw God worshipped, or had any example to awaken their consciences until this colony was formed.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1857.

"Perhaps my little remnant of the *Visitor* would be glad, occasionally, to hear something from Af-

rica; and it has occurred to me, that though I cannot promise them much, yet, for the love I bear them, as the lambs of the Saviour's fold, I might, from time to time, enter their homes, and have some of them brought to me, and with them all over here, and about the poor heathen who are all around us, and what God is doing sometimes among them to cheer our hearts and strengthen and encourage us in our duty. And I trust you will be glad to hear these things, and give your hearty co-operation to the Saviour, and loving and praying for the poor heathen, you will, by and by, come over to their dark homes and help us to preach to them of the love of Jesus. Oh if these little heathen children did but know and love the Saviour, their hearts would rejoice equally with yours, their consciences be lightened up with a pure love, and as bright a crown date forever upon their brows in heaven. I am happy even now, I trust, to tell you of such a case—and I shall head my little article with her native name—

Sombo-Jone.

"She is now about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and is a member of the 'Vey Tribe.' The Chief position of this tribe is at Cape Mount, some forty miles from the coast, now called Monrovia. From its long and intimate connection with the slave-trade, and with wicked and unprincipled slave-dealers, you cannot imagine how vile and debased the people have become; nor would it be right to say that it will be time enough for you to know it, when, with your hearts sanctified by grace, and filled with love and pity for them, you shall yourselves come to tell them of Jesus, and through him of a better way. A few of this tribe try to be Mohammedans, but even this wicked religion is too good for them. The women are even worse than the men, and the very children follow in the footsteps of their parents. They all go laden with *greasy*, or charms, to preserve them from witchcraft and evil spirits. They live in continual fear, and yet continue on in their wickedness. I have seen many wives and children, who, in exchange for wealth will suffer him to purchase—and must I tell you, dear children, that a few young men even from this Christian Republic, having settled at Cape Mount, have renounced their Christianity, and begged to live as do the heathen? who, instead of being the Saviour, as we will be time enough for you to know it, when, with your hearts sanctified by grace, and filled with love and pity for them, you shall yourselves come to tell them of Jesus, and through him of a better way. A few of this tribe try to be Mohammedans, but even this wicked religion is too good for them. The women are even worse than the men, and the very children follow in the footsteps of their parents. They all go laden with *greasy*, or charms, to preserve them from witchcraft and evil spirits. They live in continual fear, and yet continue on in their wickedness. 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The sugar house here is the principal attraction, and an enormous affair. It is all one floor, and is covered by a single roof, and its interior is so similar to that of some of our large sugar refineries in New-York. There are two large rollers for crushing the cane, each with three rollers in contact, with a small roller between them, and feeding itself; and passing under one and over the other two rollers, it comes out squeezed almost dry, and as flat as a sheet of paper; the juice runs into troughs. These rollers are set very close, with but a few minutes' space between them, and the pressure is enormous. To drive these rollers round is an engine of fifty horse power. The juice which is carried by pumps to a set of fourteen kettles, where by steam it is condensed, and then it is carried to another set of kettles, where it is evaporated in either set of stills; it is then carried to a vacuum pan, where it is evaporated, then over a set of copper pipes for condensation, again through the vacuum pan for decolorizing, then into another vacuum pan, where it is boiled to a crystallizing point, and then into a set of rollers for the purpose of slicing. Every copper boiler is emptied into the sugar house, holding about sixty pounds each, when in the middle they are ready for claying. This process

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All Communications for the Journal should be made to the Editor.

VOYAGE TO LIBERIA

No. IV.
The Tropics.

Is our last we gave a brief sketch of our boat-ride run through the tropics. From the thirtieth degree of latitude down to the eighth, we were constantly close hauled on a stiff, but flowy wind, for over twenty days; consequently, we had what might be called an ugly, tedious time of it. Every body, fore and aft, above and below, became weary and tired. Even the good ship herself, although she could not hold her steady course, seemed to be getting the wind, unfeeling, seemed to long for a change. For days and even weeks we were on one tack, and lying well over at that, steadily pitching and plunging through the rough seas—windward and leeward became fixed facts. Even the dull emigrants no longer threw hot water and curses to the windward. Every body knew which way was leeward. Every body knew down hill and up-hill. One half lay at night bolstered up with pillows and bundles to keep them from the skin of the ship; the other half were devising ways and means to resist being pitched out of their berths on deck. The passengers on one side of the cabin table got at least a double allowance of soup, scouse and vegetables, to the loss and frequent amusement of those on the other. One side of the deck afforded a good promenade, the other entirely deserted. So we labored and tugged through it, up at the relief came. At last the wind changed, so that at least we were not obliged to hug it close, to give our course. At last the good ship righted, and fairly rested on her bottom. She seemed to nestle herself into her bed with real satisfaction, and glided through the water as gentle as a swan. All on board felt relief, and joyfully welcomed the change. It seemed as if we had escaped from a vile region of enchantment, where the wind ruled supreme, as if we were once more restored to the world and to Providence. No one can describe the delightful sensation experienced on first entering the tropics, in sailing on a tropical sea. The world was a new world. The air was a new air. The geographical tropical lines, yet we had been subject to the constant action of a strong breeze, made stronger by passing into it, and to the necessary disagreeable motion of the vessel; but we now for the first time could be said to be fairly in the tropical world. We were now in the arms of the great, the desirable; so to the scene. The fact is there is little to describe. No object, no action, all is calm and tranquil, and internal calmness and tranquility is the result. There is a softness—a blandness of feeling in the atmosphere, productive of the most delightful and indescribable sensations, as Moore's poetry expresses it.

"Where simply to feel that we breathe, that we live. To smother the best joy that life elsewhere can give."

The quiet of the African sea is only disturbed by immense shoals of fish and flocks of sea-birds. Sometimes many shoals of small fish, even acres of the water seemed alive with fish, not jumping clear out of the water, but just enough to keep it in a violent state of commotion or apparent ebullition. At the same time flocks of birds of the size of pigeons gather around, covering nearly as much surface as the fish. Whether they were both attracted by insects or shoals of small fishes, we are unable to say, but doubtless one or the other, as the fish causing the ebullition are entirely too large for prey to the birds. A great variety of fish are always to be seen on the African seas, as the bonitos, barracoutas, dolphins, and the long greenly shark, with his dull, up-lying eyes, watching for his prey. A salmoner's view of trees, and elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel. None in fact the water, and elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel. None in fact the water, and elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel.

On the evening of the 19th of January, the lead sled as bottom at 120 fathoms; so the emigrants took hope, and waited anxiously for the morning. All the day the night was calm, and the sea was calm, and the heavy rowing of the surf on the beach, and of course were not surprised at break, at the sight of the lowlands of Sherbro Island, the location of the first ill-fated settlement of Mr. Bacon and the emigrants of the old ship Elizabeth. Although the first indication of land was merely a shimmering view of trees, and elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel. None in fact the water, and elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel.

moment, from early dawn, until forced to breakfast, almost against their will. It was difficult for them to realize that this was Africa—Guinea—the very land from which their forefathers were torn by violence so long ago. As we heeled in shore, and the dim outline of the higher land began to loom up through the haze, and the big, domed cotton trees, rising above the level outline of the dense forest, became more and more distinct, they almost feared that this could not be their promised home—it was too beautiful, it must belong to the white man.

To us, the sight was not less charming and interesting, however different our sensations. After a lapse of fifty years we were once more in the tropics, on the border of our old tropical home, Liberia; a home in which we had enjoyed so much, and suffered so much—endeared to us by unnumbered associations and reminiscences, never to be obliterated.

We made the land just above the Sea-bar, or She-bar, the little rift or river that separates Sherbro Island from the main land, and by twelve o'clock we were just made to make out that notorious old slave mart.

We could not be content with a mere deck view of this remarkable spot, this modern Troy, this den of iniquity, but took our glass, and stood on the main deck, and made a comfortable seat for our anchor's observation and reflection. Our observation resulted in nothing, literally nothing; it was even difficult to make out the old landmarks of the place. We could barely designate the northern bank of the river, within the bar-mouth broken and abrupt, and opposite a low sand spit, the continuation of the Southern sea-beach. A small dirty colonial craft of some twenty tons was lying in the offing, and one little black canoe was paddling from it, through the bar. Not even the old look-out station in the tree-top, or any other landmark was visible. Our history of this place prior to our first visit to Liberia, in 1831, we know but little; probably like Cape Mesurado, the Bassas, Trade Town, and other points on the Liberia coast, it had been a place for shipping slaves for many years. There was nothing, however, to render it remarkable, or give it the prominence it obtained, until the advent and settlement of a Spaniard, named Pedro Blanco, about the year 1825 or 1826. This man, we understand, had been engaged in one or two ventures for slaves as a partner with others, which proving unfortunate, rendered him nearly or quite bankrupt. He considered himself as injured, and as ruined man, cursed the English for their interference with his lawful traffic, and determined to have satisfaction, if not of them, of those whom they had endeavored to screen from his rapacity. Being a man of strong will and great energy, he fitted up a small schooner, and embarked in the trade, upon retrieving his shattered fortune. He was successful in his first voyage, and made sufficient to enable him to go to work on a more extended scale. He established himself at Gallinas, opened an extensive correspondence, received consignments of vessels, cargoes, and loaded and dispatched cargoes of human beings, in return. A few successful voyages made him a man of wealth and placed him at the "head of his profession." There soon gathered around him other adventurers of a like character, and Gallinas soon became not only the centre of an extensive and lucrative traffic, but the chief market of the coast, and a form of government, of all of which, his excellency Don Pedro Blanco, was the head, the autocrat. Over all his authority was absolute, acquired and maintained not by his wealth alone, but by his will, energy, ability, and address; for Pedro Blanco was a man of high rank, and of high birth—high-bred, Spanish gentleman, and in all save his profession, a man of honor—yes of strict integrity, whose word was his bond.

In the palm days of Gallinas at all seasons of the year, vessels might always be seen in the offing, not unfrequently many at a time, and of different classes. First came the chartered vessels, and others to land staple articles of slave goods; next transient trading vessels, American, English, French and Dutch, calling in to supply those in want of stores or trade-goods for the factories. Then the English men-of-war, generally under way, cruising for the slave vessels, which seldom appeared, except in the distance, then quickly disappearing on signals from the shore. In the river, too, the indications were not less evident of active commercial operations. Long stockade warehouses were filled with merchandise; the barracoons were swarming with slaves of all ages and characters, from the sullen silent warrior chained by the leg, who may have defended his town to the last, down to the infant at the mother's breast; the aged and decrepit grandfather and toddling youngster, some coupled together, others strung on poles, or if helpless, at least in the way of the river, to the boats with canoes shooting from point to point, and hosts of straggling armed natives were lounging and prowling about the factories, either engaged in selling slaves, or receiving their outfit for another foray.

The manner of obtaining and shipping slaves at Gallinas may be described in a few words. Intelligence is sent abroad through the country, that "slave money lies on the beach"; that is, that merchandise is offered for slaves. The "mercenary" chiefs and the head men of all the tribes are made such by the fact that money awaits the production of slaves, and the war expeditions to the nearest neighboring towns which they surround and fire in the night time, making prisoners of all fugitives. These, without exception, are now slaves, and are brought down to Gallinas and sold. Nine-tenths of all slaves are thus obtained. They are put into barracoons, and await the arrival of a vessel. When one appears the slaves are taken on board, and some are sent on to sea, or to go westward,

or leeward, and near the shore according to the danger from the cruisers. A kind of rocky beach is visible from the look-out, if one of rocky beach is in a high tree, where a man is always stationed with a good telescope, the slaves run in and press against the shore, and are immediately. All the canoes and boats, of which there are always enough in the river to carry at least five hundred slaves at once, are placed in requisition, and the vessel is not unfrequently ready for sea again in twelve hours, with her cargo of human beings under circumstances too shocking to detail.

In case the port is well guarded, the shipper stands off or on, and down the coast, not unfrequently provoking a chase by which she too often leads the cruiser to a good distance from port, then, taking in the night, she is freighted and off, while the man-of-war is wondering where his prize may be. When two cruisers are watching, one only goes on the chase, and the slave is often nabbed on his return. Perhaps he may be telegraphed to go up the She-bar, or down to Cape Mount and lie close till night, when the slaves are marched down the beach or run through the bar, and put on board, onward. Thus they played at fast and loose, for years, the slavers all the galloons, even at the loss of three vessels out of four, the only real sufferers the slaves.

Such was Gallinas and such was the slave-trade when Liberia was our home. This day we were informed; the set back was the day. DALLAS and GALLINAS, was proclaimed in Downing street. The British Government, at last, saw the utter folly of this game of tag, this attempt to catch them on the run, and wisely and humanely directed that this nest of pirates should be broken up. Accordingly, in 1840, Admiral Hallam landed with some three hundred sailors, seized a vast quantity of merchandise, sent at liberty what slaves were to be got hold of, and burned down all the stockades and barracoons, not leaving a vestige, a slime-trail of the reptiles, who had polluted even the mangrove marshes of Gallinas.

Our hour's sojourn the now desolate coast from She-bar to Solyma Point, and one hour's sickening and recollections of the scenes of agony and horror which have transpired within their limit, was quite sufficient, and with no little pleasure we hailed that most beautiful of all headlands,

Grand Cape Mount.

This mountain, generally estimated as 1000 or 1200 feet high, rises abruptly, although not precipitously from the sea beach, and extends to the north and the north-west Coast, south of Sierra Leone, and is uniformly made, in seamen's phrase, by all African countries. From sea, it appears a broad, perfectly pyramidal hill, covered with the richest verdure to very top, not a single ridge or break in its outline to mar the symmetry. Probably few emigrants ever yet landed in Liberia, without having first greeted this beautiful mountain. It always seems a harbinger or pledge of a charming home. But heretofore, it was seen only to be passed by, for it was long the influence of the British and Gallinas Chiefs, and the noble heart of it to be greeted as a part and parcel of the free Republic of Liberia; and many of our emigrants were to find on its future home.

As we neared it, we could distinctly see that the axe men had been at work, the carpenter, too, had been at his post. The trees were cut down, and had given place to the hamlets and gardens of the settlers; and we were soon able to discern near the beach a long dark building, the grand receptacle of the new comers, directly in front of which, not more than a mile distant, we came to anchor at sundown on the 20th of January, three days from Off to Cape Mount, and a more thankful ship's company we venture to say, never arrived in port. All our cares and anxieties, our long passage, our head winds, our trouble on account of water, all were forgotten and swallowed up in joy, at lying so quietly and securely in front of this beautiful mountain, and this island of hope and opportunity. We soon afforded to welcome the new ship and the new people, and the last shadow of apprehension which emigrants always entertain, that all is not exactly right, was dissipated by sight of a people like themselves speaking their own tongue, inquiring of their old American home, and welcoming them to this new world. The night closed in, and for the last time our two hundred emigrants raised the hymn and the prayer from the steerage of our good ship; and many a one, doubtless, experienced a new sensation of thankfulness and a hope for the morrow never before kindled.—Maryland Colonization Journal.

THE NEW NIGER EXPEDITION.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce to our readers that Mr. McGregor Laid has completed a contract with Her Majesty's Government to carry on the exploration of the interior of Africa, via the river Niger and its tributaries, for five years, and to inaugurate a series of expeditions to make systematic attempts to introduce into Central Africa the blessings of Christianity, and the advantages of commercial intercourse. Dr. Baikie is to have command of the expedition, and will have the assistance of two surgeons, a master and assistant, for surveying operations, and a part of the Government for the entire conveyance of any high land, and the conduct of the vessel will be placed under the command of Captain A. Grant, who has had large experience in the Bigbie, and has actually resided for two years on the Brass River, in charge of a factory there. Facilities will thus be afforded for the rapid conveyance of any high land, and the conduct of the vessel will be placed under the command of Captain A. Grant, who has had large experience in the Bigbie, and has actually resided for two years on the Brass River, in charge of a factory there. Facilities will thus be afforded for the rapid conveyance of any high land, and the conduct of the vessel will be placed under the command of Captain A. Grant, who has had large experience in the Bigbie, and has actually resided for two years on the Brass River, in charge of a factory there. Facilities will thus be afforded for the rapid conveyance of any high land, and the conduct of the vessel will be placed under the command of Captain A. Grant, who has had large experience in the Bigbie, and has actually resided for two years on the Brass River, in charge of a factory there. 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It was supposed that on the arrival of the M. C. Stevens in July last, there would have been, in addition to our number; but from cases, which I doubt were satisfactorily considered, our number was not augmented; but I hope on her return trip, we may have a pretty respectable accession.

I beg to call your attention to the propriety of having a road opened from this to the depot on St. Paul, and the use of mules for the transportation of goods, instead of having them packed (if we are obliged to do so) upon the *Arctos* and backs of the natives. By so doing it would be in my humble opinion, tend to facilitate Colonization enterprise in this quarter. In fact, what has been done in any other.

In fact, the impetus it would give to the agricultural interest of the district, would be of great value, and has ever been, from the fact of it

